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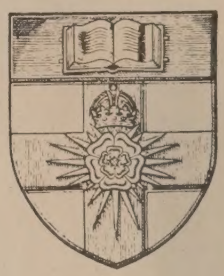

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— *(6.)* —

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

SESSION 1.—1 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
SESSION 2.—12 *August* 1895——5 *September* 1895.

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FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

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FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

[c. 7745.] Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1894. p. 1

FACTORY STATISTICS:

[c. 7608.] Report of the Departmental Committee on Factory Statistics. 583

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

YEAR 1894.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1895.

[C.—7745.]

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Report of R. E. Sprague Oram, Esq., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, for the Year 1894.

Home Office,
January 1895.

Sir,

In presenting to you my annual report, I have not only to give a general account of the satisfactory progress made during the year 1894, but also to show particularly the actual working and development of the latest special additions to the regulations under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

It may thus not be deemed out of place if I attempt to summarily contrast the numerous well considered regulations now in force, which have from time to time been slowly elaborated, for the protection of our industrial population as the necessity for them became apparent, with the state of things which existed in the earlier stages of the development of our gigantic manufacturing system.

This contrast will illustrate and emphasise the fact that factory legislation has entered on a new and beneficial phase, the fruits and progress of which cannot be immediately and fully estimated.

If a survey of what has been already achieved teaches, as the history of factory legislation emphatically does, that the advanced ideas of a few "utopian" thinkers of one generation have become the practical rule of the life of the people in the next, it cannot but be profitable to draw attention afresh to some of the stages which have been left behind in the course of a single lifetime.

I would merely refer to the time when, in consequence of the demand for imported labour, overseers of the poor sent the workhouse children away to lives of ceaseless toil, misery, and suffering, when it should be remembered the hours of labour were regulated for them by no other power than the interest of the overseer, whose remuneration depended on the quantity of work done.

Under such circumstances those who survived the ordeal grew up stunted men and women with twisted spines and distorted limbs, and, sanitation being neglected, fever claimed its numerous victims, while little regard was paid to the protection of life and limb from dangerous machinery.

Confining myself to my own lifetime, the changes that have taken place may be gauged briefly by the remarks of Mr. Baker,

the late Chief Inspector of Factories with reference to his district when Inspector in Yorkshire. He observes :—

"Many of the children toiled day and night (of course by relays) often in very hot rooms and fed on the poorest food. I have been in a worsted factory at 1 o'clock *in the morning* (the midnight dinner hour) when after that meal almost every child, young person, and woman were soon sound asleep upon the floor, and only roused up when the noise of the moving machinery disturbed their repose.

"Once on a very cold winter's morning I remember going from Halifax to Southowram at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and crossing a mill dam covered with ice and snow, but happily sufficiently frozen over to bear me, to get to a mill in which very little children were working all night."

While it was primarily the employment of children, not only in the cotton, but also in the woollen, and lace, and silk industries, that led to the extension of factory legislation, it was only by successive well marked developments of public opinion that the benefits of the factory regulations were extended to women and young persons, by degress embracing every branch of manufacture, whether carried on in large factories or small workshops, and at the same time numerous relaxations of the general law have been made in favour of such trades as require the indulgence owing to the exceptional conditions under which they are carried on.

It has been observed "'I never thought of it' is a state of mind that kills tens of thousands" and the words in Hood's poem—

"And yet it never was in my soul
"To play so ill a part,
"But evil is wrought by want of thought
"As well as want of heart"

have been exemplified when I have drawn attention to matters which would decrease danger to the operatives, and it has been remarked continuously moving about the place it has escaped attention, but that in coming fresh into the works things caught my eye which through constant use had escaped theirs.

The hours of labour, the fencing of dangerous machinery, sanitation, and education have for some time and are still commanding attention, but I consider the inquiries you have directed with respect to dangerous occupations is a new phase in factory legislation which will be attended with much benefit.

It will require time to get the regulations consequent on those inquiries into working order, but the progress made will be seen from the reports received from H.M .Inspectors.

It will also be seen by their reports that in some cases there has not been that co-operation on the part of the operatives in carrying out the special rules as could be desired, although made for their protection, and it has been found necessary to prosecute some for non-compliance with the requirements.

The principal dangerous trades requiring attention for which special rules have been made, viz. :—

- White lead.
- Red and orange lead.
- Yellow lead.
- Electric accumulator works.
- Paints and colours.
- Lead smelting.
- Enamelling of iron plates.
- Tinning and enamelling of metal hollow-ware and cooking utensils.
- Chemical works.
- Bichromate works.
- Lucifer match works
- Di nitro benzole.
- Earthenware.
- Quarries.
- Flax spinning and linen factories.

have been specially referred to in my reports for 1892 and 1893.

Objections having been made to the earthenware special rules, you requested Mr. G. Russell, M.P., Under Secretary of State, to meet the representatives of the manufacturers and operatives, the result being the special rules which are embodied in my report and are at present in operation.

The satisfactory progress that has been made in the application of special rules to flax mills and linen factories, the enforcement of which you have placed under the superintendence of Mr. Osborn, who in his able administration of the Cotton Cloth Act has proved himself specially fitted for this duty, will be seen by his report.

Having received complaints as to the evils connected with the brass manufacture you have appointed a committee consisting of Mr. W. R. Lane, of the firm of Messrs. Winfield & Co., Limited, as the representative of the employers; Mr. Davis, Secretary to the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers as the representative of the operatives; Dr. Simon, whose writings on the subject are well known, as an expert; with Mr. Cramp, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, as chairman; and Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector of Factories, as secretary; and I expect you will receive their report shortly.

Your attention having been directed to the prevalence of the fumes of naphtha in india-rubber works, you requested Dr. Arlidge, the author of "The Diseases of Occupations" to make inquiries as to whether it was injurious, and, if so, what steps should be taken to remedy the evil, and his report will be found under dangerous trades.

You directed me to have a general inquiry made by all H.M Inspectors of Factories as to what manufactures or processes are dangerous, with a view to preparing special rules where necessary I expect to receive their reports in February when you will doubtless consider it advisable to appoint a committee to consider their recommendations.

This is a most important inquiry which will result, I hope, in great benefit to the operatives employed.

I am indebted to Miss Anderson, H.M. Inspector of Factories, for a most interesting précis attached to her report, of the regulations under the factory laws in France, as well as the general regulations with respect to sanitation, ventilation, and the restrictions placed on the labour of women and children in French industrial establishments.

Local authorities.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Factory Acts by local authorities differs greatly in different localities, and in remedying imperfect sanitary arrangements, some of the cities and towns are fairly active, but in smaller towns and rural places there is much lethargy, and even in considerable towns these provisions are reported as remaining a dead letter.

Visits are generally paid after complaints have been forwarded to H.M. Inspectors, but in many places the medical officers of health, and sanitary inspectors, who have had extra work laid upon them by the Act of 1891, have received neither extra remuneration or assistance, and are fully occupied in other duties.

In some places, as it would entail expense on members of the governing body, they are not anxious for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

In one town the local authority, in reply to an inquiry as to what had been done, replied: "The attention of the sanitary "department has been directed to these sections, and their "provisions have been carried out as far as was practicable, con-"sistently with the proper discharge of other duties of those "officials." H.M. Inspector for this town observes that he had not received a single notice under section three (3) from this body.

In Scotland another of H.M. Inspectors points out that while he has done all he can to assist the local authorities in his district, and has offered to allow them to make lists from his registers, yet not one has accepted this offer. He gives evidence to show that until it is compulsory for the local authorities to keep a register in some prescribed form, there will be no systematic inspection, and his experience is that under the prevalent lack of thorough organisation of the dual control, the work of H.M. Inspectors has been materially increased rather than decreased.

The evidence continues to point in the direction of the registration, accompanied by a system of certificates or licenses such as I recommended in my report of 1893 (pp. 75–77).

It may be noted in passing, that here and there an inspector has been appointed to enforce the Shop Hours Regulation Act, and in one large town particular attention has been given to the employment of young persons in shops after the completion of their legal day's work in the factory or workshop, which should be prevented by the enforcement of the Act in every district.

Fire escapes.

The neglect by some of the local authorities of the important provision as to fire-escapes in the Act of 1891, is a serious matter.

H.M. Inspectors' reports show that in London, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, Manchester, Leeds, Black-

burn, Warrington, Belfast, the question of fire-escapes has received attention, and in Glasgow, where active inspection has been carried on by the firemaster, not only considerable structural alterations have been ordered, but byelaws framed, requiring that fire-escapes shall be erected for workrooms on upper stories.

Miss Abraham in her report draws attention to the dangerous practice of locking the doors whilst women and children are at work, much increasing the danger in case of fire.

The reports as to the neglect of the provisions of the Act by many of the local authorities, shows that in such cases it is a dead letter.

Many years since attention was drawn to this important matter in the report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, and Mr. Daniel Walker, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories for Scotland, observes:—

"In going through some of the districts in Lancashire, I have observed that to one or more of the outside walls of factories most recently erected, iron ladders and steps are attached, to which there is easy access from each of the rooms, so that in the event of fire occurring in any part of the works, and egress prevented by the ordinary metal staircase, the workers have ready and safe means of escape.

"Had such a precaution been adopted at a woollen factory in Ayr, where a fire occurred in June last, no less than 30 lives would, in all probability, have been saved.

"In the course of my inspections I have seen numerous mills, cotton, flax, jute, and wool, in which, in the event of a fire, a similar sad result would in all probability occur. I would, therefore, suggest that in any new Factory Act it should be made compulsory to attach fire-escapes, or iron or stone staircases outside all factories to be erected in future.

"I would also suggest that if on the application of an inspector of factories to the judge of the bounds (in England, the stipendiary magistrate or judge of the county court, in Ireland, the stipendiary magistrate or judge under the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and in Scotland, the sheriff or stipendiary magistrate), such a precaution should, in the opinion of the judges, be deemed desirable, similar fire-escapes or staircases should be attached to all existing factories, and particularly to such as have only one inside staircase."

It will be seen by the translation of the Decree attached to the report of Miss Anderson, H.M. Inspector, that French law has carefully provided for the safety of industrial workers in this matter, irrespective of the numbers employed in any establishment.

Rooms, vestibules, courts, &c., must be so constructed and provided with exits as to admit of being rapidly cleared at any moment, and outside fire-escapes may in any particular case be ordered by the appointed authorities.

I think it is desirable that H.M. Inspectors, in cases of evident danger, should be enabled to obtain an order for the provision of fire-escapes from a stipendiary magistrate or judge of the county court. As there are often as many persons employed in workshops as in factories, fire-escapes are equally necessary in workshops.

The extension of the provision as to fire-escapes received your consideration in the Factory Bill of last Session, and the necessity for such protection, where numbers are employed, must commend itself to all persons interested in the welfare of the working classes.

Permissive powers to the local authorities have been, and I submit would be insufficient.

Truck Acts.

The Truck Acts undoubtedly require amendment; they not only embarrass H.M. Inspectors who have to administer the Act, but the magistrates, and there appears to me to be more or less a difference of opinion amongst the judges.

A consolidated Truck Act with clear and distinct provisions, so that both employers and employed may understand the law, is much needed.

Education.

Permit me, with reference to education, as I have done in the case of employment, to compare the past with the present, confining myself to events in my own lifetime. Mr. Baker, the late Chief Inspector of Factories, remarks:—

"It will hardly be believed that in 1833, when the Act of that year was passed, coupling infant labour with education, not only in towns but in villages, however remote from urban populations or advantages, there were no schools except here and there a sectarian or Church of England school in towns, not even a village school to which factory working children could be sent, with the hope of obtaining for them certificates of instruction that would satisfy the law. Thus, in some large factories, rooms were set apart, where, perhaps a maimed overlooker or a middle-aged workman, too crooked in his person to be of much other use was paid so much a week for attempting to teach the merest elements of learning, or an old woman, whose husband having paid for some local newspaper, afterwards gave it to her when he had done with it, to cut into strips of three or four inches square, out of which the young idea was made to shoot as it best might.

"Where no village rooms could be obtained for schools, I have over and over again seen on a winter's morning the little workers sitting in relays in the "fireing holes" of the engine houses, with the engine-man for teacher, who was somewhat afraid when he saw me enter the mill yard, lest I should have any fault to find with the certificates he had given, and on which his employers relied for exemption from the penalties of educational deficiencies."

Notwithstanding the miserable schools and inefficient teachers, the Factory Act of 1833 was the foundation of the Elementary Education Acts, which have been passed since, until we have reached *education compulsory, free, and efficient*, the idea of which Mr. John Bright, when opposing the Government scheme of education in 1847, considered utopian, observing: "I do not "know where the line can be drawn. If it be its solemn duty "to afford opportunity for education and to see that all the "people are educated, it appears to me we must come inevitably "to the conclusion that Government has the power, and it is "also its right and its duty to enforce education on all the people "subject to its rule."

What Mr. John Bright prophesied as a necessary consequence of the Education Acts has been fulfilled, and further, the employment of children as half-timers has been made "dependent on the "proof of an actually acquired school education."

A German gentleman writing on English factory legislation, observed wisely, "much remains to be done for education even in "the old manufacturing districts since the provision that the "children become liable to school attendance only on their "admission to the factory induces many parents to neglect their "earlier education, and in 1866 of the whole number of children "intended to be employed on factory work, 40 per cent. were "unable to name a single letter. The school regulations would "become much more effective were children not allowed to do "any kind of work without a previous preliminary training at "school, and next, were the legislature instead of being satisfied "with the simple proof of attendance at school, to demand real "educational certificates, and make the employment of children "dependent on the proof of an actually acquired school "education."

These were advanced views which have since been realised, and not only has the age been raised to 11, but at that age a standard, according to local byelaws, must have been passed before the child can work half-time.

Half-time employment is decreasing and the raising of the age to 11, works, as will be seen by the report of H.M. Inspectors, most satisfactorily, and I hope the raising of he standard from four to five for those between 13 and 14 years of age to enable them to work full time may work equally well.

It is a great advantage having a fixed standard instead of a variable one in different districts, as was at first proposed, the evils connected with which have been shown in former reports.

It is of great importance that the children should have no difficulty in obtaining the certificates when they are qualified to pass the fifth standard and it will be seen by the reports of the Inspectors of Factories that in many places H.M. Inspectors of Schools have given facilities to prevent inconvenience.

In London, I understand from the Inspectors, greater facilities would be advisable, and I trust will be given by the co-operation of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and the London School Board.

Statistics.

Feeling that the statistics prepared by the Department might be much improved, you appointed a statistical committee to make recommendations which are now receiving attention.

The most important statistics are those required from manufacturers, some of whom have pointedly refused to give the information required when a return has been called for by the House of Commons, thereby rendering such returns incomplete.

Mr. Redgrave, the late Chief Inspector, reported :—

"If returns are required at frequent intervals, such as annually, for instance, it would be very desirable that there should be a distinct enactment that returns should be forwarded to the Factory Department."

To meet this difficulty you inserted a clause in the Factory Bill of last Session.

The most valuable statistics, however, may be obtained at too great a cost, and knowing how much time is occupied by H.M. Inspectors in their preparation when a return is called for, care will have to be taken that the preparation of statistics does not interfere to too great an extent with the more important work of inspection, in fact, the clerical work is so increasing that to save so much time being occupied by H.M. Inspectors, I think that it may eventually be necessary to give them clerical assistance.

Quarries.

Until the passing of the Quarries Act, 1894, open quarries where young persons were employed were under H.M. Inspector of Factories, whilst those with long tunnels or shafts were under H.M. Inspector of Mines. Metalliferous mines were under the Inspectors of Mines, whilst the dressing floors, &c. on the pit-banks were under the Inspectors of Factories. The Quarries Act has transferred every place (not being a mine) in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals, and any part of which is more than 20 feet deep, to the Inspectors of Mines, and to prevent work connected with the said quarries or metalliferous mines and dressing floors owned by the same firm being under both the Factory and Mines Departments, you have considered it advisable that the dual visitation shall cease and have gazetted H.M. Inspectors of Mines as Inspectors of Factories that they may be enabled to carry out the provisions of both Acts. It is advisable that so far as practicable a firm should be under the same Inspector for works in the same district, and you have to a great extent attained this desirable result by the arrangement you have made.

Such works have, consequently been transferred from the registers of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to those of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, and will account for any decrease in the number of factories in future annual reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

I.—Staff.

i. *Female Inspectors' Department.*

Since my last report you have appointed two ladies as inspectors, who, together with those previously on the staff, have been actively employed in making inquiries and conducting prosecutions where necessary, during the past year. Being peripatetic and consequently not attached to any particular district they visit wherever their inspections may be considered by the Chief Inspector to be desirable, and are always ready to receive and attend to any complaints received from or relating to the employment of women in any part of the United Kingdom. It is advisable that they should form a separate and distinct department if they are to be permanently useful.

Their visits have certainly contributed to the more rigid enforcement of the Act and they have proved themselves well qualified for the work they have undertaken.

They are at present engaged in making special inquiries with respect to sanitation in factories where women are employed, with reference to the observance of special rules applicable to females in dangerous trades, and also as to what manufacturing processes are injurious to health or specially dangerous.

Miss Abraham reports as follows:—

"I have the honour to present my report for the year 1894.

"I have made such special inquiries as you have ordered from time to time, and I have also made visits of general inspection in the following towns:—Nottingham and district, Mansfield, Newark, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Leamington, Coventry, Oxford, Northampton, Cambridge, Aylesbury, Wendover, Maidenhead, Luton, Dunstable, Bedford, Peterborough, Windsor, Slough, Ealing, Hounslow, Brentford, Norwich, Yarmouth, Bristol, Clifton, Bath, Devonport, Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Ilfracombe, Clivedon, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Taunton, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Exmouth, Dartmouth, Totnes, Newton Abbot, Moreton Hempstead, Torrington, Bideford, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Frome, Honiton, Camborne, and Falmouth. I have made visits of general inspection and of special inquiry in London and the district; and among other towns in Ireland, I have been engaged in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork.

"I wish to give prominence again to the subject of overtime. The experience of the past year has strengthened the opinion I held at the end of 1893 that overtime is injurious to the health of the young persons and women employed; that it is unnecessary to the successful management of a business; and that its abolition would be universally welcomed by the workpeople. Overtime.

"Dressmakers and tailors are the greatest offenders; but even in these trades, which of all the season trades are perhaps the most subject to season pressure, employers are found who deny the advantage of the overtime exception; who refuse to claim it, and who nevertheless successfully meet the competition of others in the same trade who

declare it to be a necessity. This fact proves that where organisation and economy of management exist, the necessity for overtime does not exist; and that workrooms conducted under the apparent necessity for overtime can prosper under its withdrawal, is shown by the fact that overtime has entirely ceased, under the control of a new manager, in workrooms in which under other management it had been excessive, and that the development of the business rather than its diminution had been the result.

"It should be widely understood that although dressmakers, milliners, tailors, &c., are granted the overtime exception on the ground that 'the business is liable to sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events,' the overtime so granted is very generally claimed for events as easily foreseen as Drawingrooms, Sandown, Ascot, and Goodwood, the Eton and Harrow cricket match, and the Dublin Horse Show. And these are not all that are counted 'unforeseen events'; to many dressmakers the definition is sufficiently elastic to include the preparation of goods for the Show room, and to many more, habitual late work on Saturday night 'because the shop is open' is also an 'unforeseen event.' I would remind you that in these trades women and girls seldom receive extra payment for overtime: I know many cases in which overtime means two hours further and unpaid employment at the end of a day for which itself no payment has been given.

"The overtime exception has been granted to 11 trades 'where press of work arises at certain recurring seasons of the year,' and I find among this class, as I find among the class I have just dealt with, firms who by wise management meet, without recourse to overtime, the demands of their customers and the competition of others in the trade. Complaints I have received from women employed in bookbinding and kindred trades show, that in many instances where overtime is worked, its necessity has been due to grave mismanagement. Women and girls are kept without work for several hours, sometimes for the greater part of the day; they are then worked at full pressure during the remaining hours, and to the limit of the overtime exception. Even where piece-work rates obtain it cannot be claimed by any person that in such cases as these, overtime employment is a benefit to the workpeople.

"Various employers of labour have shown it to be possible to satisfy the demands of a thoughtless public, and at the same time to guard the health of their workpeople: which should remove the seeming conflict of interests between the gratification of some few hundreds of inconsiderate people on the one hand, and on the other hand, the health of several thousands of women and girls.

Saturday employment to 4 p.m.

"Again, the increased experience of the past year has strengthened the opinion I expressed in my first annual report, that a weekly half-holiday which begins at 4 p.m. affords little opportunity for rest or recreation. And I submit once more that the position is illogical; eight hours employment on Saturday is granted to employers as a concession when not more than 40 hours have been worked during the previous days of the week; and seven and a half hours work on Saturday is allowed to follow 52½ hours, or when overtime has been used 60 hours, work during the previous days of the week. The workpeople do not look upon this legal short day as a half-holiday; in workrooms in which I have had occasion to put the question 'What is your half-holiday?' and in which the four o'clock rule has been observed, the almost invariable reply has been 'We have no half-holiday here.' The reply has sometimes been accompanied by the qualifying

information 'We leave at four o'clock on Saturday,' or whatever the early day may be.

"Fifty-six hours a week may be worked in a textile factory; 60, or 67½ in a non-textile factory or a workshop, but five days' work in many of the non-textile factories, and in most of the workshops to which the 4 o'clock rule applies, is as exhausting as is five days' work in a textile factory; sometimes owing to the nature of the work itself, sometimes owing to the much less wholesome conditions under which the work is done, and sometimes as a consequence of both. It is, however, possible to reduce the hours of employment upon Saturday in the non-textile factories and workshops mentioned in part one of the Third Schedule to the Act, without departing from the principle that the restrictions upon employment in textile factories should be more severe than the restrictions on any other class of work, and there is a strong feeling in favour of the prohibition of all Saturday employment after 2 p.m. for women, young persons, and children.

The employment of women as shop assistants after a full day's work in a workshop.

"The unrestricted employment of women as shop assistants at the end of their day's work in the workshop is a subject about which I have again received many complaints. As this question is not dealt with by the Shop Hours Act, which prohibits only the after employment of young persons, I would submit for your consideration the desirability of dealing with it in the next amending Factory and Workshop Bill. The Bill which was withdrawn last Session contained a clause prohibiting the after home-employment of those who had been employed the same day in a factory or workshop; if this clause were extended to include the prohibition of their subsequent work as shop assistants, the protection of the Factory Acts would be extended to a large class of women whose excessive hours are at present wholly unrestricted.

Employment of children.

"I have received no complaints of the raising of the age to 11, and I trust that next year the minimum age for half-time employment will be further raised to twelve. All school teachers I have spoken to deplore the partial withdrawal of the child from school at such an early period, and they deplore it not merely because half the proper school hours are lost but because, to the "half-timer," the class subjects which are an important part of its education, are also lost. They feel as well that the child's health suffers from the double strain of factory and school, and from the early breakfastless start, especially in winter, and where its home is distant from its work.

"Mr. T. A. Organ, who speaks on behalf of the National Union of Teachers, would like to see the present age and standard qualification for half-time replaced by a qualification of age and attendance. He would suggest 12 as the age qualification, with 2,400 attendances since the fifth birthday. In the opinion of the National Union of Teachers, attendance at a certified school is a better guarantee of proficiency than the passing of a labour standard, and if the number of attendances were taken in the aggregate instead of by the year, the present difficulties of calculation would be removed.

"Under the New York Factory Laws* all employment for children under 14 is prohibited, and the accompanying tabular statement of the laws regulating child labour in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Sweden shows that in beneficent legislation for children these countries are still much in advance of Great Britain.

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* An Act to regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments and to provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same. (Section 2.)

—	Act.	Under 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	Over 14.
GREAT BRITAIN.	Education Acts, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75; 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79; 43 & 44 Vict. c. 23; 56 & 57 Vict. c. 51.	*Employment prohibited.*	*Half-time employment allowed on passing half-time (By-law) standard. Full time employment allowed on passing full time (By-law) standard.*	Same as from 11 to 12	Employment full time or half time allowed if Standard IV. has been passed or if certificate of due attendance obtained.	Totally exempt from obligation to attend school.
	Factories and Workshops Acts, 41 Vict. c. 16; 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75.	*Employment prohibited.*	*Half-time employment allowed if half-time standard has been passed, and if children are actually attending school half-time for specified hours. Full time employment prohibited.*	Same as from 11 to 12	Half-time employment allowed without educational test if children are actually attending school half-time for specified hours. Full time if Standard V. has been passed.	As above.
	Coal Mines Act, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58.	*Employment prohibited.*	*Employment prohibited*	*Employment of girls below ground prohibited. Employment of boys below ground and of girls above ground as under Education Act, except that hours of employment above ground are regulated so as to prevent employment beyond half-time.*	*Employment of girls below ground prohibited; otherwise as under Education Act.*	As above.
	Metalliferous Mines, 35 & 36 Vict. c. 27.	*Employment prohibited.*	*Employment below ground prohibited: above ground as in factory.*	*Employment of girls below ground prohibited; of boys as under Education Act. Employment above ground as under Factory Act.*	*Employment of girls below ground prohibited; of boys as under Education Act. Employment above ground as in Factory Act.*	As above.
	Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 57 & 58 Vict. c. 41.	*Employment prohibited, but children of seven and upwards may be employed in a place of public entertainment under license from a petty sessional court, or in Scotland the School Board.*	*Prohibited between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., with power to local authority to extend or restrict these hours by by-laws (in addition to regulations) as under Education Act.*	Same as from 11 to 12.		As above. Girls under 16 same as from 11 to 14.
	Factory Act.	*Employment prohibited*		Employment prohibited	Between 13 and 16 many of the cantons provide for partial employment. The total exemption age in Geneva is 15; Zurich, 16; Neuchâtel, 16; Berne, 15.	
GERMANY	Factory Act.	*Employment prohibited*		Employment prohibited	Can only be employed for six hours a day.	May work full time.
FRANCE	Factory Act.	*Employment prohibited*		Employment on production of certificate of educational proficiency.	May work full time.	
SWEDEN	Factory Act.	*Employment prohibited*		Half-time employment allowed with school attendance.	Same as from 12 to 13	Not fully exempt from school attendance until 15.

"I continue to receive complaints of deductions and after charges for machinery, materials used in the manufacture, light, power, and other matters, together with complaints of excessive fines. In many firms the system of deductions has been abandoned, and the same sum is levied after the wages have been paid; in one district the supposed letter of the law is complied with by giving every worker the amount of her fines and charges in an envelope which she has instructions to return to the pay clerk. In another district a certain firm require the workpeople to sign an agreement accepting deductions for tools, material, and fines; although many of the women are members of a trade union they are so little free agents that, while protesting against the system, they are forced to submit to it. The Truck Act.

"I beg to draw your attention to the following resolution unanimously passed by the Leeds Trades Council and forwarded to me by the secretary, Mr. Connellan :—

> "'That in the opinion of this council all charges for power, materials, &c., in work should be abolished, and we respectfully request the Home Secretary to take such steps to amend the Truck Acts and other Acts, so that all such charges or deductions from wages shall be declared illegal.'

"I have found as a result of the inquiries you instructed me to make as to the numbers of outworkers in various districts that the number of children and young persons employed is generally very small. In the Norwich district, in the boot and shoe trade, outwork is done almost entirely by men, who receive assistance from the women of their own family. Outworkers.

"In the lace trade in Honiton there is very little outwork, and it is done entirely by women who never, now, employ outside help. Of the lace schools which existed some time ago only one remains, and this is badly attended.

"I regret that I am unable to report any increased activity on the part of local authorities; initial action has been taken in but few of the districts in which I have been engaged, and I have sometimes found it difficult to secure attention to cases requiring immediate action. Immediate action is always desirable in serious cases of overcrowding or deficient ventilation, but it is sometimes absolutely essential to health and decency in the grave matters of sanitation which, in both factories and workshops, are under the control of the local authorities, and I propose to submit some remarks for your consideration in my report upon the sanitation of factories. Local Authorities; Ventilation and overcrowding in workshops.

"The most generally serious defect I have found in the sanitation of workshops is the absence of ventilation; many workshop occupiers express pride in workrooms in which even the means of ventilation do not exist, and others, whose workrooms are supplied at least with windows, neglect, as a rule, the means they have at hand. I believe it will not be possible to secure efficient ventilation until the inspector is supported by a law which will empower him to require the provision of satisfactory means of ventilation which are to be kept in constant use. Windows, owing either to their construction, or to their position in the room, or to the nature of the work carried on in the room, are frequently useless for purposes of ventilation, and I would submit that where any of these conditions exist it should be possible to require the provision of special means of ventilation; I would urge this specially in the case of factories or workshops, where it is customary to maintain a high temperature owing to the nature of the manufacturing process which is carried on.

"I regret that I have had to notice several cases of overcrowding in dressmaking and tailoring workshops; where the overcrowding has been

accompanied by deficient ventilation and the use of gas stoves, as is generally the case, the effects upon the workpeople have been exceedingly injurious. I would submit that every occupier of a factory or a workshop be required to exhibit upon the Abstract the number of persons it is legal to employ in each room or part of the factory or workshop. At present, cards containing this information are supplied in workshops by some of the more active local authorities, and I believe if such publication were compulsory the law could be much more readily and widely enforced.

The provision of fire escapes.

My attention is constantly drawn to the carelessness which is shown in many factories and workshops as to the proper provision of means of escape from fire. I referred last year to the desirability of extending section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, to workshops; and I submit that in this matter, as in certain matters of sanitation, inspectors under the Factory and Workshop Act should have power concurrently with the local authorities to enforce the provision of such means of escape from fire as are rendered necessary by the construction of the building.

"I have received numerous complaints of the dangerous system in force in a number of factories, of locking the doors of rooms in which women and children are employed, or in which they have remained during meal times. Doors are also locked to prevent the detection of illegal overtime, and should a fire break out under these circumstances the result would probably be fatal to the workpeople. In New York this practice is prohibited; it is prescribed that doors 'shall be neither locked, bolted, nor fastened, during working hours,' and I would submit that a similar prohibition be included in the Factory and Workshop Act Amendment Bill. It is interesting to consider, in this connection, the further precautions prescribed in New York for the safety of the workpeople, and I append in full the two sections of the Act* which provide for their protection from fire:—

"'§ 5. Proper and substantial hand-rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector or deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it is necessary the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom, and all doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly, where practicable, *and shall be neither locked, bolted, nor fastened, during work hours.*'

"'§ 6. If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or of a deputy factory inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons employed in any manufacturing establishment, three or more stories in height, one or more fire-escapes, as may be deemed by the factory inspector as necessary and sufficient therefor, shall be provided on the outside of such establishment, connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured, and of sufficient strength, each of which fire-escapes shall have landings or balconies, not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing at least two windows at each story and connecting with the interior by

* An Act to regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same (sections 5 and 6).

easily accessible and unobstructed openings, and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than 18 inches wide, the steps not to be less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant, and protected by a well secured hand-rail on both sides with a 12 inch wide drop-ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any other plan or style of fire-escape shall be sufficient, if approved by the factory inspector, but if not so approved the factory inspector may notify the owner, proprietor, or lessee, of such establishment, or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent of either of them in writing, that any such other plan or style of fire-escape is not sufficient, and may by an order in writing served in like manner require one or more fire-escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within 20 days after the service of such order, the number of fire-escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required, or of the plan and style in this section above described and declared to be sufficient. The windows or doors to each fire-escape shall be of sufficient size and be located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevator, hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.'

Insufficient heating in factories and workshops.

"I beg to draw your attention to a provision in the laws of Ohio,* which empowers inspectors to intervene when they find upon inspection 'that the *heating*, lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangement of any 'shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons 'employed or residing therein.'

"In England there are no powers under the Public Health Acts, or under the Factory and Workshop Act, to check the evil of insufficiently warmed rooms, and I would submit that powers similar to those held by the inspectors in Ohio be conferred upon H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops. An inspector in Onio is empowered to 'notify the owners, proprietors, or agents of such shops or factories to 'make the alterations or additions necessary within thirty (30) days, 'and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty (30) 'days from the date of such notice, or within such time as said alterations can be made, with proper diligence upon the part of such 'proprietors or owners said proprietors, owner or agent so notified 'shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof 'shall be fined not more than five hundred ($500) dollars, and not less 'than fifty ($50) dollars, and ten ($10) dollars additional for each day 'after such conviction, until such alterations and additions necessary 'have been made.'

"The following letter is an example of many I have received upon this subject, and I believe the health of many women and girls is

* Section 2,573c of "An Act to apportion the State of Ohio into Inspection "Districts, to provide for adequate and efficient Inspection of Workshops and "Factories, and to provide better Protection for the Health, Comfort, and Safety of "Persons employed therein, or living therein, and to amend and repeal certain "Sections of the Revised Statutes therein named."

seriously affected by the injurious conditions under which they are forced to work during a considerable part of the year :—

" 'Madam,

" 'Is it not possible to compel Mrs. ———— to give her work-'girls a fire? On a cold day like Saturday and many days before they 'had to work in a draughty room without a fire; it may really mean 'death to some of the girls. I do not know what it will be like to-day, 'when they get there with their skirts and feet wet after the snow.'

Sanitation in factories.

"I have been engaged for some time upon a special inquiry into the sanitation of factories.

"I am much impressed by the necessity for prompt action on the part of the local authority in the cases of insanitary conditions I have been obliged to report, and I fear that delay is sometimes attended by serious results. I found factories in which the sanitary accommodation is insufficient for the number of persons employed, in which it is structurally deficient, and in which only one water-closet is provided for men and women. Decency as well as health has been involved, and I submit that when an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act finds in a factory or workshop that separate sanitary accommodation for men and women has not been provided, or that such accommodation is insufficiently or improperly ventilated, the inspector shall have power, concurrently with the local authority, to take such immediate action as is necessary to enforce the law, without reference first to the local authority. And I further submit than when an inspector has made a report to the local authority that any factory or workshop is in an insanitary condition, the local authority should be required to make the inquiry specified under section 4 of the Factory and Workshop Act, within 14 days of the receipt of notice from the factory inspector.

"In New York and Ohio the factory laws* contain provisions requiring that when women and girls are employed they shall have separate sanitary accommodation, and it is the duty of the State inspectors of manufacturing establishments to enforce these provisions. The requirements in New York are as follows :—

" 'A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided in each manufacturing establishment, and such water-closet shall be properly screened and ventilated, and be kept at all times in a clean condition, *and if women or girls are employed in any such establishment, the water-closets used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by men . . . .*'

"In Ohio 'every person or corporation employing female employés in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment' is required to 'provide on the same floor or floors of the building wherein 'any female persons are employed suitable and separate . . . . water-'closets for the exclusive use of such female employés.'

"When women as well as men are employed I should like to see the provision of entirely separate sanitary accommodation made compulsory under the Factory and Workshop Act. I have regretted during the course of my inquiry that I was unable to deal with these matters directly, as much good has followed where it has been possible to take

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* New York : chapter 409, laws of 1886 (as amended by chapter 173, laws of 1893), an Act to regulate the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to provide for the Appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same. (Section 9.)

Ohio : Laws Governing Department of Inspection of Workshops and Factories. An Act for the Preservation of the Health of Female Employés. (Section 1, a amended March 16th, 1891.)

direct and immediate action. You have sanctioned prosecutions for failure to keep the factory in a cleanly state, and for other offences under the Factory and Workshop Act, which I believe will cause the law in these respects to be more generally observed.

"I have also been engaged upon a special inquiry into the manner in which the amended special rules have been observed in white lead works, paint and colour works, and lucifer match works. I am glad to be able to report that in some cases an improvement in the management of the works has followed the stricter requirements of the new rules, and that the health of the workpeople has benefited in consequence. No case of necrosis had occurred during 1894 in the lucifer match factories I visited. Special rules.

"In one white lead factory the number of women is being gradually reduced, and in another several new sets of washing basins have been supplied, and the washing accommodation throughout the factory has been improved. The foreman in this factory is sent round twice a day to supply the workpeople with the prescribed acid drink. But in some of the factories I visited a much more stringent enforcement of the special rules is required, and I should like to draw your attention to the failure on the part of some manufacturers to keep the respirators in a cleanly state. Considerable objection is raised by the workpeople to the compulsory use of dirty respirators which have been worn the previous day by one of their fellow workers, and I believe this objection to be responsible for the infringement by the workers themselves of some of the rules passed for their protection. In occasional instances an exceptionally careful woman has taken home her respirator and washed it for the next day. It would be well if provision could be made in amended special rules for the daily supply of clean respirators in factories where 'washing' respirators are used. In factories where the respirators are of an elaborate description and of a non-washing material, I think one respirator should be reserved for the exclusive use of each person.

"I am now engaged upon the inquiry you ordered as to what processes in manufactures are injurious to health or dangerous to the women and girls employed."

Miss Paterson reports as follows:—

"I have the honour of presenting to you, my report for the year 1894. During that period I have been employed in visiting in the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, North-East of England, North-West of England and Blackburn districts; inspecting chiefly factories and workshops connected with the sewing trades. I have also made special visits to the white lead works of Newcastle, and Glasgow, the Turkey red works of the Vale of Leven, some textile factories in Selkirkshire, and to restaurant kitchens in Glasgow, and have sent in special reports on these subjects, as well as a report of the results of inquiries made in Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Preston, and Blackburn into infantile mortality, as affected by the employment of married women in factories.

"Overtime employment has been the cause of numerous complaints during the year, and many workers have expressed to me their disappointment that no diminution of the hours worked by them has resulted from the increased number of inspectors. It is surprising to find how little the regulations of the Factory Act are understood by workers, many of whom, while working overtime to the full extent allowed by the Act, have always considered that they were thus illegally employed. The first regulation on the Abstract, which refers to the employment of women &c., is to some extent responsible for this, viz.:

'They may not be employed, except during the period of employment shown in the table above.' This contains no reference to a possible extension of that period. In visiting during overtime and observing the conditions under which work is carried on, the workroom if not overcrowded, at least sufficiently full, and seldom well-ventilated; the workers, undoubtedly suffering in health and spirits from long confinement, I have felt distressed that I was without power to interfere. Were certificates of fitness required in workshops, many of the young girls now employed by dressmakers and others would, I am sure, have difficulty in satisfying a surgeon that they were fit for employment at a sedentary occupation during a period of employment of 14 hours' duration. In a number of factories and workshops, in which underclothing, pinafores, &c, are made, and to which overtime is allowed, this trade being 'liable to a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen circumstances,' it is the custom to employ the workers from 9 a.m. until 6.30 p.m. During the busy season work is continued three times a week until 10 p.m. On Saturday the hours are always from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. It will be seen that overtime is not required here at all, as by working on five days a week from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. and on Saturday, from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m., the same result would be obtained; but these hours are not resorted to until the overtime allowance has been exhausted. This seems to me to be an abuse of the privilege of overtime work.

"I have made inquiries in various trades as to deductions from wages for materials supplied, &c. Deductions for needles, thread, and power are those most frequently made and are considered a grievance. The grievance, however is that these necessary articles should be charged *at all*, and workers feel it quite as unjust to have to make a separate payment for them, as to have to submit to a deduction on their account. The fines imposed for want of punctuality are often excessive, and I have received many complaints with regard to these. As an instance I may mention one workshop in which it is the custom to deduct a half day's wage if late more than five minutes in the morning or after the dinner hour. In another, in which the payments are by piece-work, absence on any day is punished by deducting from the wage earned on the following days of the week, a sum almost equal to an average day's earnings, thus, a worker, absent on Monday, sacrifices almost all of Tuesday's earnings, and, if overtime was worked on the day of absence, an additional deduction is made. I am told by employers that it is absolutely necessary to enforce punctuality and regularity by some such means, but the loss of wage sustained by the piece-worker from a day's absence is a serious matter without the additional loss of the wage she actually *did* earn on another day. I would submit, that in any amended Truck Act, this system of "late" fines, as well as fines for damaged goods, should receive attention.

"Want of ventilation in workrooms is one of the most serious features of the dressmaking and kindred trades. The main idea seems to be to have the room warm, and to effect this, fresh air is, as far as possible, entirely excluded. As an instance of this I may mention a workroom, visited during winter, in which I found the windows (the only means of ventilation in the room) carefully sealed, by means of cloth, nailed on, from the window, to the frame, and also across the sash, so that, the window could not be opened, except by removing at least 50 nails. For at least six months in the year this room is never aired. The fear of draughts and cold prejudices workers against ventilation, and not unnaturally, for the attempt to ventilate a room by one or two windows, is not often successful. The complaint of cold is often made in large

workshops, and specially in those on top flats, which have no means of heating, and some visits paid to these in the morning, have proved that these complaints are justly made. As a consequence gas is usually kept burning for some time to heat the room. The introduction of electric light into some of the underground workshops in Glasgow, has improved the condition of the atmosphere of these, but has, I fear, put further away the time, when a place into which day light, sufficient to work by, does not enter, will be considered unfit for a workshop.

"In visiting in some country towns and villages, I have found much overcrowding in a class of workroom, in most cases, unsuitable, in my opinion, for the purpose, that is, in attic rooms, with low sloping roofs, and frequently only skylight windows. Too often these are also utilized as bedrooms as well as workrooms. The worst case of overcrowding was one in which 91 cubic feet of space was allowed for each person, and this with a roof only 6 feet 4 inches in height. I have called the attention of local authorities to many cases and in some instances a check visit paid has found the defects remedied.

"In the course of general inspection I have received many requests from workers that I would take steps to procure the provision of separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes in places in which both are employed. In Glasgow this has generally been required by the local authority, if several women are employed in addition to men, but when, as in a number of tailors' workshops there is only one, the demand for separate accommodation is thought unreasonable. The Chief Sanitary Inspector has told me of three cases in which employers have dismissed the women in their employment when called on to provide this accommodation. In two of these there was only one woman involved, but in the third, seven were paid off by a lithographer, on account of the expense to be incurred in making the required alterations. Nevertheless this is looked on as a just demand by women workers who are generally familiar with the arrangements in board schools, and ask that the same attention as given there to the claims of decency, should be given in factories and workshops.

"In order to make further inquiry into the sanitary arrangements in factories and workshops, I have recently visited a number of these in Glasgow, Dundee, Hawick, Dumfries and in Ayrshire, choosing, principally those in which both sexes are employed, such as printing and bookbinding, tobacco-pipe, and brush factories, as well as a number connected with textile industries.

"I have already referred to the tailors' workshops in Glasgow, which are probably the most defective in sanitary accommodation, that have come under my notice. I have also visited many of these in country districts and have found the same defects. Nine brushmakers' shops and ten pipe factories have been visited and of these I have found four without any closet accommodation available, and nine without separate accommodation. In none of these did the number of women employed exceed five. I have not found nor heard of any textile factories in Scotland in which separate accomodation is not provided. Many cases have come under my notice also, in which publicity of situation prevents this accommodation being used, and specially when placed in the part of the factory in which men are employed. I am sorry to say that more than one instance has come before me recently in which, when additional closets have been required they have been placed in this position. Effluvia is rarely absent in some degree, when the lavatories open directly from the place of employment and have no supply or not a constant supply of water for flushing, or where the "pan" system is still adhered to, as is very common in country factories.

In the absence of any definite regulation, as to the proportion of closets to the number of persons employed, it is not uncommon to find very insufficient accommodation. In visits paid to jute factories in Dundee during this month, I have found one closet for 90 women and in several cases one for over 70. In one factory an excellent lavatory has just been fitted up, with hot and cold water, basins, mirrors, &c., with most efficient water closets, but there are only four of these, while in the shed for which they are provided 300 women are employed. Sufficient time has not elapsed since reporting on these to the local sanitary authority for me to state the result. In Glasgow one closet for 20 persons or under is the rule, but this does not, I think, apply to many, if any, other Scotch towns. I am pleased to be able to report that I find, as a rule, a willingness on the part of employers to at least give suggestions I make on this subject due consideration, and in many cases to make improvements. Generally speaking defective closet accommodation is the only sanitary defect of which complaints are made, as want of ventilation and overcrowding are regarded with indifference, and it is difficult to get the co-operation of workers in remedying these.

In paying check visits after reporting to the local sanitary authority it is frequently difficult to find that any steps have been taken, and some definite period fixed as a 'reasonable time' in which to remedy such defects as overcrowding, would be of use.

"I may instance one such case reported on April 20th, 1894, of a workshop in which eight persons were employed, with an allowance of under 140 cubic feet each. I revisited in July, found the firm had removed to another workshop, in which 11 persons were employed, this time with under 145 cubic feet each. I reported again and asked for a reply, and received one stating that visits had been paid and instructions given. I visited once more in October and found the same conditions.

"So far as I have had opportunities of judging, some improvements have resulted from sending complaints to the local sanitary authority, in place of the medical officer, but in most of the districts I have visited, nothing in the way of a systematic inspection seems to have been undertaken, although visits are paid on complaints. That continued pressure will have the desired results, I have no doubt, but the time spent on remedying such defects is often far in excess of what is necessary.

"Sanitary matters have received much of my attention during the past year and will continue to do so in the future.

"I have not been able in the time at my disposal, to visit as many of the factories where special rules are in force as I should have liked, but I hope to undertake some visits of this kind early in the coming year."

Miss Paterson has forwarded me reports on places she has visited where special rules have been recently introduced, and her visits will lead to their more strict enforcement.

I have received the following report from Miss Deane:—

"I have the honour to present my first annual report for the period extending from May last.

"During this period I have been mainly employed in the inspection of dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, and boot closing workshops in the Midland counties. In August, I received instructions to inquire into the conditions of work among the women and children engaged as outworkers in the hosiery trade upon which I subsequently reported to you.

"The points which have repeatedly impressed me, in connection with my visits of inspection, are those to which attention was drawn in the last annual report of the lady inspectors.

"I.—I should like to endorse their remarks with regard to overtime, more especially that in which Miss Paterson draws attention to the fact that 'much of the necessity for overtime among dressmakers arises from want of method and forethought.' I have constantly noticed that when overtime is worked, during at least nine out of the twelve months in the year, it is because, having the power of availing themselves of this special exception, it is found easier to do so by employers, than to arrange the work in such a way as to render their availment of it unnecessary

"The practice of overtime work is disliked by all, with but very few exceptions, to whom I have spoken on the matter, and the necessity for it, which arises owing to the seasonal nature of the trades in question, is apparently by no means inevitable; I am constantly assured by employers, and I believe with truth, that were overtime to be abolished in the dressmaking and tailoring trades, and the possibility of obtaining clothes ordered at inadequate notice thus taken away, in the long run they would not suffer. Inasmuch as garments must be obtained, the making up of them would merely be extended over a longer period of time, profitably filling up the many 'slack times' which constantly follow the present seasons of 'rush' and overwork. It is obvious that the employés would gain by the more steady moderate employment, and it is probable that customers would quickly recognise the inevitable, and make their arrangements accordingly; there is no doubt that the ease with which clothes can be obtained which are ordered at short notice, owing to the practice of overtime work, has created a demand for their early delivery which would cease were the power of supplying it diminished.

"In any case it would seem beneficial were it possible to restrict the employment overtime of "young persons," the long hours of work must be even more injurious in the case of a girl of 13 or 15 years old than in that of a full grown woman.

It is probable, however, that unless measures were taken to prevent it, the abolition of overtime in dressmaking and tailoring workshops would only lead to an extension of the not uncommon practice of taking work home to do after hours, under conditions probably worse, and certainly less easily controlled than when done in the workshops.

"II.—Certain women who appear at present to be in need of some protective legislation are the millinery saleswomen, those engaged in the double capacity of milliners and saleswomen.

"Their hours are extremely long and their meal times often inadequate. I have met with one or two instances where the milliner has been obliged to act as saleswoman during the greater part of her dinner, or tea-time whenever there was a press of work.

"On Saturdays, although perhaps not actually engaged in millinery work after 8 p.m., they are very frequently employed as saleswomen, until 11 or 11.30 p.m. Thus making it possible in one town, where there is no early closing day, for a woman to be employed until 10 p.m. every night in the week, on five days as milliner, and on the Saturday as saleswoman.

The difficulty of detecting any actual millinery work which, on the employer's own showing, is often done, should a customer require it, after 8 p.m., and if detected, the unsatisfactory nature of a prosecution in such cases results in their employment overtime in some instances on, at least, 52 nights in the year.

"III.—I have made particular inquiries in the various towns and localities which I have visited, numbering not far short of a hundred, as to the means taken by the local authorities to enforce the regulations of the Factories and Workshops Acts regarding the sanitary condition of workshops. With a few exceptions (notably Nottingham, where, among all the workshops I visited, I found scarcely any sanitary defect, and where the Act is actively enforced by the local authority), I have not found that any measures have been taken to carry out these regulations.

"IV.—The matter to which I would earnestly draw attention is that of the inefficient ventilation of workrooms. The local authorities who are responsible for this matter have, unfortunately, in many instances neglected it, but even where they are inclined to be active, their powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Factory Act, 1891, appear unsatisfactory. Provided that the *means* of ventilation exist in a workshop, it is difficult to enforce the proper employment of them, or even to require that obviously inconvenient and inefficient ones should be supplemented or superseded by others. The practical result is, that a workroom in which there exists a window which admits of being opened, may be considered to fulfil all needful requirements, although the window may be so badly placed or arranged (as for instance in a very low room), that its use during weather, in the least degree inclement or windy, subjects the occupants to an avalanche of cold air.

"I believe that by far the larger part of the strenuous objection to the admission of fresh air on the part of the workers is due to the very unsatisfactory nature of the means used to admit it.

"I have been much impressed by the difference observable in the atmosphere of a large factory, where the space allowed for each worker is, owing to machinery and other causes, necessarily ample, and where other means of ventilation in addition to the windows, can frequently be insisted on, where, moreover, the period of employment is strictly limited; and that which is to be found in a dressmaker's or tailoress's workroom; in these, owing to the nature of the work, the women can be, and often are, crowded into an area only barely allowing to each worker (who vitiates hourly 3,000 cubic feet of air), even the inadequate minimum of 250 cubic feet of air space, the atmosphere, constantly re-breathed becomes laden with injurious exhalations from their lungs and bodies, and is, moreover, further poisoned by flaring gas burners used, not only for lighting, but often also for heating purposes. In such rooms the existence of a window, although rarely or never opened, and in winter (when meals are partaken of in the workroom by those whose homes are at a distance) this is not seldom the case, or inconveniently placed for the admission of air without draught, is often sufficient reason for objecting successfully to the provision of any more efficient means of *constant* ventilation.

"The power to enforce, not only 'means of ventilation,' but efficient 'means of *constant* ventilation' appears to be much needed, and the many cheap and easy methods now at the command of the minority of employers who do avail themselves of them, might, I venture to think, without hardship be made use of by those who, unless thus obliged, would not do so.

"V.—In connection with the above subject I should like to add that the means used for warming workrooms is a matter upon which I have often had occasion to feel dissatisfied; that frequently in use, namely the lighted gas-burners, would appear to be only one degree less unhealthy than another alternative sometimes employed, that of closing doors and windows until the atmosphere becomes warmed by the breath and bodies

of the workers; a combination of both these methods is that frequently adopted, and I have found tippets and hats worn by the workers until the room has become sufficiently "aired," as they somewhat infelicitously term it. I cannot find, however, that this matter is remediable, at present, under the Factory and Workshops Act, or under the Public Health Act, but I have found inefficient ventilation resulting frequently, and not unnaturally, from inefficient means of warming.

"In accordance with your instructions I am making special inquiries—

"I. With regard to sanitation in factories and places where women are employed.

"II. With regard to the observance of special rules in certain trades, and the benefit accruing therefrom.

"III. As to what manufacturing processes are injurious to health or dangerous to the women employed in them.

"Since the receipt of your instructions, I have visited factories in Wolverhampton, Dudley, Walsall, Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Smethwick, Droitwich, Worcester, Gloucester and Stroud.

"I have found that in the majority of places visited the system of sanitation has been of the most elementary description, and this, even in towns already provided with deep drainage and water carriage system. Sanitation.

"At Worcester and Gloucester I found the sanitation, as a rule, excellent; elsewhere the arrangements leave much to be desired.

"In connection with this matter I should like to record my surprise at the lack of thought and care very frequently shown in the arrangement of the sanitary conveniences provided for women and children.

"When endeavouring to raise and ameliorate as much as possible the standard of the condition and character of the children and women employed in factories and workplaces (and this, presumably, is one of the reasons for the supervision exercised over them), any neglect in connection with the subject I refer to has very obvious results in a lower and coarser tone.

"So decidedly is this the case, that the aspect and manner of the girls in a factory afford by no means a bad index to the care which has been expended upon the condition and arrangement of their sanitary convenience. The reply often given to my objections in this matter by employers and others is, that in their own homes the arrangements are probably equally bad; the force of this reasoning (which would apply equally to the subjects of ventilation and overcrowding) appears doubtful, seeing that the existence of *one* evil, though greatly to be deplored, seems hardly a good excuse for the toleration of another and independent one.

"It is impossible not to regard the coarse tone of the women and their carelessness in this particular, of which I receive constant complaints, as anything but the direct and logical result of the negligence so frequently shown concerning the arrangement and position of the sanitary accommodation provided. Indeed, it would be most surprising, if, under the influence of such conditions in the factories or workplaces in which the greater part of their time is spent, the moral and mental tone of the women were anything but low.

"Apart from the badness and inadequacy of the sanitary accommodation provided, the position of it, is often quite unnecessarily public and exposed. Even where thought and expense has not been spared in substituting a good and healthy system for a bad one, this matter has often been entirely overlooked.

"Those employers, unfortunately a minority, who have given this subject their patient consideration and attention have shown that any

difficulties it may present are by no means insurmountable, especially in view of the cheap and effectual methods of modern sanitation, and the results obtained in higher morals and tone among their employés redound considerably to the credit of those who have thus loyally fulfilled their obligations in this respect.

"Unfortunately, in a majority of instances, however, this matter appears to have obtained but scant attention from those who are responsible for the well being of the female workers.

Special rules.

"When visiting places where 'special rules' are enjoined, I received some complaints of the difficulty of obtaining the co-operation of the workers in carrying out the rules, I was struck by the different accounts given by employers as to their experience in this matter.

"I have been forced to the conclusion that where the occupiers intend that the special rules shall be loyally carried out it is quite possible to enforce co-operation, but that where the matter is regarded by them as an irritating hardship, and worth only occasional, spasmodic attention, their efforts to obtain co-operation will naturally be less successful."

Miss Anderson reports as follows :—

"I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report for the period extending from 2nd July, the date on which I commenced my official duties, to the end of the year.

General inspection of factories and workshops.

"I.—During the main part of the time I have been occupied in general inspection of workshops and factories, in some of the chief towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and at first more particularly of workshops. Latterly I have received special instructions from you to make particular inquiries into sanitation and dangerous or unhealthy occupations in their bearing on women's employment. With this part of my work I will deal separately and will first report on the scope and results of my earlier visits of inspection.

A. Scope of the work.

"The workshops inspected have mostly been connected with the clothing trades, *e.g.*, dressmaking, millinery, staymaking, babylinen and underclothing, shirtmaking, and tailoring, but I have also visited a number of 'burlers' and 'menders,' paper bag and fancy box makers, upholsterers, and others.

"I have inspected a considerable number of factories, generally either under special instructions from yourself or on special information or complaint in the district; the majority have been clothing factories, but I have also visited several large textile factories both in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in addition to most of the hearthrug weaving factories of the Huddersfield district.

"In the general course of my visits my attention has been arrested by various important matters, but it has also been drawn to particular aspects of them by employers and employed as well as members of various organisations and local authorities.

B. Assistance from local authorities, &c.

"I should like, before touching on these points, to refer to the satisfaction I have found in the few towns where an active local sanitary authority is at work on the workshops and factories, in the readiness shown at the Health Offices to supply me with available information from registers, &c., on the matters which concern my work as well as to receive representations I had to make as to sanitary defects. When the comparatively recent beginning of this local activity is considered, it seems not unreasonable to believe in the possibility of an extension of this spirit, which might go a long way to meet many of those complaints which were laid before the Labour Commission as to administration of

the sanitary provisions of the laws affecting factories and workshops; at the same time it seems hardly likely that a rapid development, such as the urgency of the case requires can take place without some such additional control and organisation as was indicated in paragraphs 342–5 of the Commissioners' report.

"In another direction I have received assistance by the ready way in which copies of the 'special notice' to occupiers which I have taken have been received and affixed in local post offices. I must add that information supplied to me by various persons has enabled me to add to the official register and visit a fair number of workshops, whose occupiers had failed to send the prescribed notice through ignorance or otherwise. Some of the officials of the Women's Co-operative Guild particularly, have given me names and addresses as well as other information likely to prove useful, and I hope for an extension of their activity in this direction.

C. Representations and complaints received (1) of employed.

"Turning to the representations or complaints I have received and first to those which have come from workers, or outsiders working on their behalf, the majority have been verbal and many have reference to matters which are, as the law stands, irremediable, or in which an inspector has no direct power. The first class of complaints have been specially brought before you by Miss Abraham in her report last year and my experience endorses hers; they are, *e.g.*, (1) the continuance of work on the nominal weekly half-holiday until 4 p.m. and legal overtime, (2) the employment of milliners and mantle-makers over 18 as shop or showroom assistants at the conclusion of their day's work in the workroom, (3) evasion of the law by sending work home at the end of the legal day. The second, and in my experience more frequent class of complaint, refers to sanitary matters and particularly to the injury inflicted on the moral character of children and young persons through a low standard of decency in the matter of sanitary accommodation where workers of both sexes are congregated together. In these cases my complainants have at the same time referred to the similar injury done through objectionable language of overlookers in factories.

"With regard to the few written complaints I have as yet received, these chiefly refer to illegal overtime, but one had reference to a grave abuse in sanitary arrangements, and I am very hopeful that the consequent removal, through your intervention, of this abuse will lead to further communications of similar complaints from workers. I have little doubt that the number of communications would increase if knowledge of the means of addressing me were widely enough spread.

"As you, Sir, will remember, the most serious and circumstantial written complaint respecting illegal overtime which has reached me I have been powerless to act upon, through the difficulty of securing evidence from the workers themselves, while the complainant, whose name was one of the commonest in the Kingdom, refrained from giving a sufficient address. Nothing can be done in such a case but by repeated surprise visits after legal hours.

(2) Of employers.

"The verbal complaints I have received respecting infringements of the law have been in a few cases from small employers who, as one of them said, may have scruples as to illegal overtime themselves and wish the law to apply with equal force to their competitors. But this kind of complaint is nearly always vague and general. One dressmaker, however, who had long ago given up overtime, partly because of her experience of its essential wastefulness, partly because of her advantage in having a steady set of clients, while expressing her regret that fuller information did not reach H.M. Inspectors, stated that she considered it neither right nor possible to give information herself and inexpedient for

workers involved to do so. She held that the blame rested with the parents and friends of the girls and young women. I believe myself that in most cases the parents and friends are as dimly aware of the provisions of the law as the workers themselves. The complexity of the Abstract is something of a barrier, but I think on the whole the position in which it is often affixed (in dark corners or too high up) more often prevents the workers from reading it, and I have given instructions to place it within their reach. I have also tried to stop the supply of incorrect or old abstracts which is too frequent, through local stationers, by visiting the latter and giving them full instructions. So far as complaints have been expressed to me by employers they have most often had reference to the complexity and number of the exception forms. So far as I have re-visited workshops I may add that in nearly every case attention has been paid to my instructions by employers. Invitations, which have sometimes been given me, to make recommendations as to ventilation, &c., have generally been where the standard already reached is above the average. The greatest carelessness I have generally found in workshops where the women and girls are piece-workers, and it is just here that the protected persons are sometimes anxious to evade the law and even occasionally resent regulation.

General observations.

"Passing to the matters which have most constantly arrested my attention, apart from special representations made by workers or employers, these are: (1) legal overtime and the short weekly half-holiday in clothing and allied occupations; (2) physical fitness of children and young persons of 13 and upwards; (3) sanitation; (4) nature of abstracts and forms, and information supplied by them to workers; (5) excessive fines for damages which were not properly within the workers' control.

(1) Overtime.

"I have already found sufficient evidence of the harm done to young, growing persons by the legal extension of a day's work to 14 hours (less two hours for meals) in a too often exhausted atmosphere. In consideration of all the evidence already published, and the specific recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour, that the number of days' legal overtime in the year for adult women should be reduced, and that overtime should be prohibited altogether for young persons, it seems sufficient for me to record the fact that I have found employers who are willing to see overtime either reduced or abolished. I may be permitted to hope that our law may not long remain behind the French law of 1892 (Articles 3 and 4),* which forbids overtime for persons under 18. Even in more distant Hungary, since 1872 the industrial law has provided that persons between 14 and 16 may not be employed beyond a maximum of 10 hours daily; and it is interesting to glance at similar provisions in other European countries, rendered accessible to English readers by the foreign report series of the Secretary to the Labour Commission. In Germany the Imperial Industrial Code which regulates conditions of labour in factories, provides that overtime to the extent of 13 hours' work a day for a fortnight at a time may be sanctioned by the authorities, provided that such overtime does not exceed 80 hours in a year; the normal day for those over 16 is 11 hours, and for those under 16 is 10 hours, minus one and a half hours for meals. Amongst Scandinavian countries Sweden holds a prominent place by its

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* Commentaire de la Loi du 2 Novembre 1892. Louis Bouquet. Paris. Berger-Lévrault, 1893, p. 33. Foreign Reports, Royal Commission on Labour, vol. VI., France, p. 106.

provisions for 'young persons' and children in the law of 1881;* this limits the hours of 'young persons' (aged from 14 to 18) to 10 of actual work a day, which may not begin before 6 a.m., nor end later than 8 p.m., while up till the age of 14 the limit is five hours a day, children not being admitted to employment before the age of 12, nor exempted from school attendance during part of each day until they have attained the age of 15. The Danish law of 1873 placed somewhat similar limits on the hours of young persons and children. Amongst Latin countries other than France, Belgium holds a backward position, by its permission of overtime after 9 p.m., and before 5 a.m. in the case of boys over 14 and girls over 16 (Law of Dec. 13, 1889, Article 6);† and Italy has scarcely attempted to do more than prescribe, while hardly attempting to enforce, certain limits to the hours (ordinarily not to exceed six) of children aged from 9 to 15 years.‡

"When the anxiety of many parents, and perhaps especially Yorkshire parents to press forward their children of 13 into the ranks of 'young persons' is considered, with the inevitable strain that ensues in the occupations where the overtime exception applies, the urgency of some reform in this matter in England becomes more evident. No really thoughtful employer neglects to send home the younger workers, if it can be arranged, at the ordinary hour, but there are many who do not give the matter a thought. It is an anomalous result of the system on which overtime is admitted, that in a comparatively simple occupation carried on in workshops where hardly any but adult women are employed, such as that of the "burlers" and "menders" (worsted coating menders), overtime is not permissible, while in clothing factories, where the majority of workers are often quite young girls, it is permissible and freely resorted to. The nearly allied question of the short weekly half-holiday from 4 p.m. has occupied much of my attention. The custom is almost universal among dressmakers, who are generally most careless about the use of Form 9, prescribed for this exception, and I have rigidly drawn attention to the fact that this is an exception to the general law, by insisting on the use of the form. The privilege which is accorded of fixing the weekly half-holiday on any day of the week which may be most convenient, by the use of Form 13, seems to me to remove any real justification for extensive application of the short half-holiday. The absolute lack of opportunity for exercise throughout the week, where this exception applies, *e.g.*, for the 13 or 14 year old dressmakers' apprentice, is in striking contrast to the position of mill-workers of the same ages who are free at 6 o'clock ordinarily, and for a real half-holiday once a week.

(2.) Physical fitness.

"In close connection with these matters I have considered the exemption of occupiers of workshops generally, however large, from the necessity of obtaining certificates of physical fitness for children, which is laid upon occupiers of factories. One may pass from a clothing factory with every provision for sanitation and mechanical contrivance for lightening work (*e.g.*, mechanical pressing irons) to a mantle-making, tailoring, or dressmaking workshop, without these contrivances, where the desirability of testing the capacity of the children seems even more obvious. The disregard of the intention of section 28 (Act of 1878) may be recognised in the case I have seen, of an occupier who carries his business on in two establishments, one on each side of the road; in one of these power is used for a small separate part of the

* Foreign Reports cited, Vol. IX., pp. 25–26.
† Series cited, vol. IV., Belgium, p. 52.
‡ Series cited, vol. VIII., Italy, pp. 49–50.

process, but the workers under 16 are all, without exception, on that side which is technically a workshop, and where there is exemption from the necessity to obtain certificates of physical fitness, or register dates of limewashing. In France the obligation applies for every child under 13 entering a workshop as well as a factory, and may be required (as here under Section 29 in exceptional cases) by an inspector in the case of persons of 16 (Law of 1892, Article 2). Further care for the 'young persons' in France may be seen in the prohibitions of, (*a*) employment of girls under 16 in working sewing machines by treadles; (*b*) employment of persons under 16 in working looms, called 'hand-looms,' by means of treadles (a provision the value of which may be appreciated after watching young girls at such looms in the hearth-rug industry at Huddersfield); (*c*) employment of persons under 16 in working shears or other sharp edged tools (again, this may be appreciated after seeing girls of 13 working at cutting machines driven by power in a clothing factory); (*d*) employment of persons under 18 in carrying, pushing, or dragging loads above a certain fixed maximum weight; (*e*) employment of persons of either sex under 16, and girls under 21 in preparation of writings, prints, bills, &c., or other occupations which are of a nature to injure their morals (*de nature à blesser leur moralité*). These provisions are contained in the Decree of May 13, 1893, Articles 6 to 13.*

"Other provisions in the French law which appear noteworthy are those which impose on the factory inspector the duty: (1) of inspecting bedrooms of protected persons who are lodged by their employers, and such a provision offers perhaps the readiest check available upon illegal overtime; (2) of requiring all provisions necessary in any part of a factory or workshop, including its accessary parts (*dépendances*) for sanitation or the maintenance of morality and decency (*au maintien des bonnes moeurs et à l'observation de la décence publique*).† The responsibility thus laid upon the inspector in France may be gauged, when it is recollected that legally, (apart from any questions of administrative law, of which we know nothing in this country), any report he may make or information he may bring into the ordinary courts, relating to an event or circumstance in an industrial establishment, is held as fact until the contrary is proved (*font foi jusqu'à preuve contraire*). The contrasted situation of the English inspector, bound to prove his complaint and information, like the ordinary citizen, offers perhaps the most striking illustration available of English ideals of justice and inaptness for bureaucratic methods. But what is of more immediate interest is the power given the French inspector to directly control sanitary matters through the provisions just cited.

(3.) Sanitation, &c.

"The number of specific as well as general complaints relating to sanitation and matters of decency in provision of lavatory accommodation which I have received in connection with factories as well as workshops, in addition to my observation of cases where the law, as it stands, provides no ready remedy, if local authorities are dilatory, have persuaded me that questions of hours, overtime, &c., subject of grievances, though they be, fall into the background in comparison with the intensely felt need of prompt remedies for such defects and abuses.

"My experience in connection with ventilation, vitiation of atmosphere of workrooms by gas jets (often used in quantity for heating irons

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* Commentaire de la Loi du 2 Novembre, 1892, cited above pp. 266–270. *See* translation given, *infra* p. 36 *et seq.*

† The same, pp. 33 and 339.

without any flues), absence of provision for heating workrooms ; darkness and consequent excessive use of artificial light in underground rooms, and other similar matters bears out the experience of Miss Abraham and Miss Paterson reported to you last year. I agree with Miss Paterson's report as to the disadvantages of workers remaining in workrooms for meals, but feel that without alternative provision of places for meals the evils of turning the workers out during meal hours might be even worse where homes are distant. In Sweden the law of 1881 prohibited protected persons from staying in workrooms during mealtimes, but the Commission appointed after the Berlin Conference recommended that this restriction should be withdrawn in all except the dangerous or insanitary occupations. The restriction has recently become law in France.

(4.) Abstracts and forms.

"The next matter I beg to refer to is one which I understand is under the consideration of the Secretary of State. I am strongly inclined to believe that the simplification of the abstract, of which Miss Abraham wrote last year, with a special view to instruction of the workers, is closely allied for them too with the question of multiplicity of exception forms ; and that the interests of the workers, employers, and effective administration of the law by inspectors, are one in this matter. Cases brought into court which turn upon real irregularities attendant on the use of exceptions to the general law are sometimes apparently strongly defended through assertions as to the difficulty of comprehending the exception forms. I venture, therefore, to bring before you some suggestions which have occurred to me, and beg, again, to refer to the French system, which in this is simple, and has struck me as being capable of adaptation and improvement. If it is possible to combine the advantages of: (1) clear and simple indication to the workers of the *general provisions* of the law ; (2) complete account for any given occupation of the *conditions of exceptions* to the law, for the information of both employers and workers ; and (3) notice both to workers and inspectors of the *period, exceptional or not, of employment*, meal-times, holidays, overtime, &c., on three sheets or papers, the present arrangement would be simplified. This is the main idea of the French system, and if the time-table now on the Abstracts were separated from them it could I believe be carried out here. The abstract might then give the *general law* in simpler terms than at present. A second sheet might show the *special provisions and exceptions*, giving the occupations to which they apply.

"Thirdly, the *notice* of period of employment, meal-times, holidays, record for overtime (if applicable), &c. might be on another sheet, served in duplicate periodically, and, whenever changes were to be made, upon the inspector.

"This scheme would seem to combine some of the elements of clear, simple instructions, and notice to workers, with complete indication of periods, &c. to inspectors. The notices regularly classified and filed would automatically furnish the inspector with a complete fresh register for each year.

(5.) Excessive fines.

"The need for some amendment or fresh development of the principles of the Truck Acts has been made very apparent to me by information gathered as to excessive fines, particularly in weaving sheds, for alleged responsibility for damages. This species of charge upon wages stands on a different footing, certainly, from the questions of disciplinary fines or deductions for material, use of machinery, &c. I believe, however, that it may be, and only too often is, a source of even more serious hardship and injustice to the worker than those other charges. Dam-

ages arising through (*a*) nature of the material supplied to workers, exemplified in what are emphatically described by the weavers as 'rotten warps'; (*b*) modifications or breakdowns in machinery over which the worker has not direct and immediate control, are, properly the charge of the manufacturer and not the wage-paid worker. As the law stands, the weaver cannot resist such charges unless able to risk loss of her employment, a position she is little likely to be in. A damage in a piece may cost the weaver not only the earnings she might have made on that piece, but more, to the extent of double that amount, perhaps a whole week's wage. Such charges might fairly be considered excessive even if traceable to some inattention or fault of the worker. Assessment of them in the latter case might reasonably be looked for on some fixed, general scale, and not on the arbitrary and partial estimate of an employer or his representative, while in the former case, provision for their incidence on the person properly responsible seems a much needed reform. The questions would involve, however, so much expert and technical knowledge that the only sort of court likely to be able to deal practically with them would seem to be one somewhat on the lines of the French *Conseils de Prud'hommes*, or else some regularly constituted factory committee. The French Senate adopted last session a measure providing that fines should not exceed a fixed proportion of the wages. The German Industrial Code contains a striking provision for the disposition of purely disciplinary fines. These must be always devoted to some purpose which benefits the workers generally, and they must be registered on a schedule, hung up in a public place, stating the persons fined, the offence, and the date.*

II.—Special inquiries into sanitation and dangerous or unhealthy occupations.

"Since receipt of your recent special instructions, directing me—

"(1.) To make particular inquiries as to sanitation and provision of separate and sufficient sanitary conveniences for female workers in factories.

"(2.) To visit lucifer-match, white lead, chemical, paint and colour, iron-plate, and hollowware enamelling works, and note improvements in the health of women workers in consequence of the application of special rules.

"(3.) To make special inquiry as to what processes in manufactures are injurious to health or dangerous to the female workers employed.

A. Personal inquiries.

"I have greatly increased my attention to the first of these subjects, which, as indicated above in my report, had already begun to particularly occupy me, and I have commenced to inspect the special works above-named, which I have found in the districts I have passed through. The time has been too short to form any general conclusions as to the operation of the special rules, or to gather any fresh evidence as to dangerous or unhealthy occupations not yet brought under special regulation. It is as yet only possible to state in reply to your instructions that the subjects are continuing to occupy my chief attention.

"With regard to the special inquiry into sanitary arrangements, although it is too soon to summarise results in action taken by the local authorities, it may be noted that all cases of defects or abuses discovered, in which the employers have not voluntarily promised to make desired alterations, have been reported to the local sanitary authority, and replies have been received to the effect that the defects are being attended to. I have already indicated in my general report that I have received more complaints on this than on any other subject, and I might add that none yet investigated have been made without serious cause.

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* Foreign Reports cited, Vol. V., p. 40.

"In connection with these subjects I have made particular study of the legislative attempts to deal with them in France. I beg to enclose translations of the two decrees which contain the application of the general law as to protection of health and safety in industrial establishments. B. Examination of French law.

"As might perhaps be anticipated the point from which the difficult question of regulation of work in the unhealthy and dangerous occupations and processes is approached, is different from the English point of approach. Apparently no attempt has been as yet made to prescribe detailed rules for the safety of workers of both sexes in such occupations, otherwise than through personal intervention of the individual inspector, It is curious to note that while French legislators, as long ago as 1848, attempted to prescribe a maximum working day for men as well as women, they are now content to prescribe in many unhealthy or dangerous occupations that women and children shall be excluded from them, while only very general provisions protect the health of male workers; in others, as may be seen in the long schedules attached to the decree of May 13th,* children, girls, or women, or all three, are absolutely excluded without specification of detailed precautionary measures for the male workers. It can hardly fail to be of great interest to the women workers in this country to read the long list of occupations from which their fellow workers in France have already been absolutely or partially excluded. While it is only possible to admire the decision which excludes all children and young growing persons from nearly every occupation which has dangerous or hurtful possibilities in it, it is impossible to restrain astonishment at the considerable list of occupations from which women are excluded, and in which they might with *due care and regulation*, work with as much safety as men. I may mention, for example, the following:—Rag-sorting, spinning of flax, certain processes in dye works and paper works, dry polishing of crystals and glass, silvering of mirrors by mercury process, silvering and gilding, leather dressing, bleaching lace, enamelling in glass works, sharpening and grinding of metals, and almost every variety of chemical process.

"It is extremely interesting in connection with one of these occupations, viz., rag-sorting, to read the annual report of M. Laporte, the superintending inspector for the first *circonscription* (including Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne) for 1893–94. He says, 'In the department 'of the Seine there are a certain number of establishments called "rag 'shops," attached to which are shoddy mills. These are, in truth, 'regular relief works (*ateliers de charité*) for they employ a large 'number of old women who find in this occupation the small wage on 'which they have been able to live for years, and without which they 'would be reduced to beggary. A rigorous application of the pro-'visions of Schedule A to these poor workers, almost without exception 'at an age when any other occupation would be impossible, would 'mean casting them out on the streets, and we have recoiled from such 'a step. I believe that with due care for ventilation and space in 'these shoddy mills, no sort of harm could arise through leaving these 'old women there who thus earn their daily bread.'†

"M. Chambard, the superintending inspector for the fourth *circonscription* (Aisne, Ardennes, Meuse, Marne, Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle), also remarks that a rigid application of Schedule A would give rise to

* *See infra*, p. 36 *et seq.*

† Rapport sur L'Application de la loi du 2 Novembre 1892, &c. Paris. Imprimerie Nationale, 1894, p. 55.

immense difficulties in the Ardennes where a large number of women and children have been employed in the branches, now interdicted for them, of sharpening and polishing metals. He says, 'the regulation 'has certainly held in view work carried on in restricted areas where 'dust is dangerous, but in lofty rooms, I do not believe that harm can 'arise for those not working near the grindstones. In this particular 'case, wishing to keep within the terms of the law, I have directed the 'employers to group the grindstones together, remove the protected 'persons from their vicinity, and fit in ventilators for each machine. I 'have also counselled them to work by the wet process, in which the 'risks are less, although the law does not prescribe this. I find that 'there is some exaggeration in the interdiction which might safely be 'rendered less absolute.' It should be noted in passing that a circular letter of the Minister of Commerce and Industry dated April 20, 1894, supports this view, and declares that the interdiction shall not be held to apply where the wet process is in use.

"'In rag-sorting workshops girls under 18 have been found at work, 'instructions have been given that the workers will be replaced after a 'short delay, permitting the workers to find another occupation.'*

"The need in France for special and precise regulations in the dangerous industries is clearly brought out in the report of M. Jaraczewski, superintending inspector for the Nord and Pas-de-Calais Departments. He gives statistics showing that 'the murderous action of white-lead' as found in the least satisfactory works 'can be conquered by adoption of 'special methods of manufacture . . . . by space, ventilation, 'discipline, and hygienic precautions. It is thus to be hoped that the 'administrative regulations will prescribe the changes in the direction 'of health and safety . . . . which have already been realised in 'certain cases . . . . But the measures necessary for arriving at 'such results should be precisely defined, for the moment we start from 'the general terms of the law and attempt to apply desirable measures 'to the industry it soon appears how necessary it is to bring it under a 'close supervision.'†

"In several cases the inspectors report considerable hygienic improvements that they have been able to effect, *e.g.*, in introducing biennial lime-washing in workrooms and sleeping accommodation for the workers.‡ On the whole, however, the report shows that partly owing to recent promulgation of the laws, partly owing to their somewhat vague requirements, comparatively little progress has been yet effected. It is with special interest, therefore, that one turns to the Decree of March 1894, which lays down the regulations for application of the General Law on Industrial Hygiene, which was passed in June of the previous year.

"In passing, it must be noted that the term industrial establishment or undertaking has a wide denotation in the French law, and that regulation extends to occupations which would not come under the English definitions of factories and workshops. This may readily be seen by the inclusion of such places and operations as menageries, infirmaries for dogs, hair dressing, carpet beating, chimney sweeping, &c.

"With regard to the new provisions in France for safety and health in factories and workshops, some of them seem to be remarkable and valuable, while others, and perhaps particularly some of the fencing

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* Report just cited, pp. 101–2. Cf. also pp. 187–8.
† The same, pp. 137–8.
‡ The same, pp. 209, 219.

clauses, are, perhaps, inferior in practical value to the English provisions.

"The paragraphs of Articles 3 and 4,* which prescribe the system and construction for sanitary accommodation, drainage, &c., would seem likely to give the inspectors a much needed power to control such matters. A similar specific provision in this country for the erection, *within three months*, of properly lighted, ventilated, and abundantly flushed water-closets, which shall not open directly into workrooms would sweep away some of the worst sanitary defects and abuses to be found in English mills and factories.

"Another admirable provision is contained in Article 8, which prescribes that employers shall provide their workpeople with the means of maintaining personal cleanliness, with cloak-rooms and lavatories, also with good drinking water. Article 9 further prescribes that during pauses for meals the workroom shall be empty, and the air entirely renewed.

"Perhaps the most important of all the provisions in this Decree, however, are those which relate to exits, staircases, &c., and provision for safety in case of panic or fire. English legislators are content with prescribing fire escapes in certain cases for workers in upper rooms. The French law now is that a worker shall be equally provided with means of escape, whether at work in a factory or workshop, in an upper room, or on the ground floor, or in any part whatsoever, accessory or otherwise, of an industrial establishment. A sufficient number of doors opening outwards must be provided to admit of rapidly clearing rooms, vestibules, &c., and these doors are to be always accessible. The importance of this is brought home by the enclosed account of a fire in Burnley at a mill where the doors had been locked.

"'A fire broke out yesterday at a large mill in Burnley, by which two factory operatives lost their lives, and several others narrowly escaped. The fire originated at seven o'clock in the morning, at the cotton mill belonging to Mr. Jesse Simpson, and in a few minutes the whole pile was in flames. *The workpeople, numbering 400, rushed for the doors, some of which had been locked after work commenced at 6 o'clock.* To add to the confusion, the gaslights were extinguished. *Some of the operatives climbed through the roof,* others jumped into a canal alongside the premises, several being hurt. The mill was completely gutted, and the loss amounts to 10 or 12,000*l.*, which is covered by insurance. Over 400 workpeople will be thrown idle, and, as a 16 weeks' strike at this mill had only recently ended, the loss will be seriously felt. As the day advanced, some of the workpeople were found to be missing, and a search was instituted among the *débris*, where the charred remains of two married women were found, It is stated that they were seen to turn back, as if for something they had left behind, and were unable to get out again. Two or three other workpeople are reported missing, but the police, after searching all day, found no more bodies.—*Standard*.—Jan. 12, 1895.'

"I have seen weaving sheds closely crowded with looms, in such a way that it was only possible to pass between them sideways, with only a single exit provided at the further end. At a large factory in Oldham such a case was made worse by a second shed opening out of the first, which had no entry or exit other than through the first. Article 10 of the Decree under consideration provides that the passages between looms and other machinery shall be not less than 2 ft. 8 in. broad, and that the floor between them shall be level; moreover all staircases shall be solid and provided with strong rails.

"Other valuable provisions for safety of workers are to be found—

(*a*) in Article 11, which prescribes automatically closing doors to hoists on every stage.

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* *See infra*, p. 86.

(*b*) in Articles 13 and 14, which relate to the starting and stopping of machinery and control of the same.

(*c*) in Article 12, which prohibits the habitual employment of any worker in the vicinity of a fly-wheel, grindstone, or other heavy machine driven at high speed.

(*d*) in Article 18, which prescribes suitable and close-fitting garments for workmen and workwomen near machinery.

I beg to enclose translations of the—

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS in FRANCE prescribing in Detail REGULATIONS for the HEALTH and SAFETY of Protected Persons in INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

I.—DECREE of May 13th, 1893, applying Articles 12 and 13 of the Law of November 2nd, 1892.*

Prohibition as to cleaning machinery in motion.

Article 1.—Employment of children under 18, girls under age, and women, is forbidden in oiling, cleaning, or repairing machinery or mechanical apparatus in motion.

Prohibition as to working unfenced machinery.

Article 2.—Employment of children under 18, girls under age, and women, is forbidden in workrooms (*ateliers*) where there are machines worked by hand or by power, of which the dangerous parts are not properly fenced.

Children under 18 may not work treadles.

Article 3.—Employment of children under 18 is forbidden in the working of gear (*appareil*) by means of treadles.

Similarly their employment in working horizontal wheels is forbidden.

Children under 16 restricted as to working vertical wheel, &c.

Article 4.—Children under 16 may not be employed in turning vertical wheels for more than half the day, divided by a rest of not less than half an hour.

Similarly employment of children under 16 in working looms called "hand looms" by means of treadles is forbidden.

Prohibitions as to dangerous implements processes, &c.

Article 5.—Children under 16 may not work circular saws or ribbon saws.

Article 6.—Children under 16 may not be employed in working shears or other sharp-edged tools.

Article 7.—Children under 13 may not be employed in cutting or blowing glass at glassworks.

Above 13 and under 16 they may not be employed in cutting a weight of glass above 1,000 grammes (slightly less than 2¼ lbs.). In glass bottle and sheet glass factories blowing by the mouth is forbidden for children under 16.

In glass works where blowing is done by the mouth, a separate mouthpiece shall be set apart for the use of each child under 18.

Article 8.—The employment of children under 18 in overlooking steam-cocks is forbidden.

Article 9.—Employment of children under 16 as folders in workrooms (*ateliers*), where wire rods are rolled and drawn, is forbidden. This provision is not applicable, however, where the work of folders is protected by guards.

Article 10.—Employment of children under 16 is forbidden on scaffolding erected for repairing or cleaning of houses.

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* See *Journal Officiel de la Republique Française*, May 14th, 1893.

Article 11.—Boys and girls under 18 employed in industrial undertakings may not carry either outside or inside factories, workshops, works and yards any burdens exceeding the following :— Maximum burden for children under 18.

Boys below 14 - - - -	10 kilogr. =	22 lbs.
Boys from 14 to 18 - -	15 „ =	1 qr. 5 lbs.
Girls below 16 - - - -	5 „ =	11 lbs.
Girls from 16 to 18 - -	10 „ =	22 lbs.

Employment of the same workers in pushing or dragging, whether in industrial establishments or on the public roads, any loads requiring greater corresponding efforts than those just indicated is forbidden.

The conditions of equivalence in the two kinds of work shall be determined by a ministerial resolution.

Article 12.—Employment of girls under 16 in working sewing machines by means of treadles is forbidden. Girls under 16 not to work treadles.

Article 13.—Employment of children, girls, and women is forbidden in preparation of writings, prints, bills, drawings, engravings, paintings, emblems, pictures or other objects, the sale, tender, placarding, or distribution of which are repressed by penal laws as contrary to good morals. Work contrary to good morals prohibited for children, girls and women.

Similarly the occupation of children under 16, and girls under age, is forbidden in workrooms where the preparation of writings, prints, bills, &c., is carried on, which, without falling under the application of the said penal laws are of a nature to injure their morals.

Article 14.—In the establishments where the processes named in Schedule A, annexed to the present decree, are carried on, the entry into those workrooms is prohibited for children under 18, girls under age, and women. Scheduled occupations in which child and female labour is prohibited or restricted.

Article 15.—In the establishments where the processes named in Schedule B, annexed to the present decree are carried on, the entry into those workrooms is prohibited for children under 18.

Article 16.—The labour of children, girls under age and women is only authorised in the workrooms enumerated in Schedule C under the conditions specified.

Schedule A.

Processes forbidden for Children under 18, Girls under Age and Women.*

Process.	Reason.
1. Arsenic acid (manufacture of) by means of arsenious acid and azotic acid.	Danger of poisoning.
2. Oxalic acid (manufacture of) - - - -	„
3. Arsenite of potash (manufacture of) by means of saltpetre.	„
4. Cyanide of potassium and prussian blue (manufacture of).	„
5. Red cyanide of potassium (manufacture of) - -	„
6. Sulphuret of arsenic (manufacture of) - -	„
7. Fluor hydric acid (manufacture of) - - -	Hurtful fumes or gases.
8. Nitric acid (manufacture of) - - - -	„
9. Picric acid (manufacture of) - - - -	„

* In the original these processes are given in alphabetical order; they are here simply given in groups according to the reason ascribed.

SCHEDULE A.—*continued.*

Process.	Reason.
10. Salicylic acid (manufacture of) by means of carbolic acid.	Hurtful fumes or gases.
11. Chloride of lime (manufacture of)	,,
12. Bleaching powders (manufacture of)	,,
13. Chloride of lead (manufacture of)	,,
14. Chloride of sulphur (manufacture of)	,,
15. Manure (manufacture of) from animal matter	,,
16. Fulminate of mercury (manufacture of)	,,
17. Calcining of sulphurous minerals	,,
18. Oils and fatty extracts (manufacture of)	,,
19. Dyes from nitrobenzine (manufacture of) and matters derived from benzine.	,,
20. Murexide (manufacture of) by means of re-action of azotic acid and uric acid from guano.	,,
21. Nitrate of methyl (manufacture of)	,,
22. Prussian red (manufacture of)	,,
23. Sulphuret of sodium	,,
24. Dry polishing of crystals and glass	Dangerous dust.
25. Bleaching lace by means of white-lead	,,
26. Ravelling and tearing of rags	,,
27. Scraping of enamel in glass works	,,
28. Sharpening and polishing of metals	,,
29. Preparation of rabbit skins	,,
30. Treatment of chloride of silver by lead	Special diseases.
31. Chromate of potash (manufacture of)	,,
32. Silvering of mirrors by the mercury process	,,
33. Founding and rolling of lead, zinc, and copper	,,
34. Manufacture of litharge	,,
35. Manufacture of massicot	,,
36. Manufacture of red lead	,,
37. Manufacture of phosphorus	,,
38. Manufacture of sulphate of mercury	,,
39. Depôts attached to slaughter-houses	Danger of infection and hurtful emanations.
40. Skinning of animals	,,
41. Tripe shops attached to slaughter-houses	,,

SCHEDULE B.

Works prohibited for Children under 18.

Process.	Reason.
1. Making of percussion caps	Necessity for attention and care.
2 Making of fireworks	,,
3. Making of cartridges	,,
4. Making of celluloid and analogous nitrate products	,,
5. Dynamite factories and depôts	,,
6. Making of matches with explosive materials	,,
7. Making of blasting powder	,,
8. Extraction of silk from chrysalises	Hurtful emanations.
9. Infirmaries for dogs	Danger of bites.

SCHEDULE C.

Establishments and Processes to which Children, Girls, and Women, only partially admitted.

Establishments and Processes	Prohibition as to Employment.	Reason.
1. Slaughter-houses -	Children under 16 prohibited -	Danger of accidents and wounds.
2. Cutting and polishing of alabaster.	Children under 18 in dusty processes.	Hurtful dust.
3. Scutching, carding, and cleaning of wool, hair, and feathers.	,, ,,	,,
4. Beating of carpets - -	,, ,,	,,
5. Beetling of bark - -	,, ,,	,,
6. Metal button factories -	,, ,,	,,
7. Manufacture of butter of zinc by combustion.	Children under 18 in rooms where combustion and condensation are carried on.	,,
8. Manufacture of felt hats -	Children under 18 in rooms where dust is disengaged.	,
9. Lime kilns and plaster kilns.	,, ,,	,,
10. Rag shops - -	,, ,,	,,
11. Chromo-lithography -	Children under 16 in bronzing at the machine.	,,
12. Cement works - -	Children under 18 in dusty rooms.	,,
12*a*. Pulverising of copper compounds.	,, ,,	,,
13. Oakum picking -	,, ,,	,,
14. Earthenware works -	Children under 18 in pounding and moulding.	,,
15. Tinfoil - - -	Children under 16 in bronzing by hand.	,,
16. Cork cutting - -	Children under 18 in dusty processes.	,,
17. Dry cutting and polishing of marble.	,, ,,	,,
18. Crushing of mineral products.	,, ,,	,,
19. Mills for pounding plaster, lime, or flint.	,, ,,	,,
20. Manufacture of black pigment from the remains of the distillation of bituminous schiste.	,, ,,	,,
21. Manufacture of wadding -	,, ,,	
22. Manufacture of paper -	Children under 18 in the sorting and preparing of rags.	
23. Dressing and glossing of skins.	Children under 18 in the dusty processes.	
24. Cutting and polishing of stone.	,, ,,	,,
25. Mechanical pounding of drugs.	,, ,,	,,
26. Manufacture of tobacco pipes.	,,	,,
27. Making of terra-cotta stoves.	,,	,,
28. Porcelain making - -	,, ,,	,,

SCHEDULE C.—*continued.*

Establishments and Processes.	Prohibition as to Employment.	Reason.
29. Preparation of pig bristles -	Children under 18 in the dusty processes.	Hurtful dust.
30. Pulverisation of sulphur -	" "	"
31. Tanneries - -	Children under 16 and girls under age where dust is freely disengaged.	"
31*a*. Stripping of flax, hemp, and jute.	" "	"
32. Glassworks - -	Children under 18, girls under age, and women where dusty work is carried on, or use made of poisonous materials.	"
33. Catgut works - - -	Children under 18, girls under age and women not to be employed in blowing.	Pulmonary affections.
34. Cleansing and inflating of bladders.	Children under 16, girls under age, and women not to be employed in blowing.	"
35. Match factories - -	Children under 18 not to be employed in making the paste or in dipping.	Special disease.
36. Match warehouses -	Children under 16 - -	Danger of fire.
37. Manufacture of hydrochloric acid by decomposition of chloride of magnesium, aluminium, or otherwise.	Children under 18, girls under age, and women in rooms where fumes are given off or acids manufactured.	Danger of accidents or fire.
Manufacture of sulphuric acid.	" "	"
Refining of gold and silver by means of acids.	" "	"
40. Manufacture of collodion -	Children under 16 in rooms where primary matter or dissolvants are used.	"
41. Manufacture of varnished felts.	Children under 18 in preparation or application of varnish.	"
42. Foundries - - -	Children under 16 in lifting slag at the moment of fusion.	"
43. Petroleum and various oils, essences, extracts for lighting, heating, and preparation of colours and varnishes.	Children under 16 in the processes of distillation, or in warehouses or shops.	"
44. Manufacture of sinapisms by means of hydro-carburets.	Children under 18, girls under age, and women in rooms where dissolvants are used.	"
45. Sulphuret of carbon (manufacture of, or stores).	Children under 18 in rooms where noxious fumes are given off.	"
46. Manufacture of varnished or waxed cloths.	Children under 16 in rooms where varnish is prepared or applied.	"
47. Manufacture of varnish from *esprits de vin*.	" "	"
48. Menageries - -	Children under 18 where ferocious or poisonous beasts are included in the menagerie.	Danger of accidents.

SCHEDULE C.—*continued.*

Establishments and Processes.	Prohibition as to Employment.	Reason.
49. Spinning of flax - -	Children under 18, girls under age, and women, may not be employed where draining off of water is not assured.	Excessive humidity.
50. Leather dressing - -	Children under 18, girls under age, and women in the removing of hairs.	Danger of poisoning.
51. Dye-works - -	Children under 18, girls under age, and women where poisonous ingredients are used.	,,
52. Japanned iron or metal works.	,, ,,	,,
53. Bleaching of paper, linen, &c.	Children under 18, girls under age, and women where chloride of lime or sulphuric acid are given off.	Noxious fumes.
54. Soldering of boxes of preserves.	Children under 16 - -	Hurtful gases.
55. Application of india-rubber covering or coating.	Children under 18, girls over 18, and women in the rooms where sulphuret of carbon and benzine are given off.	Noxious fumes.
56. Manufacture of hats of silk or other material by means of varnish (*vernis*).	Children under 18 in the making or application of varnish.	,,
57. Treatment of rags by means of fumes of hydrochloric acid.	Children under 18, girls over 18, and women in the rooms where fumes are given off.	,,
58. Cleansing of cotton-waste by means of sulphuret of carbon.	,, ,,	,,
59. Smelting copper and iron and galvanising of iron by means of acid.	,, ,,	,,
60. Silvering and gilding -	,, ,,	,,
61. Manufacture of fatty extracts for soaps, &c., by means of sulphuret of carbon.	,, ,,	,,
62. Gassing rooms - -	,, ,,	,,
62*a*. Chemical disintegration of cotton in old woollen rags.	,, ,,	,,
63. Manufacture of metallic nitrates by direct action of acids.	,, ,,	,,
64. Refrigeration by sulphurous acid.	,, ,,	,,
65. Manufacture of salts of soda with sulphate of soda.	,, ,,	,,
66. Manufacture of sulphate of peroxyde of iron by means of nitric acid.	,, ,,	,,
67. Superphosphate of lime and potash (manufacture of).	,, ,,	,,

SCHEDULE C.—*continued.*

Establishments and Processes.	Prohibition as to Employment.	Reason.
68. Tobacco factories - -	Children under 16 in the rooms where the leaves are broken down.	Noxious fumes.
69. Treatment of oil-cakes by means of sulphuret of carbon.	Children under 18, girls over 18, and women in the rooms where sulphuret of carbon is handled.	"

II.—DECREE of March 10th, 1894, applying Article 3 of the Law of June 12th, 1893.*

Cleansing of floors, walls, ceilings.

Article 1.—Rooms for work in factories, works, yards, workshops of every description and their accessory parts, must be constantly kept in a cleanly condition. The floor shall be cleansed thoroughly once a day at least, before the commencement or after conclusion of the days' work, but never during that time. This cleansing shall be effected either by washing or by brushes or damp cloths if the conditions of the work or nature of the floor render washing unsuitable. The walls and ceilings shall be frequently washed and the coatings on them shall be renewed as often as is necessary.

Cases where floor to be impermeable.

Article 2.—In places where decomposable organic matter is worked upon, the floor shall be made impermeable and level and the walls shall be coated in a manner permitting very thorough washing. Moreover the floor and the walls shall be washed as often as is necessary with disinfectants. A thorough scouring with disinfectants shall take place at least once a year.

Decomposable matter shall never be left in places where work is carried on, but shall be removed with least possible delay.

Preventive measures against effluvia.

Article 3.—The atmosphere of workrooms or any place where work is carried on, shall be constantly kept free from effluvia arising from drains, sewers, sinks, cesspools, or any other cause.

In establishments where the sewage or waste is carried off in a public or private drain, any communication between the drain and the establishment shall be provided with a hydraulic interceptor frequently cleansed and abundantly flushed at least once a day.

Work done in drains, gas-conduits, cesspools, vats, or any chamber whatsoever which can contain noxious gases, shall not be undertaken until the atmosphere has been purified by thorough ventilation. Workers sent into such places shall be secured by a safety belt.

Closets prescribed.

Article 4.—Closets shall not communicate directly with enclosed places where workers are employed. They shall have windows, be

* See *Bulletin de L'office du Travail*, April 1894. Or *Journal Officiel de la Republique Française*, March 11th, 1894.

provided with abundance of water and with cisterns on the system of flushing downwards (*munis de cuvettes avec inflexion siphoide du tuyau de chute*). The floor and walls shall be of impermeable material, painted in a light colour.

There shall be one closet at least for fifty persons, besides a sufficient number of urinals. No cesspool or analogous provision may be made except under authorisation from the central department (*administration supérieure*) and under conditions which the department shall prescribe.

Space, ventilation, lighting.

Article 5.—Workrooms shall not be crowded; a cubic space of at least 6 métres (211.90 feet) shall be allowed for each person.

They shall be amply ventilated and together with accessory parts, and especially passages and staircases, shall be properly lighted.

Modes of ventilation.

Article 6.—Dust and disagreeable, unhealthy, or poisonous gases shall be carried out of the workrooms as soon as they arise.

For steam, fumes, gas, light dust, open work ventilators (*hottes*), with funnels for carrying off, shall be fitted in.

For dust arising from grindstones, threshing, crushing and other machines, propellers (*tambours*) shall be fitted close to the machines with strong mechanical outward draught (*avec une ventilation aspirante énergique*).

For heavy gases, such as fumes of mercury and sulphuret of carbon, ventilation shall take place *per decensum*, and the tables or machines in use shall be put in direct communication with the ventilator.

Pulverisation of irritant or poisonous matters shall take place mechanically within closed machines.

The air of workrooms shall be renewed so as to maintain it constantly in such degree of purity as is necessary for the health of the workers.

Special treatment of unhealthy gases.

Article 7.—In certain industries to be specified by a ministerial order (*arrêté*) after consultation with the Board of Arts and Manufactures, the fumes, disagreeable and unhealthy gases, and dust shall be condensed or destroyed.

Meals prohibited in workrooms.

Article 8.—Workers may not take their meals in workrooms nor any place where work is carried on.

Cloak rooms, lavatories and supply of drinking water.

Employers shall provide their workpeople with the means of maintaining personal cleanliness, cloakrooms with lavatories, also with good drinking water.

Workrooms to be emptied at meal times.

Article 9.—During pauses for meals the workrooms shall be empty and the air entirely renewed.

Fencing of engines and water wheels.

Article 10.—Steam-engines, gas-engines, electric-engines, water wheels and *turbines* shall be accessible only to those workers who are in charge of them. They shall be shut off by partitions or fencing.

Spaces prescribed between machinery.

The passages between machinery or implements moved by power shall be at least 80 centimètres (2 ft. 8 ins.) broad; the floor between them shall be level.

Rails for staircases.

The staircases shall be solid and provided with strong rails.

Fencing of wells, vats, &c.

Wells, traps, vats, basins, reservoirs containing corrosive or hot liquids shall be strongly fenced. Scaffolding shall be provided on every landing with rails three feet high.

Automatic guards for lifts.

Article 11.—Hoists and lifts shall be so constructed that the entry to the cage or counterpoise shall be closed; that the closing of the doors to the well of the hoist on each stage shall be effected automatically, and that nothing can fall from the cage into the well.

For passenger lifts the load must be calculated at one-third of that permitted in the case of goods, and the lifts shall be provided with break, cap, parachute, or other safety apparatus.

Fencing of machinery.

Article 12.—Every projecting part in motion, or other dangerous parts of machinery, and particularly shafts, wheels, fly-wheels, bands, chains, gearing (*engrenages*), cylinders, pulleys or other means of transmitting power which may be considered dangerous, shall be fenced, *e.g.*, with wood or iron sheaths, drums for the shafts and bands, covers for gearing (*couvre-engrenages*), handrails, gratings.

Sharp-edged instruments driven at high speed, *e.g.*, steam-saws, plaiters, planes, stamping or chopping machines, shears, rag-cutters, and other such machinery shall be so constructed that the workers using them cannot involuntarily touch the sharp instruments.

Except when the engine is at rest the management of the bands shall always be effected by means of mechanical systems (*tel que monte courroie, porte-courroie*) avoiding direct use of the hand. The greatest possible care shall be taken that no worker shall be habitually employed at any work in the vicinity of a fly-wheel, grindstone, or other heavy machine driven at high speed.

Signal for starting and stopping machinery.

Article 13.—The starting and stopping of machinery should always be preceded by a pre-arranged signal.

Apparatus for stopping machinery.

Article 14.—The apparatus for stopping machinery driven by power shall always be under control of the guard (*conducteur*) directing the machines.

The foreman and managers and those working at the machines, looms, &c., shall have within reach the means of calling for stoppage of the power.

Safety guards for cleaning machinery in motion.

Article 15.—Safety guards shall be provided wherever possible for cleaning or oiling machinery in motion. (N.B.—Women, girls, and children of both sexes under 18 are prohibited from cleaning machinery in motion, cf. supra Decree of May 13th, 1893, Article 1).

In case of repair of any mechanical instrument whatsoever, its stoppage shall be assured by proper lowering of the driving band or fly-wheel; the same shall be assured where cleaning operations require stoppage of mechanical instruments.

Provisions as to exits, fire escapes, &c.

Article 16.—The exits from the workrooms on to the courts, vestibules or other accessory parts of the works shall be fitted with doors opening outwards. These exits shall be sufficiently numerous to permit of rapidly clearing the workrooms. They shall always be accessible, never blocked by goods in store or any other objects whatsoever.

The number of staircases shall be so planned that every floor of a building containing workrooms can be immediately emptied.

Where workrooms are on more than one floor an outside fire-escape may, if safety requires it, be prescribed by a decision of the Minister of Commerce after consultation with the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

Receptacles for oil or petroleum for lighting purposes shall be in places set apart, and never in the neighbourhood of staircases.

Article 17.—Dynamo machines must be electrically isolated. They shall never be placed in a workroom where there is explosive matter, or or where inflammable dust arises. Isolation of dynamo machines and electric conductors.

Electric conductors in the open air may remain uncovered, in which case they must be fixed by porcelain or glass isolators and separated from metallic bodies such as gutters, rainpipes, &c.

Inside the workrooms uncovered conductors shall be separated from the walls, out of reach, and suitably isolated.

Other conductors shall be protected by isolating envelopes.

Every precaution shall be taken to avoid heating the conductors.

Article 18.—Workmen and workwomen working near machinery must be suitably clad in close-fitting garments. Workers near machinery to be suitably clad.

Article 19.—The execution of structural alterations rendered necessary by these regulations shall be completed :—

(*a.*) Within three months from the date of promulgation in the case of Articles 2, § 1 ; 3, § 2 ; 4 §§ 1 and 2 ; 6 §§ 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 ; 8, § 2 ; 11 and 12 §§ 1, 2, and 3 ; 14, § 2 ; 15, § 1 ; 16 §§ 1 and 2 ; 17.

(*b.*) Within a year in the case of Articles 5, § 1 ; 10, § 2.

Article 20.—The Minister of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and published in the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Française*. Time allowed for structural alterations.

ii. *Inspectors Assistants.*

I have received the following interesting report from Mr. Lakeman containing an account of work done within the area of the London County Council which forms the boundary of his division :—

"In my five months and a half report to 31st October 1893 I showed what had been done in arranging for the inspection of the London workshops, in the adoption of means to secure the cheerful co-operation of the medical officers of health, and by my informing them of every workshop found by the members of my staff which presented insanitary conditions.

"I also referred to the system adopted by the assistant inspectors upon their collecting names of outworkers and domestic workers who are classed with the former by those who employ them, and I also showed the necessity that existed for the medical officer of health to cause to be sent to me a document signed by him of the notices he received, as much time would be saved, and our registers would show a completeness of detail which would be valuable in affording information of the effectiveness or otherwise of the transfer of the sanitary jurisdiction over workshops from this department to the local authority.

"After a full year's work I propose to show what has been done by my staff, by the medical officers of health, and by sanitary inspectors, and to what extent I have been materially assisted by the medical

officer of health of the London County Council, who has allowed me to refer to him in all cases where I have deemed it to be necessary.

"The tables I have had prepared by Mr. Davis will show the amount of work that has been done by each of the inspector's assistants.

"Our work is largely devoted to the workshops of manufacturers of all kinds of clothing, which demand close and frequent inspection at all times of the day, many employers are assisted by outworkers who are really workshop occupiers, whilst the outworkers are nearly all domestic, as shown by the returns annexed.

"The East End and West End have each its own methods of avoiding detection, which may be worth knowing.

"As regards the East End coat makers I have to report that their capabilities to resort to sundry new expedients consequent upon the more frequent inspection during meal times, after hours not overtime, upon overtime, after 10 o'clock at night, and on Saturdays and Sundays, are versatile and divergent, there is no more respect for the law shown by the Jews now than there was 18 years ago, when I began to inspect them. Morality does not enter into their thought, for the love of gain shuts out every other consideration, working to 9 p.m. instead of Sunday labour has been resolved on by many, who work on Thursdays or Fridays to 10 p.m., but in the morning some of them begin at 6.30 or 7 a.m. several of them have been caught, on Sundays they have employed men. Many have taken on girls from 13 to 14 years of age without school certificates, well knowing they have not procured them, or being foreigners cannot produce them. Cribbing time from dinner hour by altering the clock, no tea time given, and if insisted upon by the workers, dismissal is threatened. On Thursdays the tea is provided by the occupier who gives it at the most convenient time to himself, without any regard to the time named on his abstract, and without any cessation from work, stating on his overtime form that he ceases work at 9.30 p.m., but continues till 10 o'clock, many of them have worked from 7 a.m. to 9, 10, and 12 o'clock at night, allowing 20 minutes for dinner, no tea half-hour and right on to midnight, overtime notices not sent, but filled up, no record made, working all through Friday night to dinner time on Saturday, then go home, and resume on Sundays at 8 or 9 a.m. to 4 o'clock. In another coat maker's, on door being opened to inspectors at 10.15 p.m., four knocks were made upon the door and a whistle was blown from the street, six men and a boy said to be 18 years old were only in the workshop, on leaving the inspectors were met by a crowd of about 80 people laughing and making fun of them. In another tailor's, on same night, a woman was seen at work from the opposite pavement, inspectors knocked, but whilst waiting, three girls shouted 'Inspectors!' On entering, three females were met coming down stairs, two of whom said they were wives of the master, and the third a girl of 16, admitted she had been working when the knock was given. Another man was known to bring home work from a warehouse, where he and the females had been at work all day, and at 9 p.m. several females start work in a kitchen till the small hours of the morning, no work is done here in the day time. Inspectors saw him enter with a bundle, and three females also went in, the inspectors then left and returned at 11 o'clock nearly, when they found the man, his wife, and daughter in the kitchen, where also was a machine, two women were found coming out of a bedroom, they said they were daughters; in the bedroom were six bundles of cloth, and on the floor were litters of cloth cuttings, on leaving, a man stopped the inspectors and asked them if they had seen his daughter who was kept from home by the occupier, they returned and found her hidden in the water-closet. Again, they

have lately employed Gentiles and Jewesses in equal numbers, so that they work the former on Saturdays and the Jewesses on Sundays, giving the excuse that they only work each for half a day on the half-holiday, although the form 18 is duly affixed and signed by the occupier, which distinctly forbids labour to be undertaken on the Saturdays. A man puts his head out of window upon the knock of inspectors, he is told who are below and replies that he will go down at once and let them in, but in the meantime all the females and young persons are sent into bedrooms, water-closets, and kitchens, the clothes of the workers are left undisturbed. On one occasion the inspectors made a second visit, waiting until they found the door opened and caught them all at work; on another occasion when a visit to the kitchen was made the wife of occupier had a pack of cards dealing out to the girls who were seated around the table, she cleverly joked with them and asked them to join the party, but when the inspectors left work would be resumed. In one of these cases prosecution was followed by a heavy conviction, the solicitor asked for time to pay which was granted, but in the meantime the defendant sold up his goods and could not be found, and though a warrant is out against him he has not yet been caught. Another case was that of a man summoned for employing two sisters illegally, he was at work on the top floor with men and on the ground floor beneath these two girls with their father were at work, all were employed on the same kind of goods, for it was proved that the garments were brought down to the girls to finish after the men had done the machining of them, the defence set up was that the man and his daughters were sub-tenants of the tailor who was prosecuted, that they were at work on goods altogether different from what the tailor was working upon, therefore the case was dismissed, I then laid an information against the so-called sub-tenant as a domestic worker, upon his evidence given at the former hearing and he was fined. In the West End another new move is that where a tailor employs one or two females to put them into a bedroom or sitting-room after 8 p.m., when visiting after hours nothing is said to the inspectors about the employment of the women, even when questioned the occupier does not deny that the women are at work for him, but when before the court a plea is set up that defendant was not employing the women, that they were doing private work for a friend. Each of the three cases of this kind was dismissed, a barrister being employed at each sitting. Some of the West End dressmakers are on guard behind the window curtains, listening to the ringing of the street bell, and by the time the officers reach the workroom every worker has disappeared from it. Then we have to fight against members of the Master Tailors' Association, who, when caught, go to the secretary of the union, who prepares his case, procures the services of the 'standing counsel,' sits by his side in court, pays all costs in the shape of fines, costs and barrister's fees, which is an inducement for men to become members and to break the law with impunity. I have assigned two inspectors to go together, always after 10 p.m., for the purpose of effecting an entrance which has to be done craftily and for the securing of evidence, for if one went alone his testimony would be overwhelmed by that of witnesses whom we summon as having been found at work, and our prosecution fails. A West End dressmaker used to keep her hands till 11 p.m., and on Saturdays till 6 o'clock, giving no dinner on Saturday and only half an hour in week days, overtime considered as part of the days work. It is evident from my recital, that it is not an easy matter to secure a conviction at any court, so determined are the employers to corrupt their workers which is chiefly done by intimidation.

"The East End Jew is going westward and the West End employer is sending his garments to the East End to be made up. So pronounced is the migration that Saturday labour is done by the East and West End tailors alike, the observance of the Sabbath, once so rigidly observed, is now quite neglected by the majority of the Jewish tailors who say that, 'their living is more to them than their religion.' Mr. Mackie who has charge of the West End remarks in his report to me that a considerable change is taking place in the personnel of the West End outworking tailor, 'the foreign Jew is slowly but surely establishing himself in Soho, 'Golden Square, and neighbourhood, and where new workshops are 'erected, I find that a Jew becomes the occupier, employing from 8 to '12 females with two men pressers, who make coats and trousers for 'the best West End shops at prices considerably below that paid to the 'ordinary West End journeyman.' Mr. Bineham who has charge of the East End, reports: 'I am sorry to chronicle the fact that many 'Jews who, 12 months ago, were strictly orthodox in their religion have 'been compelled' under penalty of losing their trade, to work during 'their Sabbath, because the Christian (*i.e.*, the West End) employer 'requires his work to be completed not later than 4 o'clock on Saturdays.' These statements fully bear out those I made some time ago. It is evident from the statements made by these East and West End observers that a difference is being made between the value of male and female labour, and that there is a growing disposition and intention of the large manufacturers in the clothing trade to encourage work by outworkers, the West End bespoke tailors who send their orders down to the East End tailor drives him to complete his task by a certain time, especially before bank holidays, during August and September, and in order to keep his promise, which is so important to him, he will work on Friday night and Saturday night, through the Sabbath, preferring as I said, his work to his faith, and it seems to me very probable that in time the modern Jew will ignore his Sabbath day regulations altogether just as so many so-called Christians ignore theirs.

"Is it to be wondered at that so many Jewish occupiers sweat their workers as they do, when they are fleeced so much by the man who I have always called sweater No. 1. He is the giver out of the materials and the taker in of the garments made up from the materials, he binds the tailor down to time for executing the work, he closely examines the garment, and if there be any flaw in the manufacture the garment is returned to the tailor who is obliged to sell it for what he can get, he treats the tailor as he pleases, either to give him plenty of good work, or not, if the tailor be favourably inclined to meet the exactions of this man he is allowed a fair parcel, and when work is slack, he comes off best if he squares liberally with this taker in, if he takes kindly to the all round fleecing process adopted, he gets the largest share, and those tailors who cannot, or who will not accept the offers of this man, are eventually told that no more will be given to them for some reason or other. Whatever is taken from the tailor, is restored to him by his system of fleecing the people who work for him, but the machiners, having formed themselves into a kind of union, will not work under a fixed sum per day of 12 hours labour, but the greeners and women are the victims. A case was heard at the Whitechapel County Court, when a tailor sued a taker in for 17*l.* for work done, the tailor had worked for years for the firm of which the defendant was the taker in, who was in the habit of receiving commissions on all orders given out by him for the firm, he found out another tailor who was willing to pay him a bigger commission than the plaintiff had paid, therefore he was dismissed. As there must be a taker in to every warehouse one can imagine what

an amount of bribing goes on if all of them act thus, and if the application of this principle became general, it is a necessity for tailors to secure as large a pile of cloth as possible, out of which they may sweat their workers so as to recoup themselves in what at least he had been ruthlessly deprived, this is the reason why so many tailors run the risks of breaking the law, we never find them idle, they work as hard as any one of the employed, and he must do so to make sufficient to pay his hands and have a surplus for his own work.

"This accounts for much of the craving for work, for the disregard of their Sabbath and for their desire to go on through Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. I summoned an occupier for working Gentiles on Saturday and Jewesses on the Sunday, counsel (the same gentleman to whom I referred) was engaged for the Master Sweaters' Association, he argued that an interpolation was needed to understand properly the various sub-sections of section 51 so that he might explain away in his own fashion what he said was intended, he got beaten, however, and the bench convicted. Again, Jews work six days of the week and employ men on the Sundays they abide under the instructions given them some years ago, that men not being under the law can work as they please, which practice is being checked by the issue of a sensible rendering of the intention of section 51 of the words 'closed' and 'not open for traffic' by the law officers, for as before allowed, it interfered with the morality of the Factory Laws, and opened the way for Gentiles to act likewise. All these doings and many others also are, I submit, the outcome of modifications promiscuously granted forming a most weakening element in workshop inspection. Twenty years ago Jewish occupiers locked their workshop doors at sunset on Fridays and did not open them till Sunday mornings 9 o'clock, but lately the Gentile masters of Jewish apprentices, following the lead of the Jewish employers, brought the apprentices down to the shop on Sundays, this practice was increasing until I checked it.

"Since 1878 I have made the East End tailoring trade my study, my first report thereon in 1880 excited a desire in outsiders to write on the subject, they, as well as I, were examined before the Sweating Commission, numerous prosecutions have been followed by heavy penalties, my juniors and myself instructed occupiers in whatever they should know. I have addressed meetings of tailors, of influential persons, and merchants, I have written in the Jewish papers upon the doings of the tailors, we have visited them by day and by night, and what have we done?

"As men who are imbued with feelings of humanity, who are deeply concerned for the happiness and well-being of the manufacturing community, it behoves us especially to consider in its moral aspect the consequences of the doings of these people, lawless in their religious obligation, lawless in their adherence to factory law, lawless in their practices of honesty towards their workers, and what should be done to abate the evils which are culminating upon a vast aggregation of people who are slavishly earning a poor living from hard taskmasters under the protection of the factory laws, but which has not appeared to have influenced the majority one iota. I am sensible of the fact that some masters are upright and just towards their hands and respect the laws by which their workers are governed, but they are very few in comparison with the entire body.

"Trades unionism has not fixed itself upon the Jewish race; their attempts at amalgamation have failed, for they are poor and disunited, and a separate people, therefore the primal cause of so much sweating

has remained undisturbed. The Sweating Commission was hailed with loud pæans of joy! A new departure was hoped for. Peace and good will were eagerly anticipated, for a final stroke against tyranny and exaction were about to be made; but alas! what became of it? Has a single line been added to the Statute Book? Has a single fibre of this gigantic root of evil been cut off? Has even a modifying principle been evolved from the costly Commission, as a relief to suffering humanity?

"In studying the history of this gigantic industry in its different phases and dwelling, with a fervency begotten of a desire to solve, upon the various features presented to us, we cannot lose sight of the great moral and social problems of life as herein depicted, convincing us that an undying element is conspicuous which misery and persecution have accentuated. In relation to other trades let us see how we stand. In textile mills dishonesty has been checked and hours shortened. In iron mills trade unionism has prevailed in securing certain benefits to workers. In sundry other industries special rules have also been framed at a great cost, whilst in the sweated trades, Jew and Gentile, and in the outworking and domestic shops of these people, poverty stamps the greediness of employers, and affords the unfortunate workers an opportunity to express themselves freely upon the impotence of the factory laws. I would ask, why is this? Dreadful competition has bred a spirit of dishonesty throughout the clothing trades, limited companies absorb the bulk of little masters, and monopolising adventurers become inoculated with the prescribed virus, until the whole element of manufacturing life becomes distorted from the rules of justice and sympathy, for it has been said that "the cause of falsehood can only be maintained by the arts of falsehood," and therefore I would ask what good have the Workshops Acts done in the east end of London? Certainly they are not so highly valued or obeyed as they are in Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and other places. What benefits have workers gained by the numerous prosecutions and close inspection of the last 18 years? My views have been expressed before the Sweating Commission, and in other ways, and I repeat now my belief that overtime is the root of the mischief, for it has choked the law with partiality and modifications, and has led many unscrupulous employers to take advantage of overwork without fulfilling their obligations to its conditions.

"I object to the manner in which the modifications were granted; not based on reports of the inspectors, but granted upon the application of a certain number of a trade to the exclusion of others who had as good a reason for working overtime as those to whom permission was granted. I have often cited a case to show the partiality of the ruling in such cases. A fancy-box maker may work overtime, but to describe one is to associate all makers of a box, from a wooden one nailed together, to a telephone case, as well as cardboard boxes made to hold sundry articles of clothing. A maker of umbrellas and parasols wishes to work overtime, but he cannot, since an umbrella is not an article of wearing apparel, so that the box-maker can work overtime for the supplying of the umbrella maker with a box wherein to keep what he has made. It is this partial, unsound, and piecemeal privilege that has caused the greedy man to avail himself of the whole modification, and to force another master who cannot so work, and is discontented, to run the chance of detection, and if a case is taken before some of the justices, opinions are expressed quite opposed to the Act,

and judgment follows accordingly. As I said to the Sweating Commission so I repeat here, that overtime is an evil socially, morally, and commercially.

"In the boot and shoe trade foreigners have been employed to work in domestic or outworking workshops, although the masters put up workshops for men to work in. For a time this plan was exclusively adopted much to the men's advantage, but masters who agreed to the plan proposed by the union could not resist the importunities of the new arrivals, and of some who worked all day for them in their workshops, to give out work to be done at home, which violation of the agreement has spread to a large increase of domestic and outworking workshops with all their sad conditions. Many of these persons live in tenements let out as rooms for sleeping, cooking, eating, and working; filthy places. Many are found in Spitalfields and in Southwark; and although several of these buildings have been improved by the taking up of drains and cleansing throughout, yet the habits of the inmates soon render it necessary to repeat the process.

"In the female and children's shoe and men's slipper trade destitution still prevails in the neighbourhoods of Brick Lane and Mile End New Town, the filth of the premises is described as horrid, and children, who abound, are half naked, without shoes or stockings, and half fed. Destitution complete amongst the filth is one of the sights to be seen in Mighty London as a specimen of the reward given to men for toiling from 14 to 16 hours a day.

Workshops Visited and Numbers Employed.

Inspector.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workshops Visited.	Included in Workshops.		Numbers employed.					
			Number of Outworkers Visited.	Domestic included in Outworkers.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons.		Children.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Fallows, S.	739	4,330	393	363	8,096	10,013	762	3,298	97	4
Davis, T.	1,611	3,067	630	495	5,575	5,793	1,153	1,610	11	30
Mackie, J. T.	1,693	3,092	819	377	5,462	16,952	514	2,582	2	68
Bineham, J.	1,026	3,874	1,122	591	6,809	10,549	695	6,909	4	—
Goddard, R. A.	1,256	3,181	876	392	7,162	16,955	1,244	4,038	4	7
Read, H. E.	1,331	2,774	702	363	4,779	9,127	730	2,936	4	—
Broadhead, R. G.	562	1,994	368	183	2,297	2,042	340	513	3	2
Clark, J.	1,291	1,619	756	311	5,524	4,481	497	699	4	4
Hayward, T.		2,103	528	442	4,689	2,484	372	1,404	—	2
Evans, H.	1,690	1,095	160	73	919	1,947	82	198	—	—
Thomas, A. M.		2,562	542	233	3,028	3,469	346	1,277	—	—
Cotty, J. T.	1,321	463	138	115	1,351	718	203	241	—	—
Whitelaw, C. E.		1,331	118	93	6,101	2,564	893	787	10	
Total	12,520	31,485	7,152	4,031	61,792	87,084	7,831	24,492	139	125

NUMBER of REGISTERED WORKSHOPS in DISTRICTS. TRAVELLING and PERSONAL ALLOWANCES.

Inspector.	Number of Registered Workshops.	Travelling and Personal Allowances.	Number of Miles Travelled.
		£ s. d.	
Fallows, S.	739	19 2 11½	2,163
Davis, T.	1,611	27 1 4	2,711½
Mackie, J. T.	1,693	19 0 8	2,358
Bineham, J.	1,026	21 18 7½	1,467
Goddard, R. A.	1,256	20 1 10	2,495
Read, H. E.	1,331	11 1 6½	2,501
Broadhead, R. G.	562	19 5 11½	1,989
Clark, J.	1,291	6 11 0½	958½
Hayward, T. E.		15 19 5	1,402
Evans, H.	1,690	5 18 2	766
Thomas, A. M.		10 18 6	1,253
Cotty, J. F.	1,321	2 3 10½	293
Whitelaw, C. E.		23 3 1¼	690
Total	12,520	202 2 0½	21,047

"*Outworkers.*—The primary feature of the Act of 1891 in respect of workshops is sanitation and inspection of outworkers and domestic workshops; much stress has been laid upon the alleged insanitation which abounds herein and which has defied investigation under the Law. Much also has been written and said in evidence about the "residuum" of labour in all kinds of articles of clothing, both amongst the Jewish and Gentile communities, as regards its extent, its smallness of pay, its protracted hours of work, its dreadful insanitation.

"It has been urged that no legislation (meaning the Act of 1878) can touch the outworkers and domestic workshops, and unless they were included under some act it was better that inspection of workshops should cease, for by visiting them we were driving the work into the very places where the greatest evils were known to exist, but the reports of my staff will convince you that it is possible to keep them in good check and to remove all cases of insanitation under the Act of 1891, which has been effective, by applying Section 27 to all concerned under it.

"Much misconception has obtained by outsiders as to what the definitions of outworker and domestic are, which, when fully understood, dwindles down to comparatively small proportions of the total amount of work done in London workshops. For the information of the

uninitiated I will explain what we mean by the terms and their sub-divisions :—

"1st. Workshops wherein protected persons are employed by the occupiers of the premises in making up articles for his sole use and benefit, the material being his own property and to be sold wholesale, are workshops proper.

"2nd. Workshops where an occupier directly employs persons to make up articles by retail from material belonging to a customer, are also workshops proper.

"3rd. Workshops wherein protected persons are employed to make up goods belonging to the occupier, and to be sold by retail, are also workshops proper.

"4th. Workshops wherein protected persons work under a contractor employed by the owner of the material, though subject to the regulations of the Workshops Act are outworkers' workshops.

"5th. Workshops wherein protected persons work under a sub-contractor employed by the contractor, and who is responsible to the contractor only for the return of all the goods entrusted to him, duly manufactured, such an occupier is an outworker also, though he may, from the number employed by him, be subject to the regulations of the Workshops Act.

"6th. Workshops carried on by occupiers either directly employed by the owner of goods as contractors or by sub-contractors to make up under periods of pressure, and by whom one or two protected persons may be employed, are outworkers' workshops.

7th. Outworkers, as defined above, who are domestic workers—that is people who use their domicile for a workshop also, are termed occupiers of a 'domestic workshop,' who either work alone or with the help of their family; and in proportion to the amount of help the mother receives from her children, or in some trades such help as the father gets from his wife and children so is he able to take up work for one or two or more houses. Now if this sub-division be duly studied and the operation of the Workshop Act be duly applied, is it not very obvious that our sieve of discrimination must be of a small mesh through which the outworking and domestic workshops must fall, as compared to the number belonging to the class of regularly inspected places wherein the regulations are known and fairly obeyed, and the so-called "residuum" will embrace more domestic workshops than those of any other kind, because most of the sub-divided labour is done in homes? Now, if I produce a schedule giving the sum total of every workshop within the area of London County Council of every kind, and by subtracting from it domestic and outworkers who are outside the category of proper workshops, I should show how many there are who come under the term "residuum" and who are said to be the people that perpetuate misery, reduce wages, breed all kinds of diseases, and work inordinate hours; but the true state of the case will be seen in the list of outworkers annexed, and the reports of the inspectors' assistants appended to them, which will show that many out of the outworkers' list are veritable workshops, a proof that the contracting system is fully maintained in each trade wherein clothing of all kinds is made up; but if it were more regularly adopted it would cause a decrease of domestic workshops, and only leaving those wherein married women who formerly were employed indoors by their employers, or widows dependent on their own industry, whilst others, whose husbands can earn but a little, supplement their incomes, assisted by their children; this class of domestic worker has not been found to work after nine o'clock at night generally. But the class of domestic

workers for whom one would be most anxious is that which is engaged upon trousering and vests, frilling, ostrich feathers, shoe bows, upon low class fur, upon brushes, tinware, slippers and womens' boots and shoes, these are principally men, women, and young persons whose homes are not the primary object of their solicitude nor yet their persons, they work for very little wages and must keep on till midnight to make 5*s*. to 7*s*. a week.

"The process of the law, in respect of sanitation, will I hope induce employers in the East of London to set up shops for each trade, and then these outworkers will be better cared for.

"But although my evidence before the Sweating Commission holds good to-day, as the number of homes turned into workshops, of miserable pay given for a week's work of hard toil, of insanitary conditions of those homes, yet I am glad to be enabled to place before you the results of the findings of each of my staff, undertaken at my request on purpose for this report. I still hold to the opinion that these domestic workshops are great evils, for we cannot apply the law to them as we can to other workshops; they are occupied by persons of such varied habits, who are recipient of a wage from the employer which would not be offered to a worker in his premises, that wages are kept down, the elevation which one looks for in a London factory worker, both as to character and position, is lost, and the Factory Laws which ensure regularity, due time for meals, and strict leaving off, so important a discipline to a young person, is never before a domestic worker; the system of home work could not be carried on to any large extent, because it would then be possible to exercise the same amount of supervision over them as in other workshops; it now deprives the workers, who might be truly called the most helpless, of protecting powers, for undoubtedly they are sweated and will be to a large degree, which I call an offence against honest principles, opposed to the doctrines of humanity, and an outrage on industry. But why do these people accept so low a price for their industry? Some are glad to accept it, others are satisfied with it, and others who can only do work of such a kind as is found in these places look to be sweated and to be subjected to competition which makes them timid to refuse.

"Mr. Fallows reports that of the 359 outworkers visited by him in Deptford, Woolwich, Greenwich, 103 are tailors, 206 are shirt and collar makers, 37 are stay and corset makers, 13 are tie and blouse makers, the bulk of them being women and English people, who work for local shops; the shirt makers are the most numerous; mothers being helped by a few female young persons (daughters); the women are principally the wives of soldiers or reserve men who work in the Royal Arsenal, or their widows, who take in the shirt work as a mode of filling up their time, rather than as a means of livelihood; they receive 9*d*. to 1*s*. 10*d*. per doz. shirts, and 4½*d*. is paid for making the button holes, putting on the buttons and finishing, finding their own cotton.

"The staymakers earn about 3*s*. 6*d*. a week, being equal in amount to that received by the shirt makers, the tailoresses and others included in the 13, earn about the like sum. The sanitation is now fairly good throughout the district.

"Mr. Davis reports as follows:—

'Herewith please find complete list of outworkers, as per your circular of the 10th of September.

'Visiting the outworkers in my district, No. 10, I was agreeably surprised to find (in the great majority of cases) that the places used as workrooms were kept fairly clean and tidy, reflecting credit upon the occupiers, who as a rule have little time for cleaning purposes. A number of these outworkers are of a superior class, who, owing to family bereavement, have been compelled to accept this class of work to keep the home together, and I have thought how hard it would be to compel these people to labour with all kinds of persons in huge central workshops.

'The small number of complaints found necessary to send to the sanitary authorities, and these of minor detail, such as dirty ceilings, walls, and passages, &c., speak for themselves; the majority of these complaints have been attended to.

'Very low prices are paid to outworkers in the tailoring and kindred trades, the workers complain with a great deal of bitterness of the low prices offered by the "wholesale houses" (not the sweaters, as generally understood), who say if you do not care to do it, we have plenty who will gladly accept it at the prices offered you.

'In many instances I have been informed by the workers that large quantities of goods are sent into the country villages to be made up, the employers finding they can get the articles made from 20 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in London. This work is done by the wives and daughters of agricultural labourers, who can afford to do it at such a cheap rate because they depend upon the husband, the man's wages, &c., as a rule being sufficient to support his wife and family.

'Complaints have frequently been made as to charges for material used in manufacture. Cotton which can be bought retail at 300 yds. for 1½*d*. is charged at the rate of 100 yds. for 1*d*. Dexterine bought at retail shops for 4*d*. per lb. is charged at the rate of 8*d*. per lb.; goods with slight defects in making are rejected, and the workers have to pay the value of the material and lose the time occupied in making; this seems to be a regular practice in the embroidery trade.

'In the collar trade good and defective work is taken in (by the wholesale employers), washed and finished complete, the bad ones are then stamped defective, and the worker must take them at the retail prices, a receipted bill being given as to ordinary buyers, the balance of the money for the good work is also paid; but owing to the articles being marked defective the worker is unable to dispose of them except at a great loss.

'Although this seems to be a regular custom the workers, as a rule, are afraid to complain because of the fear of losing the little work they have.

'In conclusion, I think the time taken to inspect outworkers and domestic workshops is wasted and practically useless, because we are the only persons who inspect them, but if the local authority did their duty we should be informed by them of all places where protected persons work.

'The employers should be compelled (as required by law) to separate the contractor from the outworker, then we should be able to visit those employing protected persons, and the sanitary authorities the outworkers; to make this complete there must be some means devised whereby the outworker or contractor employed in the various sanitary districts may be notified to the proper authority.'

"Mr. Mackie reports as follows:—

'Of the number of outworkers visited as shown in my table about 70 per cent. are tailors, living and working in the Golden Square and

Soho districts, the remaining number being composed of dress and mantle-makers, bootmakers, cabinet makers and a few in electro-plating.

'The names and addresses have been copied from the lists kept by the occupiers, from whom I have, with a few exceptions received every assistance, and of the number of tailors visited during the year ending 31st October 1894 nearly one half are in domestic workshops, including where a man works by himself in his own home, and also, where the wife of the unskilled workman, who is in most cases the mother of a large family, endeavours to augment his earnings by doing a little at waistcoat making.

'There are comparatively few young persons employed in domestic workshops. Of the number of ordinary workshops about one fouth only had been previously visited, and the whole of the domestic workshops have been visited for the first time.

'The sanitation of both classes of workshops leaves much to be desired, inasmuch as the workshops are, in the majority of cases, parts of dwelling houses, not easily adapted to the modern requirements for ventilation and w.c. accommodation, however, much has been done in checking overcrowding, and in cleaning stairs, walls, and ceilings, but in nearly every instance the complaint has been sent from this department to the respective local sanitary authorities. I do not find in the West End that a systematic inspection of workshops is carried out by the local authorities, except in St. George's Hanover Square and St. Anne's Soho, the other districts however act readily on complaint sent from the department.

'The outworkers in the boot trade are with a few exceptions men only, some work in their homes and some in workshops where each man rents a sitting, the men earn good wages and their condition generally compares very favourably with the tailors.

'The dress and mantle makers (outworkers) have fairly good workshops but they are often overcrowded, and unfortunately the necessity and consequent loss of time in communicating with the local authority, gives the occupier an opportunity of crowding together a number of workers to the detriment of their health before any steps are taken to remedy the evil.

'The outworkers in the cabinet trades are so few that they do not require special remark.

'Overtime in the tailoring trade is now carried on to a very great extent as the conditions under which overtime may legally be worked are getting more widely known, so is the tendeney to take the full advantage of the exception, and the knowledge that overtime may be carried on for 48 times in a year is often made an excuse for working until 10 p.m. for three or four nights every week in the season.'

"Mr. Bineham reports as follows:—

'The situation of my district is probably the cause of the large number of outworkers, and the fact that out of 1,122 outworkers visited, 531, or or nearly 50 per cent. were workshops, is due alone to the tailoring trade.

'In this trade the sanitary conditions are improving very slowly, mainly because the machinery of the local authority is cumbersome, unwieldly and takes too long a time before it can be set in motion. The hours of labour are considerably less in the aggregate than they were 12 months ago, but are generally worked on the last three days of the week.

'The greatest tendency of the tailoring trade appears to be against the establishment of large sanitary workshops and the masters who own the present ones complain of their hands leaving them and taking two rooms

in a back street, competing with their former masters, eluding the Factory Inspector and becoming a sweating garret master. The facilities offered for the hire of sewing machines and other necessary tools are so numerous that a workman starting without any capital becomes a master in the space of a week or two.

'The outworkers are composed principally of shirt, tie, and vest makers and are with very few exceptions Gentiles, the standard of living is not very high, but the personal and domestic cleanliness is much higher than that of the Jewish workshop occupiers.

'In the boot and shoe trades the system that obtained some years ago of outdoor work is again steadily increasing, and during the winter months the slipper trade gives employment to many hundreds who are engaged in some less lucrative occupation during the other part of the year. The majority of these slipper makers are Russian or Polish Jews and work from 15 to 18 hours per day. They are employed upon the lowest class of work for which they get very poor remuneration. One case in particular I would like to mention, a man works at skin dressing for nine months in the year and during the other portion employs two others at slipper making. He informs me that they commence work at 7 a.m. and continue until 12 midnight during the season, they make between them 5½ dozen pairs per day, for which they get 3*s*. 3*d*. per dozen, out of this they have to buy cardboard, threads, wax, grindery, and provide wooden lasts and other tools; after all deductions there is left only 2*s*. per dozen for actual making averaging, 2¾*d*. per hour for each man. The same room is used as a bedroom, cooking, living room, and a workshop. Where lasting and finishing is done outdoors, the rooms, cellars or garrets generally used are in the most cases filthy, dirty, and unfit for occupation, but in these places protected labour is seldom found.

'In conclusion, while recognizing the great utility of the outworkers' clause, it seems to me that it would be made still more useful if the match-box making, fancy-box making, sack, sail, and tarpaulin trades were included in the schedule.'

"Mr. Goddard reports as follows:—

'The composition of the out workers in No. 4 District is of a varied nature. The largest aggregations of outworkers are in the district of De Beauvoir Town and Stoke Newington. Here are found a great many of the City outworkers, engaged mainly upon tie making, mantle making, infants' millinery, underclothing, millinery, artificial flowers, and minor items of wearing apparel. Some few of these are ordinary workshops of which a number are now under inspection for the first time. A large proportion are domestic workshops wherein wives supplement the income of the husband, widows earn a living and tend their families, or daughters work at home in preference to working in the workshop. Islington has a considerable number of furrier chamber-masters. Very few of these occupiers have hitherto been under inspection, and non-compliance with the law was painfully apparent, extremely late hours of working being generally the rule. I believe some impression has been made in the direction of remedying this laxity. With other miscellaneous industries in this area there is a growing number of small occupiers engaged in the manufacture of ornamental beadwork for bonnets, dress trimmings, &c. In this industry I find the most marked instances of employment of juvenile labour, at least 70 per cent. of the persons employed being under 14 years of age.

'The sanitation generally in these districts is satisfactory, very few complaints to the local authorities being necessary.

'In the neighbourhoods of Finsbury, Shoreditch, and Hoxton there is an increasing number of tailors' workshops, the occupiers generally being foreigners. I have no doubt that irregular working has prevailed with this class, but owing to the nature and position of the workshops in question, detection of irregularities has been well nigh impossible, nevertheless, persistent inspection in these cases appears to have had the effect desired.

'In the cabinet making trades of Shoreditch and Hoxton the regulations affecting the keeping of lists of outworkers are practically stultified owing to the fact that an "outworker" must have the material for manufacture supplied by the employer. In very few cases does this condition obtain; the fancy cabinet making (writing desks, work boxes, stationery cases, &c.) being practically the only exception where material is supplied by the superior employer to the direct employer of labour, or the worker. This does not apply so much to the French polishing and upholstery trades, as here the materials or articles are supplied generally to the workers. Imposing a responsibility for keeping lists on all givers out of work, whether material is supplied or not, or if the employer has a workshop or not, would rectify this peculiarly anomalous position.

'Sanitary conditions in the cabinet-making workshops were on my first acquaintance with the district extremely bad, numerous complaints to the sanitary authorities, principally Shoreditch Vestry, have been forwarded by me, and so far as check inspections have been practicable the complaints have been attended to promptly and efficaciously.

'The boot and shoe industry appears to supply the lowest class of outworkers coming under my cognisance, these living principally in the neighbourhood of Hoxton.

'I would suggest that in the event of other trades being brought within the scope of these regulations the fancy box making industry should receive consideration, as large quantities of this work are made in the homes of the workers, low class labour is largely employed and the conditions are consequently of an adverse character.'

"Mr. Read reports as follows:—

'The conditions under which the outworkers are employed in this district, are, taken generally, very good, especially in the northern portion where the majority of the domestic workshops are situated in large and sanitary houses. Blouses and underclothes are the principal articles of manufacture, some few being employed on tailoring, ties, and millinery. Overtime is seldom worked in this locality, and I am told by the workers they are glad of a little in busy time to help them through the slack season.

'In the locality of Red Lion Square the tailoring workshops can hardly be said to be in such a satisfactory condition, there are no buildings in the neighbourhood suitable for workshops those occupied at present are totally unfitted for that purpose being old, dilapidated, and having very small rooms, consequently when busy the occupier is unable to employ more hands and therefore works all the overtime he is allowed and sometimes more; also at such time a difficulty is experienced in enforcing regular meal times. I am informed it is not unusual that, upon a complaint of insanitation, for a landlord to give the tenant notice to quit rather than do the necessary alterations.

'When visiting to obtain lists of outworkers I find there are some warehouse occupiers not having a workshop on the premises, and therefore exempt under section 27, 1891, who give orders to small manufacturers; in the case of bead trimmings where no material is supplied, also in the case of underclothes when material is supplied in the bale uncut, again at certain retail tailoring establishments the occupiers of which refuse to produce lists for the same reason.

'In the tailoring, artificial flower, and fur trades I find it is usual to give work out for the women to complete at home after working all day in the workshop; people working under these conditions can hardly be termed outworkers, yet to all intents and purposes they are such, and there should be some restriction placed upon them or their employers.

'It is the practice of a certain furrier to deduct 5 per cent. of wages earned by the outworkers for the support of his clerical staff, this appears to me to be an infringement of the Truck Acts, and calls for some redress. I have reason to believe this is not an isolated case.'

"Mr. Clark reports as follows:—

'I find the regulations of the Workshop Act fairly complied with, but I find towards the end of each week the Jewish employers curtail the meal hours of their employés considerably. You have cautioned many of these greedy employers by letter, I have cautioned a great many verbally, but notwithstanding the practice was indulged in, so that an example had to be made of a Hebrew lately, by his conviction for working his protected hands at tea time. 2nd. It is found that as a result of my night visiting to check illegal overtime the Jewish employer gets the girls to start work before the legal hour in the morning. Some occupiers have been cautioned, one prosecuted. 3rd. For a short time back I have been making surprise visits in Spitalfields on Saturdays and I have found that work is done by Christian girls on those days and by Hebrew girls on Sundays, in the same workshop, thereby contravening section 51 of 1878. Steps are being taken to stop this practice.

'Public Health Act 1891.—I am convinced after only four months visiting of workshops that above Act is not carried out so well as it might be.

'1st. The complaints sent from this department to local authority and the results of such complaints of those workshops in which nuisances existed and to which I have been able to revisit will bear out my statement. At the same time I have almost in every case of complaint by me, found that the local authority had removed the nuisance or were taking steps to do so.

'The chief complaints were those of insufficient water-closet accommodation or only having one closet for men and women.

'In the workshops of large employers (outworkers) I have seen no attempt at proper ventilation, except in two or three instances.'

"I have inserted the remarks made by my staff in order that it might be seen to what extent they have used their senses, and also how far their endeavours have led them to become familiar with the districts; which I have pleasure in presenting. It will be seen the work to be undertaken under section 27 of the Act of 1891, has been vigorously begun, and will continue in like manner until the whole of the workshops of whatever kind will have been regulated according to law.

RETURN of OUTWORKERS. Visited from 1st November 1893 to 31st October 1894.

Number of District.	Inspector.	Total Number of Outworkers in District up to Date.	Number of Outworkers Visited.	Found to be Ordinary Workshops.	Found to be Domestic Workshops.	Forming Domestic Workshops.		
						Where Men only are employed.	Where Men and Women only are employed.	Where Men, Women, and Young Persons, or Young Persons only are employed.
8	Mr. Fallows	462	393	30	363	8	325	30
10	Mr. Davis	1,303	630	135	495	60	404	31
6	Mr. Mackie	2,030	819	442	377	123	223	31
1	Mr. Bineham	1,397	1,122	531	591	37	531	23
4	Mr. Goddard	1,977	876	484	392	37	350	5
5	Mr. Read	1,213	702	339	363	76	240	47
9	Mr. Broadhead	795	368	185	183	44	97	42
2	Mr. Clarke	1,727	756	445	311	140	141	30
	Mr. Hayward		528	86	442	130	237	75
7	Mr. Evans	702	160	87	73	14	31	28
	Mr. Thomas		542	309	233	70	26	137
3	Mr. Cotty	501	138	23	115	11	87	17
	Mr. Whitelaw		118	25	93	6	37	50
	Total	12,116	7,152	3,121	4,031	756	2,729	546

"*Bakehouses.*—I have read somewhere 'How happy is that man 'who has attained to a situation where he is not under the necessity of 'disguising truth,' and believing that I have been and am in such a favoured position I intend to continue to write honestly upon matters of public interest.

"If I retrospectively look upon the knowledge which experience has gained as well as on every observation which I have made on the phases of my official life I ought to be able to confirm a truth which in my intercourse with men I found to be generally concealed, especially in the life passed by bakers, in which a personal regard for certain contingencies is paramount to every thought for a nation's good.

"When I reflect on my findings among the London bakehouses, on the revelations made in my report of 1880 and 1882 and the comments made thereon by the English press, I confess to great astonishment at the transfer in 1883 of our jurisdiction over bakehouses to that whence it came to us, after a very brief tenure, for if the Factory Department had had its authority continued to the present time, the gross evils now complained of would not have been possible, as the table annexed will fully prove, for since 1893 we have had to send complaints to medical officers of health such as ought not to have been possible. The Act of 1878 called a bakehouse a factory or workshop, and we fully administered the law, but the Act of 1883, after our revelations had been made known, gave over to the medical officers of health the duty of supervising the sanitary conditions of bakehouses and required them to send notice to us

whenever children, young persons, or women, were found to be employed in them.

"During the period 1883 to 1890 only two such notices were received by me stating that one young person was found in two bakehouses. The Act in fact forbade an Inspector of Factories to enter a bakehouse being a workshop, except the medical officer of health reported that protected persons were employed in it.

"As soon as the Act of 1891 was put into force, which restored an ordinary bakehouse to the jurisdiction of this department as a workshop, but reserved the sanitation of them to the local authorities, I set my staff to work so as to satisfy myself whether or not young persons were employed in them, as no notices had been sent to me since the passing of the Act. The result was that as during the period 1883 to 1891 only two notices were sent to me from one medical officer of health, so from 1891 to the present time not one notice was received stating that a young person was employed in a bakehouse, clearly proving that visits had not been made to the bakehouses of London, whilst from this department thirty nine notices of insanitation were sent to the medical officers of health, and 139 young persons were found at work in the London area, being a proof that the old state as shown in 1880 was revived. Here are a few extracts from the reports of the assistants of what they found. 'An underground bakehouse without ventilation 'with a defective supply of water to water-closets, accumulated refuse 'covered with flies and bad eggs, three years here and said never to have 'been visited by local authority. 2nd. Ventilation very bad, coke used 'from which sulphur fumes were almost suffocating. 3rd. Water pipe 'in water-closets used by bakers broken and the water running all over 'the bakehouse. 4th. Walls and roof very dirty, water closets in a 'filthy state, no sanitary inspector said to have visited the place. '5th. Defective flooring, sink in a filthy condition, large collection of 'trade refuse in back yard, walls covered with remains of eggs which 'had been smashed against them, to which swarms of flies were 'attracted, the stink unbearable. 6th. Cockroaches covering the front 'of oven, ashes strewn about and on the stairs leading to the bakehouse. '7th. The whole of the utensils in use were thick with dirt, walls and 'ceilings black, no window or outlet to bakehouse, which is under-'ground, liquid from adjoining stable running down the steps into 'bakehouse. 8th. The sink in the back-yard was completely stopped up 'with vegetable refuse, a pool of water outside the bakehouse door, and 'in the bakehouse an accumulation of ashes, covered with rotten eggs, 'upon which a large number of insects were collected, flooring broken 'through and the smell arising from the earth combined with that from 'the heap of refuse was positively sickening.' These are the worst of the reports received, and upon which notices were sent to medical officers of health, who personally in some districts visited the bakehouses, the result of which induced them and others to undertake a visitation of every bakery in their districts, for the complaints from this department roused them into energy.

"I am glad to report that some bakehouses were closed, some were pulled down and rebuilt, those complained of by our notices were made fit for the making of bread, and as no results were sent to me, my assistants revisited and found the places quite changed in appearance.

"It will be conceded I think that this department has done a twofold good in the inspection of bakehouses, one in finding 139 young persons employed in them the other in having inspected so as to have sent 39

notices to medical officers of health of places which were in an insanitary condition.

"In the west and south-west parts of London the bakehouses are reported favourably on, likewise in the north-western parts, but as steps are now being taken throughout London to ensure cleanliness and ventilation in all bakehouses, I do not regret the course I took in having an inspection made of all, for it proves that sanitary inspectors, who had no jurisdiction under the Act of 1883, were left to inspect or pass by as they thought fit, so that medical officers of health, who did not visit themselves, were uninformed whether or not the law had been complied with.

"If more than 205 sanitary inspectors are required for the area of the London County Council, why should they not be appointed? For rest assured the London County Council will see that abuses are remedied, and that evils which have been a slur upon the value of boards of works and vestries are no longer permissible. In the fifty-five metropolitan districts a sanitary inspector should be appointed for each, to inspect workshops only, but at present only four have been appointed, and how can localities be kept in the condition required by a special Act when the sanitary inspectors are deputed to perform duties of various kinds?

"But during the year medical officers have gone with a vigour into the condition of bakehouses with one exception, which, if continued, cannot but ensure the cleanliness of the London underground places, especially, I would particularly mention that Dr. Bate of Bethnal Green, Dr. Loane of Whitechapel, and Dr. Waldo of Southwark have been very active in giving immediate effect to the notices sent to them, and these are the districts wherein are found the greatest number of retail bakehouses, except St. George's in the East and Mile End New Town.

"I wish that medical officers of health had no private practice, for in some districts too much time appears to me to be taken up in it to enable them to devote as much time as is needful to their official duties; for it is in consequence of this pressure, that the inspectors of nuisances pass by so much of their work which the Acts of 1883 and 1891 demand.

"In those districts where a sanitary inspector has been appointed to act solely upon the powers of the Act of 1891 I find immediate recognition of the evils complained of by us, as well as a greater amount of active co-operation on the part of medical officers of health and their inspectors in all that appertains to the carrying out of their duties under the Act of 1891.

"This summer an order was issued that I should direct my letters of complaint to the sanitary authority and not to the medical officer of health, so that the clerk to vestry or board of works in some districts opens the letters, hands them to the sanitary inspector, who does or does not submit them to the sanitary committee according to the gravity with which he views the contents of the complaints, and upon his statement the clerk writes to me.

"In one of these cases the clerk informed me that he should hand my complaint to the sanitary inspector, and shortly afterwards he wrote to me stating the complaint was not true, that sundry remedies were being used to make the premises healthy, not a word was said as to the sanitary committee or the medical officer of health having been referred to. I sent the assistant again to the premises, who found that the cause of complaint still existed, but that men had been there to remedy the evil

I had complained of, in some sort of fashion. I sent the correspondence and copy of complaint to Dr. Murphy, medical officer of health to the London County Council, and he at once sent his inspector to the place, who found it to be in the sad condition described by the assistant. His report caused immediate action to be taken. The question I naturally ask myself is why did the clerk and sanitary inspector act thus, and the answer comes directly to my mind, founded upon what I have been told by what others have seen, and by newspaper reports.

"I have been obliged to use Dr. Murphy in this manner on various occasions where neglect to my complaint was found on next visits, and immediately his inspector reported to him, means were adopted to remove the cause of insanitation. Without Dr. Murphy's co-operation I should have had much trouble in the districts to which I allude.

"In February 1894 I was invited to hear Dr. Waldo medical officer of St. George's, Southwark, deliver a lecture on retail bakehouses, which proved to me that medical officers of health were becoming alive to their duties in respect of bakehouses. The lecturer proposed that 'inspection under existing statutes should be more systematic and 'complete, that legislation is needed to extend the powers of local 'authorities to deal with all the aspects of the bakehouse question, for 'too little attention has been devoted in the past to the wholsomeness 'of places where food is stored and prepared, and that this neglect is 'likely to entail consequences more or less serious upon the food 'consumer, and in a still greater degree upon the food producers, that 'a general apathy is especially remarkable in the question of bakehouses, 'that it seems hardly credible that on a moderate estimate one half of 'the bread supplied to Londoners is sent out from cellar bakehouses, in 'other words is manufactured in underground places which violate the 'first principle of sanitation.' Work is evidently placed before the local authorities when I inform you that the number of bakers in London is 18,029 according to the census of 1881 and if these men work in the underground bakehouses, as stated, they deserve the consideration of the authorities quite as much as do other workers in trades where the temperature is more equable and the atmosphere not so charged with fumes and atomic impurities. Now if Dr. Waldo's experiences enable him to express himself as he has, I would ask what good has the Act of 1883 done, for the local authorities could not undertake the work, having, so they said, 'too much to do already,' but now that attention has been given to this question, would it not be as well if the Act of 1883 were repealed and the permissive clauses thereof rearranged?

"The London baker is very much like to the contractor of a tailor, for being a representative of the miller or his contractor, under whose thumb he was, he took the bakehouse from him, using his flour and very often is the tenant of his property, so that if the baker, generally a German, be a poor man, he has to look after his profits to meet the demands of his miller and landlord, and pays no attention to the insanitary condition of his bakehouse, nor to the comfort of his employés. I quite agree with the remarks of Professor W. H. Corfield 'that he thought it was far 'better to get rid of underground bakehouses altogether than try and 'improve them.'

"I feel very interested in London bakehouses, for my experience of them proved to me that drastic legislation alone could ensure a pure loaf being made and insanitation cured.

BAKEHOUSES VISITED.

Inspector.	Bakehouses which are Workshops.	Young Persons Employed.		Number of Bakehouses Visited.	Notices to M.O.H.	Notices from M.O.H.	Prosecutions for Illegal employment.
		M.	F.				
Mr. Fallows - -	18	20	—	266	6	—	1
Mr. Davis - -	39	50	4	90	8	—	1
Mr. Mackie - -	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Mr. Bineham -	—	—	—	27	10	—	—
Mr. Goddard -	6	6	—	15	—	—	—
Mr. Read - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Broadhead -	17	22	6	188	12	—	7
Mr. Clark - -	—	7	—	30	3	—	—
Mr. Evans - -	18	18	—	107	—	—	—
Mr. Cotty - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	98	123	10	735	39	Nil	9

"*Sanitation.*—In my last year's report I alluded to the cheerful co-operation of the medical officers of health in assuming their duties under the Act of 1891, and in their readiness to deal with cases submitted to them.

"Some few do acknowledge the receipt of complaints regularly, and promise immediate attention, but in no instance have statements of the result of their investigations been made. Now the clerks of some vestries or boards of works generally deal with the complaints in the first instance who write to me thus. 'I have received your 'complaint of the premises situated at———which I forwarded to the 'sanitary inspector, who reports as follows.' In such cases I have my doubts whether or not the medical officers of health had seen the complaint, especially if the complaint should refer to simple neglect, I hold that it ensures a recognition, which only would satisfy us by the knowledge that the medical officer of health had all the circumstances connected with the complaint submitted to him as was the case before the alteration of address. But where an officer has been appointed for workshops only, he acknowledges the receipt of complaint, the system may become extended as time progresses, and the sanitary inspector goes before his committee to ask for an order, even when the medical officer has not known anything about the complaints, which refer to want of cleanliness and to the collection of refuse, to overcrowding, as well as of others of a more serious and weighty character.

"The complaints are prepared by my staff and signed by me, so that I know what is being sent out bears upon them a stamp of reality, therefore the sanitary officers are posted up in every case with complete information of every insanitary workshop in their districts.

"Having done this much our duties end, for we cannot ask for a speedy application of the powers of any sanitary authority, nor if such and such a complaint has been inquired into, nor can we, unless by subsequent visits, ascertain if the complaints have been respected; and

herein lies the weakness of the Act of 1891 in our dealings with the sanitary authorities.

"It was repeatedly said before the passing of the Act, that the looking into filthy closets and reporting on untrapped drains was not a duty for H.M. Inspectors of Factories to undertake in workshops, and therefore abuses of sanitary law were not remedied by anyone, but now that a new class of men has been appointed to inspect workshops and to report to the sanitary authorities whatever is not in the condition required by the Act, it is obvious that their duty is first to to find out, then to report, and then to leave the consequences alone, a sanitary officer may or may not act upon the complaints sent him.

"I do not think it was intended that our duty should end here, or that a sanitary inspector should deal with our complaints as though he had found out the substance of them by his own inspection, for even then he is obliged to send in a report to the medical officer of health who enters the result, and I submit that that result should be sent to me, for at present my staff are really servants of the local authorities, whose inspectors are ignorant of the conditions of the various workshops, and take our complaints as sufficient for them to work upon. If the Secretary of State should require a report from me of the sanitary condition of the workshops in London, I should be unable to comply with his request, I could inform him of our primary action and what the number and substance of the complaints were, but what the local authority had done would have to be procured from each of them, but if I received an official copy of what they reported and the result of their action, I could enter such particulars in the register, where a column is prepared but not as yet used. I should then know how each district exactly stands, to what extent the sanitary officers have done their work and whether or not a full remedy for evils reported to them had been applied.

"If sanitary inspectors deal with our complaints without reference to the medical officer of health, we shall lose the safeguard on which I relied, for what reliance can be attached to the opinion of a committee of vestrymen when a complaint is brought before them by a sanitary inspector only. I believe that this is subversive of the intention of the Act of 1891. The Act of 1883 gave the jurisdiction to medical officers of health only, who at first administered it, but afterwards the sanitary inspectors whenever a bakehouse was visited, did the work, and so it will be in this case, if allowed.

"Since the plan has been adopted the committee of the vestrymen have had their duties increased, in considering and deciding upon the merits of the complaints, and I fear that the very evils, which we had hoped would have been impossible under the hands of the medical officers of health as an independent body, seem to be relegated to officers of the vestry, who are not actuated by the like spirit as are the medical officers of health, some of whom do their work by a personal inspection.

"As a proof of the desire shown by some vestrymen to accept the obligations which the Act of 1891 entails upon the sanitary authority I copy an extract from a report of a vestry meeting. It is called 'the Search Light.'—

"'Mr. —— drew attention to a lot of small complaints of insanitation coming from the London County Council to the vestry, as shown by the minutes, and he considered it a disgrace and a serious reflection upon the Public Health Committee and its officers, that there should be reason for such complaints, which should be found out and rectified.

"'Mr. —— said some of these were frivolous complaints which people took straight to the London County Council instead of coming to the vestry.

"'Mr. —— thought there never was a time when the officers in every department of the vestry work, acted better together. There was a certain official named Lakeman, who went into the warehouses and factories, and found out sanitary defects and then wrote off straight to the London County Council.

"'Mr. —— the editor says, that Mr. Lakeman, Factory Inspector, has been likened by an intelligent vestrymen "to a Jack in office, always interfering." That vestryman does'nt know much about Mr. Lakeman or he would know that were it not for him, and his subordinates and the Act of Parliament under which they work, our boys and girls would be worked twice eight hours a day.'

"It is evident that there is no love lost between some of the vestries and us, because our inquisitorial work shows up the laxity of the sanitary committee in doing their work. I had hopes of keeping clear from vestry discussions and relied on the medical officers of health only for support, and unless we can so rely on a trustworthy authority, all the recollections of many years of apathy and neglect will be revived, so that instead of willing co-operation and immediate enforcement we shall have to submit to the unnecessary work of revisiting and of recomplaining.

"As to sending us notices of places which we know not of, under the Act of 1891 the sanitary inspectors when visiting a workshop complained of by us to them, do sometimes after a long interval of time, send me a notice of these very places as though they had not been visited, the object is obvious to those acquainted with the movements of some sanitary inspectors. For the year ended 31st October, 1894, I received 76 such notices, but only three of them referred to workshops, which were unknown, and 73 had been under our inspection. The sending of such notices is recorded in the books of the vestry to the credit of the sanitary inspector, though in reality he had gone to them under complaint from me.

"The fact is my staff do not pass over any workshops, and they are doing the work of the sanitary inspector by finding out insanitary places, which would, but for them, remain uninspected, and therefore not put into a proper state, and I want a like reality of system in bringing those findings to a satisfactory conclusion. I am persuaded that there should be an inspector for each metropolitan district, and if the Government paid him a portion of his income as is done to the medical officers of health, then a report of his visit to every workshop could be demanded of him, that is all which I require to ensure a full result of the intentions of the Act of 1891. But as sanitary inspectors are not usually credited with a predilection for immediate action on the receipt of complaints, so are we the more remote from the point to which I had aspired to reach, and unless an improvement soon takes place the question may be asked, why was the transfer made, and what good has it done, for each of my staff ascertains the true position of the workshop as to overcrowding and general defects in its sanitation and his report is scrutinized before I sign it, so that the sanitary inspector has the full information before him before he visits the place complained of.

"What surprises me is that the provisions of the Public Health Act are so disregarded, for as the Act of 1891, and previous ones, declared a workshop to be a house and that every house should be inspected,

why is it that in almost every place inspected, insanitation as expressed in the Act is to be found?

"But as the vestries have been appealed to by the medical officers of health to appoint an inspector solely for the duty imposed on local authorities by the Act of 1891, it is to be hoped before long we may find these appointments have been made.

"When we consider that the sanitary bodies consist of 29 vestries, 12 district boards of works, 11 privileged areas, one local board, and one corporation, who have to administer the various duties under the Public Health Act, it is not too much to expect that one inspector if appointed for the duty aforenamed would have quite enough to engage his time and attention, as a separate officer having but one object in view, viz., that of working in real devotion to the satisfaction of the committee under whom he serves.

"There should be no necessity for a Secretary of State to put in motion section one of the Act of 1891, when he considers how easily sufficient means can be introduced to assist the medical officers of health, who should form a close connection with the medical officer of health of the London County Council, in order that the administration of sanitary law as regards workshops may be perfected by reference from the former to the latter, and if the medical officer of health, who is the real sanitary authority, will take pains to select a thoroughly good man, capable, energetic, and obedient in pleasing his superior, then I do not see why the work should not progress in an all round effective and harmonious manner.

"If an uniform system were adopted, such as the form hereunder exhibits, by all the medical officers of health, it would satisfy the wants of this department in every particular by giving me a reply to the complaint sent, which could be entered in the register as a final process to the workshop.

Reference folio.

_____ Workshop.

Situated at _____

Occupier _____ Owner _____

Description of trade _____

Number of workpeople employed :— Men _____
Women _____
Young persons _____

Overtime _____

Cubic Capacity :—	No. of Gas Lights.	No. of Workers.
Basement		
Ground floor		
1st floor		
2nd floor		
3rd floor		

W.C.—Men _____ Women _____

Date of notification to H.M. Factory Inspector _____

Date of Inspection.	Remarks.	Nuisance Fol.

"Although I have not been informed of the results of inspection made by sanitary authorities upon complaints issued by me, yet I have reason to believe much valuable work has been done by the majority of the medical officers as seen by the reports of my staff upon re-inspection as well as by reading their annual reports.

"It is my intention to pursue another course shortly, and to report specially where insanitation is found, for being satisfied so long as I knew that medical officers of health received my complaints, I am dissatisfied when inspectors of nuisances are receivers and dispose of them without my right of questioning or authority to require. Here I submit the Act is defective and like other transferred Acts will remain defective in results until a central or exclusively amenable authority be created.

"The analysis of my figures in the annexed table does not show a vitality of results, but reveals an impotence in administration, without an ability to amend, for as I have before stated, unless we could revisit every workshop to find out what had been done under the complaints of insanitation sent to the authorities, we could not say that our work was complete, and even if nothing had been attempted, and it was so notified, an answer of 'not time yet' might, as it once was, be advanced.

"I am pleased to note that notices of beginning to occupy and of removal come in abundantly, which are dealt with in the same week and then sent to the sanitary authority, but whether they go to them or not is unknown to me as a rule, but up to April last it was found that new buildings were erected for workshops in various parts of London on account of insanitation and especially of overcrowding, so that now occupiers are anxious to learn how many persons can work in each room, for they are terrified at being caught and heavily fined as some of them have been for having too small a space during overtime.

In the Spitalfields district the medical officer requests owners to repair all dilapidations and the tenants to pay for limewashing and other minor matters; he has also forbidden a continuation of work and ordered demolition in another part of his district. In the West End, Dr. Dudfield has actively pursued his course in regard to overcrowding by day as complained of by us; in some cases the numbers employed were reduced by one half, in others additional space was given, whilst in others an additional house was taken. But in an eastern district no attention having been paid to our complaints, I sent duplicates to Dr. Murphy of the London County Council, by whose intervention eight workshops were pulled down and rebuilt; in the adjoining district three others were demolished by his means, all within three weeks from his receiving the complaint.

"The sanitation of the lowest class of workshops in the east of London is very imperfect, the filth and foulness of some pass one's comprehension, and although new workshops were built in the rear of dwelling-houses they are not kept clean, suggesting that as soon as they are occupied

the first thing to be done is to make them unhealthy. Very much attention has been given to the East End for years, though the inspectors of nuisances were appealed to, their efforts were not directed to the complaints, for they said, 'we cannot attend to everything, more strength 'is needed, and unless the authorities appoint more men your work 'would not be done,' my experience led me to accept the statement as correct, and therefore my colleagues and myself did the double duty for years. As the medical officers of health are now the guardians of the health of workers in every workshop, they require to be assisted by a vigilant and active inspector who will devote all his time to the work of his district by visiting every workshop of every class, whereby he would be able to inform us of every new place, so that our work would be largely decreased, because we should have no need to inform them of insanitary places.

"I want to see labour expended upon the outworkers of the tailoring, boot and shoe, cabinet and box making, trades wherein the lowest class of workers are to be found, for I am persuaded that in proportion to the excellence of the work done by sanitary inspectors, so will home and out-working labour be removed from the one room used for all purposes and transferred to workshops proper where men, women, young persons, and children would not be allowed to labour so inordinately, and to so lamentable a degree as they are bound to do now.

"The sanitary inspectors have therefore a serious work before them, for the Act of 1891 means the emancipation of the struggling poor from dark cellars, unhealthy and overcrowded rooms, wherein sweated labour is generally found, and if the local authorities will support the views of the Secretary of State in this direction I feel confident of success, and I am convinced that our medical officers of health will perceive that no insuperable barrier exists whereby our poorest workers are shut out from the enjoyment of healthy occupation carried on under humane and wholesome restrictions.

"To ensure this inestimable blessing I merely plead for work, real heartfelt work, as though our own flesh and blood were engaged in this deadly struggle for life, and it is by engendering such a spirit that our sanitary inspectors will become a valuable body as helpers to a wise provision of universal intent, for we want toilers of every kind to derive a proportionate advantage from the prosperity they help to create, and for the attainment of this great end the country will look to the provisions of this Act, and to our endeavours to secure all that is needed to uproot old prejudices and wrongs, and to substitute a system of fair conditions upon the live and let live doctrine, whereby we shall no longer witness desolation, privation, and slavery, in the places called 'home,' nor hear the wailings of woe in our streets. My opinion, founded upon a long and varied experience, is that the Factory and Workshops Act ought to have done more useful good than it has, and as this Act of 1891 has developed a departure from former Acts whereby the local authorities are the executive to carry out its provisions as regards workshops, I would cordially say to the sanitary inspectors that a grand future lies before you if you will only work incessantly to infuse into the hearts of employers of outworkers and domestic workers a knowledge of the responsibility which attaches to them as employers.

"We have had no chance heretofore of grappling with evils such as we find, therefore an effort should be made, for I am satisfied that at this moment, this wretched craze for cheapness in production, born of greediness, nurtured in fierce competition, and matured in monopoly, will not abate one jot until legislation has put forth its strength to assist our poor people towards an emancipation from the bondage of slavery in the various workshops of London."

COMPLAINTS to MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH. From November 1st, 1893 to October 31st, 1894.

Number sent.		Number acknowledged.	
1,039		369	
Overcrowding	200	Defective ceiling	11
Dirty condition	476	Drains ventilating on to works	2
Insanitary condition	48	Choked drains	10
Dilapidated condition	53	No water-closet accommodation	13
Foul water-closets	15	Insufficient water-closet accommodation.	41
Sanitary defects	7	Stable refuse at entrance	2
Defective drainage	23	Accumulation of refuse	17
Defective ventilation	23	Scarlet fever	1
Defective water-closets	57	Domestic water supply connected with water supply to water-closets.	14
Defective roofs	23		
Defective floors	8	Total	1,039

NOTICES from MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH. From November 1st, 1893 to October 31st, 1894.

Number received.	Number previously Visited and Registered.	Number of Factories.	No Jurisdiction.	Total Number of New Workshops.
362	168	31	18	145

COMPLAINTS, CORRESPONDENCE, NOTICES of BEGINNING to OCCUPY, and REMOVALS.

Complaints as to Overwork, &c. received.	Dealt with.	No. of Letters asking for advice, &c.	Dealt with.	Notices of beginning to occupy.	Visited and Notified to Medical Officers of Health.	Notices of Removal.	Visited and Notified to Medical Officers of Health.
706	706	878	878	443	443	282	282

PROSECUTIONS. From November 1st to October 31st, 1894.

No. of Firms prosecuted.	Number of Cases.	No. of Cases dismissed.	Total amount of Penalties.
219	498	24	£ s. d. 520 9 0

The peripatetic assistants in Glasgow and the assistants you have appointed in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Blackburn, Leeds, Southampton, Norwich, Plymouth, Swansea, Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, have been busily occupied in visiting workshops which have been hitherto somewhat neglected in consequence of the pressure of other duties requiring the attention of H.M. Inspectors.

The systematic visitation of such works by the assistants has led to the addition of many workshops to the lists on the registers which had previously escaped attention, and the appointment of this new class of officials has been a great assistance in enforcing the due observance of the factory regulations in workshops.

iii. *Additional Local Offices.*

During the past year public offices have been opened in the principal centres of industry in addition to those previously opened by H.M. Superintending Inspectors.

It will be seen by the following reports that they have been found specially useful in cities and large towns.

Mr. Robinson, H.M. Inspector for Dundee, reports to me that he finds his office of little service, but as the peripatetic female inspectors and the peripatetic assistants will regularly visit his district, I think it will be found increasingly useful.

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector in Liverpool, writes:—

"The past year ending October 31st, brought considerable changes in the Liverpool District.—First, the separation of the five northern counties of Wales from it. Second, the addition of Ormskirk, Southport, &c. Third, the institution of an office in Liverpool. Fourth, the appointment of an inspectors' assistant to visit workshops. All these changes have in my opinion proved of great advantage to the administration of the provisions of the Act. I have only had the benefit of the two latter for a few months of the year, but already a large number of people have taken advantage of the central position of the office to call for advice and information and to make complaints. I caused a notice to be published in all the local papers that we should be in attendance at the office every Monday between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The appointment of an inspector's assistant has enabled us to give much larger attention to workshops, with the result that numbers of new workshops have been registered, and the prosecutions that have ensued have called renewed attention to the necessity of sending notice of occupation to H.M. Inspectors.

"During the coming year, I hope, with the assistance of the local authorities, to obtain as firm a grasp of workshops as has already been obtained of factories. With a few exceptions most of the local sanitary authorities have made considerable strides in carrying out their duties under the Act of 1891."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Bowling, reports favourably on the changes in the Southampton district:—

"It may be well to remark here how greatly the interests of all concerned in the due administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts

have benefited by the considerable addition to our strength which has been made under the present Government. From the end of 1889 till January of 1893, I had to manage the work of this immense district without help of any kind. I have now, owing to a larger insight into the necessities of the Department, obtained the aid of a junior inspector of factories, of an assistant inspector, and of a clerk, and I can assure you we are all kept fully occupied. The establishment of an office in this town has also been a great advantage. The organisation of this office is not yet complete, but already, we are able to carry on our work in a much more complete manner than we could do heretofore. The registers are more carefully compiled, correspondence properly dealt with, overtime better checked, and any official information or returns which may be required of us more easily arrived at."

H.M. Inspector in Manchester, Mr. Rogers, writes:—

"From the way in which the office here is inundated with callers, I think the provision of offices for H.M. Inspectors must have been, as regards the public, one of the most popular and beneficial of the many changes that have recently been brought about in the Factory Department.

"The office in Manchester is right in the centre of the city, and every day a number of manufacturers and others call to consult me as to the working of the Acts. As it is now so easy to do so, the occupier who wishes to carry out the Acts calls on the Inspector on meeting with the slightest difficulty. Every Saturday I know to expect half-a-dozen Jewish occupiers (besides those who come on other days) who call to make inquiries, often about the filling up of forms with which they have the greatest difficulty. In fact, it is very seldom that out of the dozens of forms I receive weekly from Jews, one is filled up correctly. In this connection I would submit that they can hardly be expected to fill up the forms properly, many of them have but a very meagre knowledge of English, and the special exception forms are so numerous and complicated. I am strongly of opinion that these forms should be reduced in number and simplified.

"I am sorry to have to report that very few operatives call to see me. This is somewhat surprising as the offices were established, I presume, quite as much for their convenience as for that of others, who in Manchester, at all events, have made use of the change so freely.

"With the ever increasing clerical work of a district like this, the necessary supervision, and seeing callers, I am engaged at the office for considerably more than half my official time."

Commander Smith, H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, sends the following report:—

"I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the utility of the office now occupied, during the few months that we have been in occupation the benefits have far exceeded my hopes.

"I have daily an opportunity of seeing and advising my colleagues, the letters are opened and the necessary work at once seen to, the loss of time in forwarding letters, writing instructions, &c., is saved.

"Daily we receive visits from persons desiring information; formerly many people hesitated to call on an Inspector, fearing to intrude at his private residence.

"Since the opening of the office all notices sent as to machinery, limewashing, &c., are duly entered in a book kept for the purpose, the dates of reply being also noted.

"Since June 4th, 1894, we have sent 81 notices relating to fencing of machinery.

"45 notices relating to limewashing, and some others. All have received proper attention.

"A 'complaint-book' is kept. Since November 25th, 55 complaints have been received and attended to.

"A book is kept in which are entered all notices to the local sanitary authorities.

"Overtime, special exception, and other notices are examined and filed.

"In short, I feel that owing to having more assistance and an office, the work (if harder) is being done in a more efficient and satisfactory manner.

"It will be noticed that the above by no means includes all the 'office work'; this office work must as time goes on increase, which leads me to hope that the highly useful reform so well begun may not be marred by want of proper clerical assistance.

"A well selected Civil Service clerk attached to each local office would be of the greatest use.

"I suggest a civil servant, as the work in a factory office must be of more or less a confidential kind, and it is undesirable, I should say, generally, for anyone employed by the week to have free access to such documents.

"My experiences with an office boy have perhaps been unfortunate. I had nearly two pounds to pay for breakages on the building, done during my absence; my landlord and the other tenants complained.

"Now I have a well behaved boy, but for clerical work useless; it is useless to instruct him, for with absolutely no prospect before him, he will not stop long.

"People call, and tell me afterwards that they left no message because no one was there but a child.

"This is an important public office, in a large centre, and I respectfully submit that in my absence there should be some competent and responsible person in it during office hours."

H.M. Junior Inspector in Sheffield, Mr. Parkes, also reports on the advantage that has been derived from the office:—

"The establishment of an office in Sheffield has been found a great convenience, in fact, it is difficult to see how work can be properly arranged among so many inspectors, as there are now, without one.

Mr. Dodgson, another of H.M. Junior Inspectors for Sheffield, adds to the testimony of Commander Smith and Mr. Parkes as to the value of the office, and remarks:—

'Permit me to refer to the important addition to our centre contained in the appointment of an Assistant Inspector and the creation of an office. Office work seems daily increasing, and the utility of the office consists in the prompter discharge of clerical and registration work, and is a great convenience as a central meeting point for the dispatch of business and for instruction and advice of inquirers.

"The appointment of an assistant relieves us greatly from the pressure of trifling yet indispensable work, and leaves us at liberty to perform with greater assiduity the more important functions appertaining to efficient and useful inspection.

"I do not doubt, sir, when next the registers pass under your supervision, you will find satisfactory evidence to justify the innovations, and that your favourable credit will be given to us for completer, more efficient, and more beneficial labour in the discharge of our duties."

H.M. Inspector in Wales, Mr. Lewis, remarks :—

"I wish to say that I believe the opening of an office in the town of Swansea was a step in the right direction, and one which the public have appreciated."

II.—Dangerous and Unhealthy Processes.

i.—*Reports of H.M. Inspectors on various Trades.*

The following reports from H.M. Inspectors will show the progress that has been made in the enforcement of special rules included in my annual report for 1893.

Mr Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, reports :—

"*Dangerous Trades.—Special Rules for Chemical Works.*—The past year has also seen the final establishment of the special rules for dangerous trades. The most important of these in the Liverpool district have been those for chemical works. These, I am pleased to say, have been loyally accepted and a great deal has been done towards carrying them out by the United Alkali Company with beneficial results, if we may judge from the fact of there having been only six fatal accidents, against 11 in the previous year, in their works. A good deal of structural alteration has been necessary in order to conform to the special rules regarding caustic pots, black ash vats, etc., and in consequence some time has of necessity elapsed in carrying them out fully, but I trust that before long the whole of the rules will be thoroughly complied with.

"You will doubtless remember that the Chemical Works Committee, in their report to the Secretary of State, drew special attention to the evils attending the present method of making bleaching powder by means of the Weldon process. A description of the Weldon chambers and of the Hasen-Clever process, as patented in Germany, is to be found in that report with the conclusion that 'the Committee cannot but 'express a hope that the old process may shortly be abolished for some 'mechanical process.'

"I am pleased to report that the United Alkali Company have lately set up a plant at St. Helen's for working the Hasen-Clever process. A sketch of the machinery was given in the Committee's report together with a full description of the method. I need, therefore, only state that the plant now at work consists of eight sets (or units) of four cylinders each, and that about 12 cwt. of bleach is drawn from each unit in twenty-four hours.

"The lime is delivered, through a hopper at the top and the manufactured bleach is discharged through a hopper at the bottom, into casks. Those who have seen the men wearing the ponderous muzzles in vogue whilst packing bleach in the Weldon chambers, and have observed the effects of the chlorine gas and lime on their faces when obliged to come out for rest at intervals, will easily perceive the immense advantage of the Hasen-Clever plant over the Weldon chambers on this score. I am credibly informed that there is another great advantage which the former has over the latter in that by the Weldon process 44 to 47 cwt. of salt are used to form chlorine gas sufficient for one ton of bleach, whereas only 16 cwt. of salt are used in the Hasen-Clever process. If this be accepted it will readily be seen how the advantage cuts both ways, as at present there is a loss of about 1*l.* on each ton of salt cake (sulphate of soda) made, the manufacture of salt cake being necessary for the production of chlorine

gas. The market price of salt cake is thus kept down by over-production and the works have to depend upon the subsequent manufacture of bleach to cover the loss. As pure chlorine gas is used in the Weldon process and only dilute gas by the Hasen-Clever method, it of course follows that less gas need be produced, and therefore less chance of escape of gas follows. The only difficulty that I have heard of in connection with the Hasen-Clever process is that of disposing of the surplus gas which the lime does not absorb, but this is entirely got over where chlorates of soda or potash are manufactured, by using the gas in those departments.

"Whilst on the subject of salt cake, I may mention that my attention has been attracted to the use, at two works, of underground flues to carry off the gas from the furnaces and pots to the condensers instead of overhead pipes. There seems to exist a prejudice in many minds against these flues, but I observed that the sheds where they were used were much more free from gas than those where overhead pipes are used. The United Alkali Company have been for sometime experimenting with a view to devise a respirator suitable for poisonous gases under Rules 5 and 9, and they inform me that they think they have now done so. It is somewhat similar to that obtained by the Committee from Hamburg, and is made of rubber with a sponge in the middle. This sponge is intended to be saturated with whatever is suitable for different gases—thero-sulphate of soda being suggested for chlorine and per-oxide of manganese for sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The respirator does not cover the nose but is intended to be used with spectacles with clip for the nose. As regards the other special rules I may state that the requisite syringes, or wash bottles, have been provided in all caustic sheds, and overalls and baths in all chlorate-grinding mills, whilst the test required by Rule XI. for Weldon chambers is now being duly carried out and the results entered duly in a register kept for the purpose.

"The reduction of the hours of labour by the adoption of eight hours' shifts is not yet so general as I could wish, and in some departments long hours still prevail.

"*Lucifer Match Works.*—The special rules for lucifer match making are fully carried out at the only works in my district. No known case of necrosis has occurred during the past year.

"*Paint Works.*—The special rules for paint and colour works have been duly observed. The firm which stood out against them to the last has now done more towards carrying them out effectively than any other.

"*White Lead Works.*—The special rules have been properly observed at the Chester White Lead Works, and no case of illness has been reported to me under Rule 11."

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector, Birmingham, states that:—

"No opposition, or little of any importance, has been offered by the very few firms in my district affected by them, to the introduction of the special rules touching chemical works, paint and colour works, and places where the enamelling of iron, or other metal hollow-ware is carried on. With regard to the latter industry, as practised in Birmingham, lead is hardly, if at all, an ingredient of the enamel, and in cases where it occasionally may be so, the manufacturers readily adopted the special rules.

"I wish that I could report equally happily as regards the enamelling of iron plates; but, unfortunately, in this respect, the past year began and ended badly.

"Shortly after I came to Birmingham in 1882, I was confronted with the first of the many deaths which have happened here since then, arising from lead-poisoning contracted in one or other of the processes connected with this trade. It is not, unfortunately, requisite under the Factory Act that the inspector should be informed of deaths occurring under these circumstances, and I have no doubt but that many such have taken place without my attention having been drawn to them. I believe, however, that amongst the three firms which existed at that time, and for some years afterwards in my district, the deaths averaged about one in the year. The work was then being carried on under conditions which without doubt should have materially enhanced the danger necessarily attending the occupation. The buildings were ill adapted for the purpose; fans, if in use at all, were of very primitive construction, as compared with those now provided; overalls and respirators were only just coming into use.

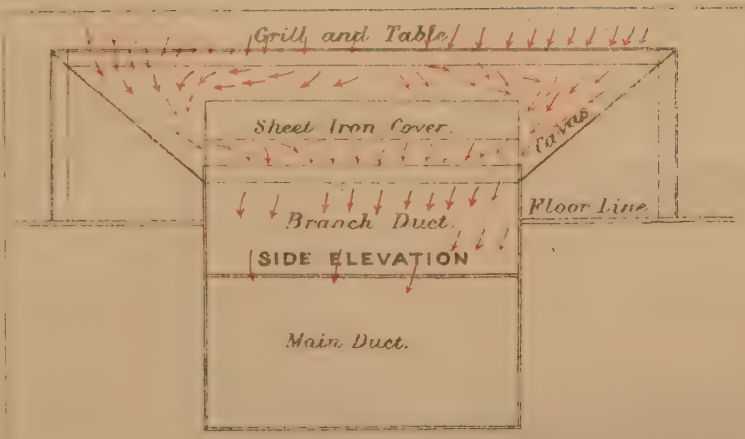
"Since those days changes have taken place in every respect, save in one. I have at present three firms as I had then; two of them possessing new, specially constructed, and well-ventilated premises; the masters have spared, to my knowledge, neither trouble nor expense in placing their factories in accordance with the special rules which you, sir, have drawn up, following the recommendations of the Government Committee, which inquired into the various lead industries. Fans have been provided; respirators, caps, overalls, and chemical drink have been supplied to the women and girls. Improvements have been made in the lavatory arrangements; doctors have been engaged to specially look after the health of the individual employés, and with what result?

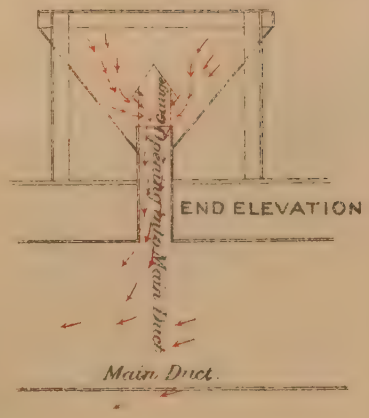
"Only, I am grieved to say, that since January in this year, three girls have died instead of the average one; died under the same most painfully distressing circumstances which always attend these cases—a partial and then a complete failure of appetite, a reckless feeling of fatalism, almost compelling a continuance at the deadly work, a sudden attack of convulsions, from which there is rarely, if ever, a recovery.

"And herein, in this fatalism, lies the whole, or almost the whole evil. I say it with regret, but the more I see of factory life, the more I am appalled by the incorrigibleness of the working classes in this respect. It is always the same. The men pull the fencing from shafting in the very factory where one of their number has been killed on a shaft. In these enamel works, the girls know that their companions die, and remain as utterly insensate on the subject of taking reasonable care of themselves, as ever.

"A witness, a friend of the latest victim, stated in my presence at the inquest, that she and the other girls would not wear caps, because cap-wearing damaged the hair! And so, she and the others nightly cover their pillows with the leaden particles which they accumulate during the day, and breathe them from their pillows into their lungs. The respirators are worn (one woman endeavoured to prove to me that thereby she was legally complying with the special rules) slung loosely round the neck handy to be slipped over the mouth for the few moments during which the master or, at his rare visits, the inspector, might be in the room.

"To meet such a state of things as this, I am afraid that no special rules, no spasmodic prosecution of the hands, can avail anything. And I fear that the only remedy lies in the prohibition, after a certain future date, of female employment in connection with any enamelling in which lead is an ingredient. I am informed that it is only in connection with certain colours that lead is a necessary element, to ensure stability, and probably the manufacturers would *readily* agree to sacrifice the





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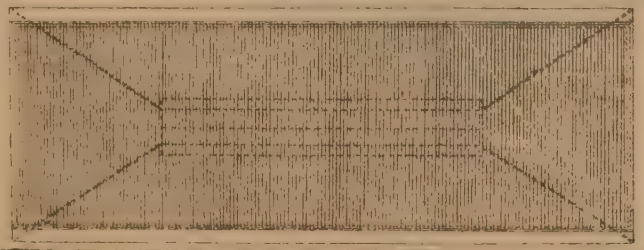
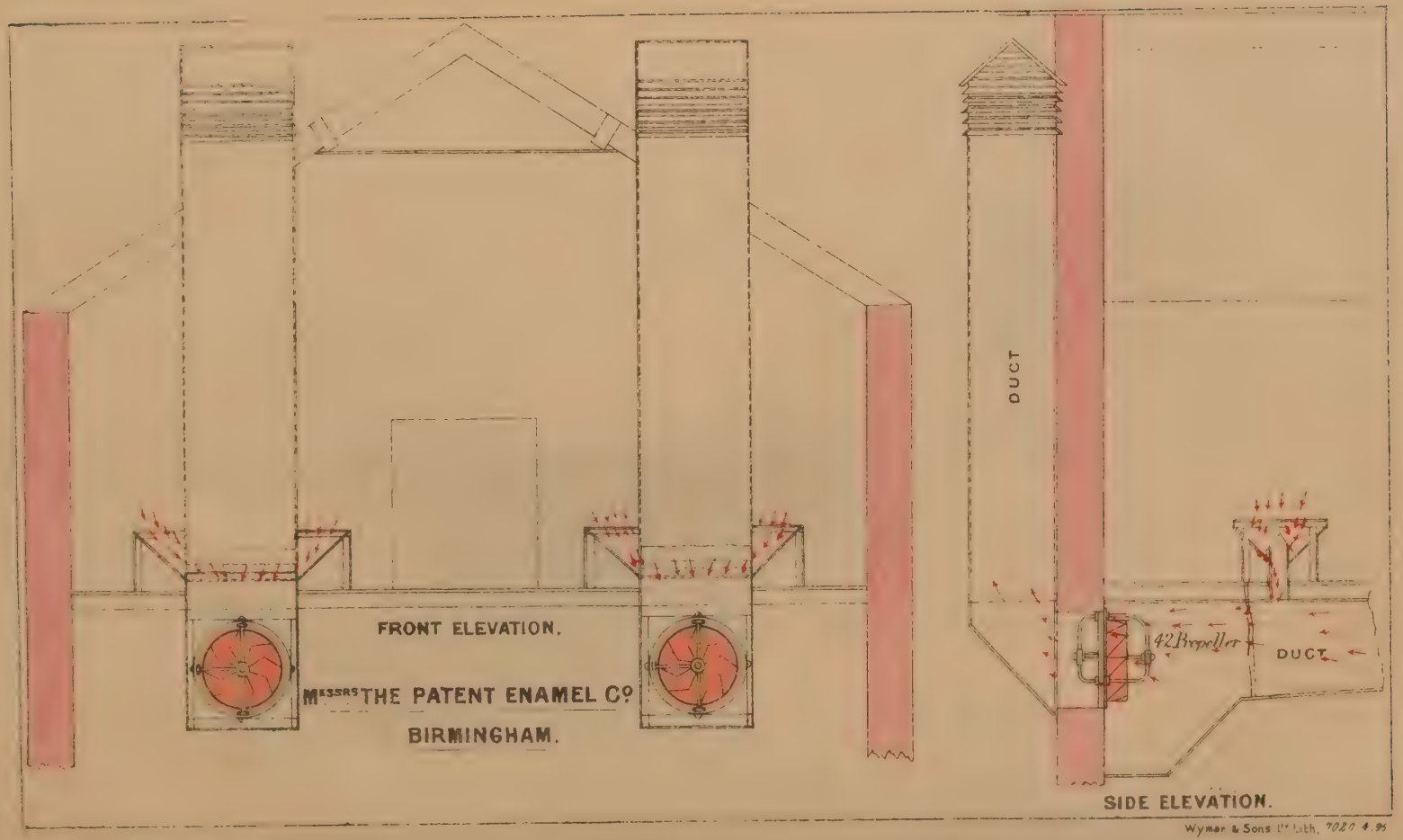


DETAILS OF TABLE FOR EXTRACTING DUST
FOR MESSRS. THE PATENT ENAMEL. Co
BIRMINGHAM.

J.H. Pickup & Co Ltd

Wyman & Sons, Ltd Lith 7020. 4 95



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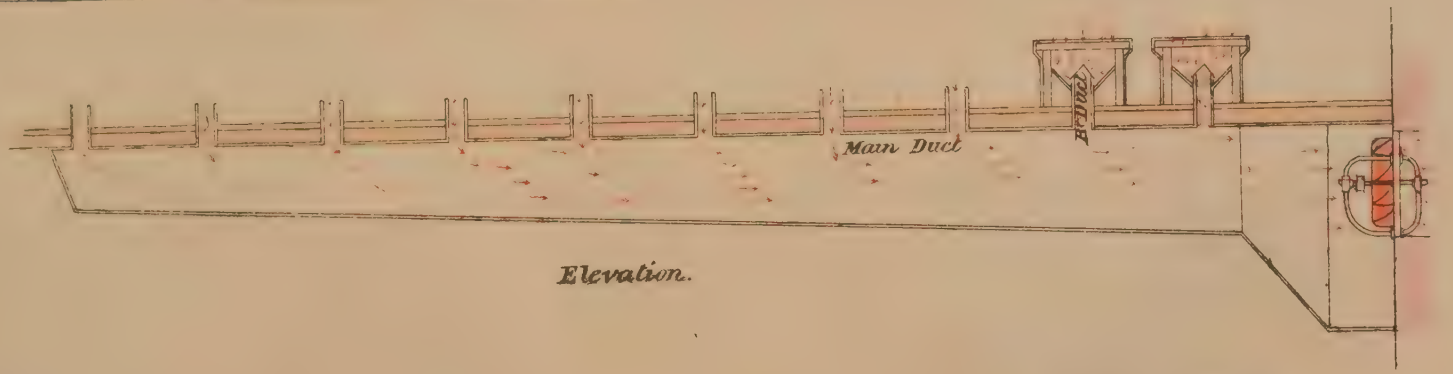
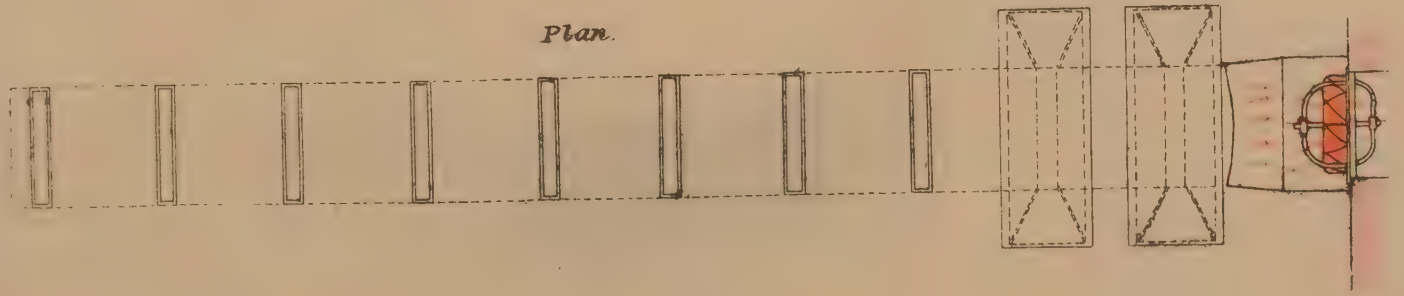


Elevation.



Plan.

MESSRS. THE PATENT ENAMEL Co
BIRMINGHAM.

~~Scale ½ inch. 1 Foot.~~

J. H. PICKUP & Co LTD

Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Lith. 7020. 4. 95

production of these colours, if there existed a general prohibition on the subject.

"Meanwhile, I have great pleasure in drawing your attention to a scheme of fan-ventilation, prepared by Messrs. Pickup and Co., and which has been adopted with gratifying results by the Patent Enamel Company, and by the Imperial Enamel Company. The plan has been most carefully and simply drawn, and its working will readily be understood. The heavier dust, which passes through the perforations in the tables, is caught on diagonal canvas screens in closed chambers underneath, while the lighter dust is sucked from the same chambers by means of a fan, into an air-duct under the floor, and is conveyed along this duct out of the premises.

"With regard to the three cases mentioned, I do not think there are any particular details requiring my special mention. In each case the girl had been warned by the doctor she was attending, that she was unfit to carry on her employment. In the most recent case it transpired that the girl, Lydia Cox by name, had been a most careful worker; cleanly in her habits, and of excellent health until she started at this work. In this case the firm had, from some cause which I do not understand, failed to insist upon the required monthly examination of all the employés, but the works doctor, who attended them at the expense of the firm when ill, stated at the inquest that the progress of the disease had been so insidious and so sudden, in her case, that he doubted if any previous examination would have revealed the condition in which she was. Since this very inquest I have heard of a case in which a girl was so ill as to be considered to be dying, *within forty-eight hours of the time when she had been unhesitatingly passed by a works doctor* (whom I know to be most careful) as being fit for her work.

"Before leaving this subject I wish to add that I think three changes in the special rules, to be most urgently called for:—(1) The necessity of a report being sent to the inspector of all fatalities arising from this occupation. (2) The preparation and compulsory use of a prescribed form of register, containing the names, original certificates of fitness, dates of monthly or other examination, and dates and periods of temporary absence through illness, in respect of all persons employed, and (3) a fortnightly to be required, instead of a monthly examination. I know that these alterations would be readily acquiesced in, by the Birmingham firms."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector, Birmingham, points out:—

"It is difficult to trace positively and to give details thereon of the beneficial results from the special rules recently made applicable to various kinds of manufacturing which have been declared to be dangerous to health; but I find that the rules applicable to red lead works are welcomed both by the employers and employed, and in the only manufactory of the kind in my district I believe they will do good, not so much in any alterations and appliances enforced, as in directing and encouraging the men to comply with the regulations which had been previously laid down by the firm, Messrs. H. Wiggin & Co. At my last visit to these works I found that the surgeon had at his last monthly inspection certified all the hands as being 'well.'

"In paint works I have had complaints from occupiers of the difficulty in preventing the men eating whilst at work, but otherwise the special rules are complied with readily."

Mr. Johnson, H.M. Inspector, Newcastle-on-Tyne, observes:—

"The special rules instituted in the dangerous occupations have had so far a beneficial effect. In the chemical trade the occupiers of factories have displayed an eagerness to conform with the rules and without hesitation have done all that has been asked, I must particularly mention the United Alkali Company. At all their factories an excellent ambulance corps is in existence, medicine chests are fixed in convenient places, and a horse ambulance van is kept in readiness for very serious cases which may require the injured to be taken to the infirmary. This company have cheerfully borne the expense of fencing a great number of black ash vats which the new rules obliged them to do, though the workmen, for whose protection the fencing was required, openly derided the idea at the time.

The attitude of the occupiers towards the rules is most gratifying.

"*White Lead Industry.*—The institution of the amended special rules about April last is beginning to have a good effect. The employers have generally met the new rules with a degree of favour that is satisfactory, considering that at a time when this trade is not very lucrative the adoption of the rules has put them to considerable expense. It is as yet too early to expect any great or conspicuous benefit from the rules. Out of the six lead factories in this district four are having structural alterations made in order to bring them into conformity with the rules, until some time after the completion of such alterations one cannot say with certainty what the benefit will be. There is an astonishing difference in the method of making white lead in factories situated within a few miles of each other; and an equally astonishing difference in the healthiness of such factories. It is a matter of universal knowledge in the trade that the work in the stoves is responsible for nine-tenths of the lead poisoning cases. One large firm have dispensed with stoves for many years successfully, whilst the others cling to their use with the inevitable result of a greater sick roll. It will be remembered that Rule 6 on the original special rules caused quite a storm of objections on account, as the objectors said, of the expense the providing of shoes and stockings would involve them in, the rule was repealed, and yet I find in two cases that stockings have been voluntarily supplied. The working of Rule 11 is being gradually understood and followed up. I am in receipt of 24 reports of lead poisoning from all sources, and, there have been two inquests in the district in which the jury returned a verdict of died from lead poisoning. These cases are divided among the five firms as follows:—

No. 1	factory	-	0
„ 2	„	-	1
„ 3	„	-	3
„ 4	„	-	8
„ 5 & 6	„	-	14 including two deaths.

"No words of mine could be more emphatic as to the care taken of the workpeople than are the above figures, the two worst cases being those in which I have the greatest trouble to get matters improved.

"As showing the rapidity with which some women succumb to the lead poisoning I have carefully ascertained the total length of employment of four women who were employed at No. 5 factory.

"1st. Jane Macfarlane began work on the 9th September 1893 and was permanently suspended 20th January 1894, after working 55 days.

"2nd. Ann Medows began work on the 14th January 1894 and was permanently suspended 31st March 1894, after working 43 days.

"Neither of the above had ever worked in a lead factory before.

"3rd. Sarah Ann Cairns, aged 33, began work 10th March and worked to 9th June 1894, she worked 53 days, died, at the inquest the jury returned a verdict of lead poisoning.

"4th. Ann Lowery began work on the 10th March 1891 and worked until October 1894, she worked in—

1891	-	27 days
1892	-	19 ,,
1893	-	79 ,,
1894	-	46 ,,
A total of	-	171 ,,

"The most painful feature of this case was that she began to work at the the age of $15\frac{3}{4}$ years and was only $18\frac{3}{4}$ when she died, as the jury alleged, from lead poisoning. The girl's employers knew that the age for employment was 18, but say that this girl was so robust-looking that they believed her statement when she told them that she was 18. I believe in these four cases that the women were in very poor circumstances and did not take the care of themselves that they might have done. On the other hand some women have been employed in lead factories for 10 or 15 years and are apparently strong and seem to be none the worse for their employment. H.M. Superintendent Inspector, Col. Meade-King, introduced the new pattern respirator in this district, the linen bag recommended in the special rules; this has been adopted in three factories, and I am told has proved the best out of many varieties, being so light, easily washed, and less irksome to wear. I am sanguine that the report of next year will show a great improvement in the state of affairs in this most dangerous occupation, as the issue of the special rules seems to have put both employers and employés on the alert as to their respective duties. The prosecution of an employé in a white lead factory in this district ordered by H.M. Superintendent, for neglecting to observe the special rules, has had a good effect, the manager and foreman of this factory have told me that they have now far less trouble in getting the workpeople to conform with the rules."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector, Sheffield, observes:—

"When the bill to amend the law relating to factories and workshops was being prepared you were good enough to give me many opportunities of explaining the special wants of my district, and you recognised that the exceptional conditions of labour in Sheffield required special legislation.

"The bill ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 30th April 1894—subject to certain amendments—I venture to think, meets the special wants referred to, the clauses which apply to Sheffield were submitted for consideration to the Cutlers' Company, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Federated Trades Council. A special meeting of the Cutlers' Company was called, and owing to the courtesy of that body I was permitted to be present and take part in the discussion. I had frequent opportunities of meeting the executive and members of the Trades Council. From the three representative bodies you received reports and suggestions which deserved the attention given to them. I have I think said enough to show that the Bill, so far as it relates to Sheffield, is a good bill, and that it is a matter of importance that it should become law.

"I have used the words "subject to certain amendments." These amendments I had the honour to submit to you in my report of 14th June 1894, a report written shortly after I had the advantage of meeting at my office 10 of the most able and intelligent labour representatives in Sheffield. The proposals are of considerable local importance, and will, I am sure, be considered at the proper time."

Mr. Dodgson, H.M. Inspector, Sheffield, reports :—

"Special rules which have been formulated for dangerous trades are only applicable in a secondary sense to the factories and workshops in our district. But where the special rules do apply, credit must be given generally to occupiers for their ready acquiescence and co-operation in honest attempts to carry them out. The special rules, however, have scarcely been sufficiently long in operation to fairly judge how far operatives have derived benefits from them.

"In our white lead factories I must admit there seems to be a considerable improvement in the health and physique of the workers ; only one case of indisposition attributable to lead-poisoning having come to my notice, and that not a serious one, during the last 12 months.

"A similar case has been reported from the only works where di-nitro-benzole is used. I understand, however, that the use of di-nitro-benzole is now discontinued there.

"Others of the scheduled dangerous occupations do not come at all within the sphere of our inspection. Others again, though subject to the special rules in operation, are not of that class for which these necessary rules were designed. Our earthenware works do not include china, porcelaine, or majolica ware amongst the pottery produced. The operations requiring the use of caustic-pots, or for the production of salt cake or other chemicals where noxious or deleterious fumes are abnormally evolved have only a small place in our chemical works.

"I look for the re-introduction and speedy passage of the Factory and Workshops Act submitted to the Houses of Legislature last year. The present vile condition of many of our tenement factories in Sheffield is unremediable without the aid of some such legislation as is proposed by that measure, and the sooner it becomes law so much the sooner will the most objectionable features disappear. The defects, structural and sanitary, under which cutlers, grinders, buffers, and others work in the public grinding wheels have been so frequently commented upon by Capt. Smith and others of my predecessors in Sheffield, that I only revert to this matter to emphasize their just and eloquent strictures."

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector, Wolverhampton, remarks :—

"The Home Secretary has been pleased to order special rules in certain trades, at present I am not satisfied with the half-hearted way in which they are being carried out, I had hoped that persuasion would have been enough to enforce them, but I fear stronger measures must be adopted, for the rules are no doubt most beneficial, and where they are for health's sake it is a mistake for any master to shirk enforcing them, to rigidly enforce habits of cleanliness is far from easy; in time no doubt the operatives will see the advantage of them. Only one fatal case of lead poisoning has occurred during the year, and that to a file-cutter; he was warned to take more care of himself or give up the work, he would, as far as I can learn, do neither, and a post-mortem showed death had followed chronic lead poisoning."

Mr. J. H. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector, Stoke-on-Trent, reports with regard to:—

"*Special rules for the china and earthenware industries.* Writing but a short time after the rules came into force, there has been little opportunity of visiting the factories to which they apply. Such firms as have been visited are doing all they can to comply to the fullest extent with the requirements of the rules. I have been more than pleased at the attitude taken up by the manufacturers, now that the rules are decided upon, and feel sure, that if the workers will, on their side, give as cordial assistance in carrying out the regulations as the masters are doing, the object aimed at in framing the rules will be achieved.

"There has been little difficulty in persuading the women to wear the overalls provided, and the effect of wearing them gives to all the places where the women are an air of tidiness. One manufacturer is so pleased that he would, if trade would only allow, provide the whole of the women with overalls.

"*Section 29, Factory Act,* 1878.—In only one case have I thought it necessary to put this section into operation. In one dipping-house in the spring a youth appeared to be showing marked signs of lead poisoning. I advised him to go to work in another department; the firm, however, discharged him. A month ago I met him in another pottery, working in dipping-house, and requested the firm to bring the lad before the certifying surgeon, who examined him and declined to certify him as being fit to work amongst the lead."

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the Central Metropolitan District, observes:—

"There are not many of these dangerous trades in the central district, and the issue of special rules has been confined mainly to white lead works and various paint and colour works, of which last some six may be classed as being important. In connection with white lead works the issue of the recent special rules has strengthened my hands materially, and I am glad to report that the proprietors have lent themselves willingly, if gradually, to the carrying out of additional requirements. The works in themselves were not encouraging; old buildings exist with old arrangements. The buildings we cannot help. The arrangements have been improved.

"In dealing with employés who are called upon themselves to aid in the observance of stringent requirements, I consider it most important to render such observance in every way as easy as is possible. The special rules require that there shall be a sufficient supply of hot and cold water in the lavatories, and that there shall be kept in close proximity to the workers in each department washing conveniences, &c. There is little difficulty with cold water, but to have the hot water, so essential to cleanliness, at a distance from the workers, and entailing trouble to get it, though it may be supplied in abundance, is tantamount to encouraging evasion of the rules necessitating its use. Workers are in a hurry to get away or to their meals, and they do so as quickly as they can. Hot and cold water should be laid on over the basins. These latter should be light, simple, and easy to upset. The new rule which extends the washing requirements to the proximity of each department is an excellent one, and here, again, if any practical advantage is to be gained, the washing requirements must be handy. A worker gets splashed on face or hands. If for any ablution he has to leave work and descend or ascend to the lavatory, the ablution is fore-

gone, and refuge is taken in a dry rub with the overall clothing, doing a great deal more harm than good. To turn immediately to a basin with hot and cold water above it, and soap and brushes by it, ensures that these advantages will be used. These details, though only details, are important and have received attention. I have likewise to note the erection of a large hood under which the packing into barrels is done; and on the floor communicating with the paint mills, and on which it was the primitive habit to upset a cask of white lead over a trap and then run aside till the dust had subsided, there has been built a chamber with a hood and ventilator, under which the material is dealt with. I have recently had occasion to call special attention to a stricter observance of the rules requiring a weekly medical inspection of all the hands. This rule is all important, but in a case of lead poisoning reported to me, as is now necessary, I found that although the worker in question had been employed for 15 weeks he had actually seen the medical attendant on only three of those weeks. There was no intended evasion. The doctor employed by the firm attended weekly and made the usual entries in the book kept for this purpose, but the man in question constantly completed his work before or at 1 p.m. on the day of the doctor's afternoon visit, and so was not present, or on the day of the visit had not been at work at all. Entries to this effect were made opposite his name, but the intention of the rule was, of course, frustrated entirely. It has now been arranged that the doctor shall visit in the morning, and that no hand employed on any day, or for any portion of a day, in one week, and failing to undergo medical inspection during that week, shall be employed the next week without having been medically inspected. I am certain that the strict compliance with this rule will be a really valuable check on possibility of serious illness, it being borne in mind that serious illness will always occasionally occur in this manufacture. The above remarks apply to paint and colour works so far as lavatory arrangements are concerned, and with equal force. There has been more difficulty with such works, as special rules of any sort are comparatively new to them. I am pleased, however, to report considerable, and in some instances, very satisfactory progress."

Mr. Platt, H.M. Inspector, Burnley, states:—

"I have one chemical works under inspection, and am informed that requirements named in special rules have always been adopted. I have nothing else under the above head calling for any report."

Captain Bevan, H.M. Inspector, Nottingham, observes:—

"The special rules issued by the Secretary of State apply to few factories in the Nottingham district. In the potteries, of which there are five, the regulations as to sweeping out the various workshops at the *end* of the day's work will be beneficial; at one establishment, which is very well conducted, this rule already existed, but the sweeping was done at the *beginning* of the day's work, needless dust being raised. The workers in the various trades appear to be the principal objectors to the special rules which apply to their manufacturing process; they object to respirators, they object to overalls, and they object to any antidotal drink."

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, remarks:—

"I am quite sure that beneficial results appear in the observance of special rules for dangerous trades, and I would specially note the cases of earthenware factories and match making works.

"In both these trades (the principal ones in this district) the special rules have been carried out and are, I believe, appreciated both by employers and employed.

"One evil which has, I am glad to say, disappeared from this district, is any further development of wool sorters' disease, the stringent measures for disinfecting &c., taken by the local authority, and by our own department having been very successful."

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector, Leeds, remarks:—

"With the exception of paint and colour works and one white lead factory I have very few works which are affected by any of the special rules. In Hull, where the paint and colour works are principally situated, I believe the rules are well carried out, but notwithstanding this I am sorry to report that during the past three or four months certain cases of plumbism have come to my notice; whilst inquiring into one of these at the Hull Infirmary I learnt a very curious fact, namely, that for the last six years no cases of lead-poisoning had been treated at that institution until July or August of this year, when no less than three were admitted within a month of each other; one of these was a house-painter, another a boy employed in a paint and colour factory, who, although he had apparently had *very* little to do with any white lead, suffered very severely, and the third case was that of a man who was engaged at the white lead works; in addition to these three cases, I have since had two reports from the same white lead works. Although these cases have only recently come before my notice it does not necessarily mean an increase of lead-poisoning in Hull, others may have occurred and may have been treated elsewhere than at the infirmary, and of course it has not hitherto been obligatory on the part of white lead manufacturers to report."

Mr. Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector, Walsall, points out:—

"As yet I can scarcely say what beneficial results have followed the introduction of special rules in certain trades. I found the employers willing to comply when once they understood what was required from them, and I had but slight difficulty in arranging for the supply of the various articles as provided by the special rules. I am not able to report so favourably as to the compliance by the workers, who are willing to shirk their obligations if not carefully watched. In one case after the erection of a lavatory, with wash-bowls, soap, towels, and water provided, I found the place in a disgracefully dirty condition, caused by the carelessness and neglect of those for whose benefit the lavatory, &c., had been provided. In an enamelled iron-plate works I had to prosecute in order to secure the wearing of the cambric respirators by the workpeople. The stipendiary magistrate, before whom the case was heard, said—'It would be no use wasting words in cautioning them. 'He did not know anything so exceedingly foolish or idiotic as the 'defendant preferring to run the risk of death rather than take the 'necessary precautions to avail themselves of the means provided for 'their protection.'

"That beneficial results would follow if the special rules were regularly carried out is most certain, but so much depends upon the willing co-operation of the workers, that it will take time before the good is generally perceptible. To have the articles provided for a wash before taking meals should, one would think, be a strong inducement to do so, especially by those engaged in dirty as well as dangerous trades, but such is not always the case; habit and custom have to be

broken down, and then we shall, I hope, have less cause to complain of the apathy of the workers in this matter."

Mr. Graves, H.M. Inspector, Glasgow, reports:—

"In February of this year we commenced operations with regard to the trades scheduled as dangerous, and since then have issued rules to some 600 works in this district.

"Of these, after due investigation, only 321 works remained to come within the scope of the special rules. These are made up as follows:—white lead, 1; paint and colour, 28; enamelling of iron, 1; lucifer matches, 1; bichromate, 2; red and orange lead, 1; earthenware, 16; tinning and enamelling of iron hollow-ware, 2; chemical, 78; brass mixing and casting, 189; lead smelting, 2.

"Mr. Calder has recently completed a round of special visits, and I am pleased to say that in very few cases had he any fault to find with the manner in which the rules were being carried out.

"Where broken we have found, generally, that the workpeople themselves were to blame.

"Regarding your query in Circular No. 57, Mr. Calder was unable to ascertain whether any beneficial results have or have not followed the observance of the rules. The workpeople, from whom one would expect to get information, seemed particularly reticent upon the matter.

"Mr. Calder states that occupiers, especially in the paint trade, complain of the apathy of the workpeople."

Mr. Kindersley, H.M. Inspector for Edinburgh, states:—

"Special rules have been issued to the pottery, chemical, and enamelled hollow iron-ware manufacturers in my district.

"With regard to the potteries, as the last edition of the special rules was only issued in September 1894, there has been no time yet for any beneficial results to have made themselves evident.

"The special rules also which were issued to the chemical manufacturers in January 1894, have scarcely been in force long enough to make any appreciable difference in the health of the operatives, especially as some of the principal works were standing idle for three months during the coal strike.

"The Falkirk Iron Company, which is I believe the only firm engaged in the enamelling of hollow iron-ware in my district, have for some time produced their enamel (in every colour) without using either lead or arsenic; and therefore the health of their operatives has never suffered."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for Wales, states:—

"I do not find myself in a position to report, with any degree of definiteness, upon the operations of the special rules which, during the year, have been made applicable to various trades certified under section 8 of the Act of 1891, to be dangerous or injurious, comprising the following:—White lead works; red and orange lead works; lead smelting works; paint, colour, and arsenic works; chemical works; earthenware and china works; and lucifer match works; all of which processes are carried on in my district.

"The manufacturers and management are gradually bringing their works into line with these rules, by furnishing the prescribed facilities and equipment, and in other ways observing the instructions given to occupiers.

"The workers, in some instances, object to a few of the rules, as being in the nature of an undue interference with their discretion, and,

in their opinion, some of the rules have been based upon an exaggerated idea of the dangers connected with the processes to which the said rules are made to apply. However, by the exercise of persuasive firmness, I am hopeful that these objections and prejudices will be removed, and that by the aid of the co-operation of the workers and management, these rules will soon be faithfully observed to the mutual benefit of all concerned."

Mr. Hilditch, H.M. Inspector, North Wales, reports :—

"The most important industries to which special rules have been issued in this district, are the chemical and lead industries, also a few small earthenware works.

"As the above rules have only come into force this year, it is as yet premature to say anything as to the beneficial results arising therefrom. I find in the case of the lead works that a plan adopted, is, that after the monthly medical examination, any person working in the lead, found with any traces of 'plumbism,' is at once put to some outside occupation for a few weeks, entirely removed from any lead fumes or dust. This I believe has operated beneficially in one or two cases.

"I am afraid that we shall have more difficulty with the men observing these rules, than with the occupiers. Considering the short time the special rules have been in force, occupiers, as far as this part of the district is concerned, are doing their best to fall in with the provisions; but are, as yet, not complete."

Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector, Dublin, states :—

"With regard to the special rules for dangerous trades, I have recently visited some of the principal factories in this district. Mr. Mooney, the owner of one of the principal chemical works in Dublin, informs me there was a little difficulty, now overcome, in getting the men to wear respirators. All the tanks he tells me were guarded before the rules came out, he cannot mention any special benefits, but he has little doubt the new rules have awakened masters and men to the necessity of looking carefully into these.

"At Messrs. Goulding's Manure and Chemical Works, North Wall, Dublin, Mr. Davidson, one of the managers, thinks good results have arisen out of the rules, although all the requirements of the rules had been carried out in their works previously. Mr. Davidson thinks the men respect the rules more since they have been taken up by the government.

Mr. Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector for Walsall, remarks :—

"During the years 1893-4 I have endeavoured to induce the occupiers of iron mills to make the engine-houses more pleasant and healthy for the men engaged in them. The old beam-engine is largely in use, and the water is in many cases obtained from the canal, and is therefore none too free from smells. Yet I have found the engine-house a pokey small place, so dark as to need the use of an oil lamp to enable me to find the ladder leading to the platform, and avoid the dangerous holes in the floor. The walls in some cases had not been lime-washed for years, and were covered with greasy dirt, arising from the oil used, and the fat (often rancid) which lubricates the piston rod and cylinder. In this foul-smelling place the engine-man has to spend a good portion of his time, often taking his meals therein. I am pleased to be able to report that many of the occupiers have acted upon my suggestion and caused the walls to become acquainted with the purifying lime and brush. I hope yet to see every engine-house floor and wall made and

kept cleanly, and thus make the lot of the engine-man, to this extent at least, a more pleasurable one.

"I have also interested myself in the conditions by which the 'breeze washers' at the iron mills are surrounded. These are women who wash and sort the ashes made in the mill and forge furnaces. After this process, the ashes or part become what are here called "breezes," and are used for Smith's fires, &c. The work is dusty and dirty, the washers usually stand under a roughly-constructed erection, consisting of poles at each corner of a square, being covered at the top with iron sheets. Here in all weathers these women have to work. At some mills there is a hovel (correctly named) in which the women who live at a distance take their meals, or retire should the weather become too inclement to allow work to continue. It frequently has been the case that accommodation of a sanitary character, such as a water-closet, has not been provided, even though from seven to twelve females may have worked on the breeze-bank. The hours of work vary, but as a rule work commences at about 7.0 a.m. and ceases about 3.30 p.m., with intervals for meals. The great difficulty in dealing with these breeze-banks is, that but rarely is the occupier of the mill or forge the employer of these women. The bank is let to a person who pays a rental, and makes the best he can of the ashes washed. It has been to the occupiers of the works that I have applied for assistance in order to remedy the evils before mentioned, and I am pleased to report, with a very fair amount of success. Many banks have now a hovel, and likewise a water-closet, apart from the works; and I am of opinion that in a short time every bank will have similar accommodation provided. I think it right to state that when I have called the attention of the occupiers of the works to this matter all have at once admitted the desirability and the necessity of improving the conditions by which these women were surrounded, and this has encouraged me to persevere in the line of action as stated."

H.M. Superintending Inspector, Mr. Cramp, sends me a translation of the German law regulating the use of lead in manufactures, he remarks:—

"When I was secretary of the Potteries Committee I had the German law on use of lead in manufactures translated, and herewith enclose you a copy, from which you will see that it refers chiefly to cooking and eating and drinking utensils.

"It would not touch the question of *enamelled iron plates*."

IMPERIAL LAW GAZETTE.

No. 22.

No. 1,728. Law relating to the trade in articles containing lead or zinc. June 25th, 1887.

We, William, by the grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., decree in the name of the Empire, with the assent of the Federal Council and the Imperial Parliament, as follows:—

Clause 1.

Utensils for eating, drinking, and culinary purposes and liquid measures—

1. Must not be made entirely or partly of lead, or of a mixture of metals containing in 100 parts in weight more than 10 parts in weight of lead.

2. Must not be tinned on the inside with a mixture of metals containing in 100 parts in weight more than one part in weight of lead, or be soldered with a mixture of metals containing in 100 parts in weight more than 10 parts in weight of lead.

3. Must not be covered with enamel or glaze which, when boiled for half an hour with vinegar, containing in 100 parts in weight four parts in weight of acetic acid, give up lead to the vinegar.

The provision in section 2 respecting solder does not apply to utensils and liquid measures made of Britannia metal free from lead.

In the manufacture of pressure appliances for the retail sale of beer, as well as of syphons for beverages containing carbonic acid, and of metal parts for children's feeding bottles, only mixtures of metals must be used which contain in 100 parts in weight not more than one part in weight of lead.

Clause 3.

Utensils and vessels for the preparation of beverages and of fruit juices must not be made contrary to the provisions of clause 1 in those parts which, when such utensils or vessels are in use, come into immediate contact with the contents.

Cans for preserves must on the inside be made in accordance with the provisions of clause 1.

For the keeping of beverages, receptacles in which there are remains of shot containing lead, must not be used. Metal foil containing in 100 parts in weight more than one part in weight of lead, must not be used for packing snuff and chewing tobacco, and cheese.

Clause 4.

With a fine up to 150 marks, or with imprisonment will be punished—

1. He who makes for purposes of trade articles of the kind mentioned in clause 1, clause 3, sections 1 and 2, contrary to the provisions therein stated.

2. He who sells or offers for sale articles made, kept, or packed, contrary to the provisions of clause 1 and clause 3.

3. He who uses for purposes of trade, for the retail sale of beer, pressure appliances which are not in accordance with the provisions of clause 1, section 3, or hose piping containing lead, for conducting beer, wine, or vinegar.

Clause 5.

The same punishment is imposed upon him who in the manufacture of mill stones to be used for preparing articles of food uses lead or materials containing lead on the grinding side, or who uses mill stones thus made for the preparation of articles of food.

This law will be put in force on October 1st, 1888.

Signed by our own hand and sealed with the Imperial seal.

Berlin, June 25th, 1887. (Signed) WILHELM.
VON BOETTICHER.

ii. *The Manufacture of Earthenware and China.*

Objection having been received to the earthenware special rules given in my last annual report you requested Mr. G. Russell,

M.P., Under Secretary of State, to have conference with representatives of both employers and employed, and ultimately the following amended Special Rules have been adopted :—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878 TO 1891.

SPECIAL RULES.

THE MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. They shall provide suitable overalls and head-coverings for all female workers employed in the dipping-house or dippers' drying-room, or in any processes of ware cleaning after the dipper, glost placing, china scouring, ground laying or majolica painting (which overalls and head-coverings shall remain the property of the employers) and shall make arrangements for the safe custody of all overalls and head-coverings worn by their operatives and for the safe delivery thereof at the works every seven days to the representatives of the laundry or wash-house which shall be selected by the operatives for the purpose of washing the same. They shall also provide a place in which the above workers can deposit clothing put off during working hours.

2. They shall not allow any persons to cook or partake of any food, or to remain during meal times in the dipping-house, dippers' drying-room, china-scouring room, glost placers' shop, ground-laying shop, or majolica-painting room.

3. In the process of towing of earthenware, they shall use fans or other mechanical means for the removal of all dust ; in the process of scouring china, they shall, as far as practicable, use mechanical or other efficient means for the removal of flint; and, in all processes and descriptions of manual labour they shall, as far as practicable, adopt measures for the removal of dust, and for the prevention of any injurious effects arising therefrom, either by the use of mechanical fans, ventilation, or other efficient means.

4. They shall provide brooms, brushes, and all other necessaries for the daily sweeping of floors of workshops and of such stoves as are entered by the workers ; and for the cleansing of work-benches and of stairs leading to workshops; and shall arrange that the floors of such workshops and stoves are sprinkled and swept every working day, and the scraps of dirt removed, and that work-benches and stairs are cleansed at least once a week. The daily sweeping of floors of potters' shops shall be done after work has ceased for the day, unless there is some sufficient reason to the contrary.

5. They shall provide washing conveniences and a sufficient supply of water, soap, and nail-brushes for all workers employed in the dipping-house, or dippers' drying-room, or in any processes of ware-cleaning after the dipper, glost placing, china scouring, ground laying, or majolica painting as close as is practicable to the workshops.

6. All stoves, as well as all workshops and all parts of the factories, shall be effectually ventilated. Regard being had to the cubic capacity of the shops, &c., there shall be, wherever practicable, natural ventilation by doors and windows ; and careful supervision of hot air and hot water pipes used for heating, and of the consumption of gas. The required ventilation shall be accomplished by mechanical or other efficient means. The temperature of any workshop during working hours shall not be allowed to exceed 80 degrees (Fahrenheit).

Duties of Persons Employed.

7. Every person employed in the places and processes enumerated in Rule 1 shall wear an overall suit or head-covering when at their work and no such person shall remove such overall suit or head-covering from the works at which they are employed so long as they shall continue in such employ.

8. Every person employed in the places or processes enumerated in Rule 5 shall carefully clean and wash his or her hands and face before meals and before leaving the works.

9. Every person employed in dipping, carrying ware from the dipper, cleaning ware after it has been dipped, glost placing, china scouring, ground laying, or majolica painting, shall, during the meal times leave the shops in which those processes are carried on, and shall not cook or eat any food therein at any time.

10. The measures taken by the employers for the ventilation of the various workrooms and stoves, and for the removal of dust, shall not be in any way interfered with by the workpeople without the knowledge and concurrence of the employer or manager of the works.

11. Every male or female worker shall be responsible for the cleansing of that portion of the room in which he or she is employed, and shall see that the floors of shops and of such stoves as are entered by the workers, are sprinkled and swept, and the dust, scraps, ashes, and dirt be removed every day, and that the work-benches and stairs are cleansed at least once a week. The sweeping of floors and of potters' shops shall be done after the working hours, unless there is some sufficient reason to the contrary, by an adult male, employed and paid by the workers, and approved by the employer.

R. E. Sprague Oram,
H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.
H. H. Asquith,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
7th September 1898.

iii. *India Rubber Manufacture.*

Representations having been made to you as to the vapour from naphtha being generally diffused through the india-rubber factories I was instructed by you to request Dr. Arlidge the author of "The Diseases of Occupations" to make inquiry and report as to the effect on the persons employed in such places, and I am pleased to find that the favorable remarks as to the health of the operatives in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour "The Employment of Women" page 295 is confirmed by the following report from Dr. Arlidge :—

"I beg to submit to you a report on the effects of naphtha upon persons employed in india-rubber factories, being the result of an investigation made in accordance with instructions received from H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories with the approval of the Home Office.

"India-rubber factories are not numerous in this country. The greater proportion are situate in Manchester, Salford and neighbourhood, but several are found in and near London, and a large provincial one at Retford, Nottinghamshire. I also understand that two exist in Edinburgh, one of which is of great magnitude. Those in Manchester

and its vicinity, the one at Retford and those in London have been visited by me.

"Of the number of individuals engaged in the manufacture I can find no record, although this information is necessary in arriving at conclusions respecting the proportional prevalence of deaths and of sickness among these artisans.

"Naphtha is universally used as the solvent of india-rubber. Apart from this purpose it has no other, and becomes a waste product on evaporation. With the exception of a few apartments and offices the whole interior of a 'rubber factory' is permeated by the vapour of naphtha more or less diluted with air. It is however, most abundant in 'spreading' and 'drying' rooms, in 'mixing' shops and in the 'making up' department.

"The first process the rubber is subjected to is that of crushing and breaking up. It is next taken to the mixing room where it is submitted to the softening solvent action of naptha and mixed with colouring and other materials to fit it for the after processes of manufacture. The mixing shops are usually placed on the ground floor of factories. Few persons, and almost all of them male adults are engaged in them. As much of the business of mixing is done in enclosed machines the escape of naphtha is not considerable, but of this a large portion arises from the fluid contained in open vessels, and might to a great extent be saved by providing covers to such vessels. This arrangement is carried out in many factories.

"The *spreading room* constitutes in most manufactories, especially where textiles are water proofed, perhaps the most important section of the building. The prepared rubber supplied from the mixing room, is a tenaceous dough-like mass, which is now introduced between cylinders or rollers, by the revolution of which the fabric to be waterproofed is drawn forward over the rubber and gets a thin layer of that material spread over its surface.

"The action and supervision of the machine are watched by a man who takes care that the rubber is duly supplied and uniformly spread. In performing his task the workman has to stand close to the machine and is consequently exposed to what vapour escapes.

"As naphtha is a rather expensive substance it is to the interest of the manufacturer to economise it, and, with a view to do so, the vapour given off from the spreading machines is as far as possible collected by placing over them specially constructed covers in connection with pipes, aided by suction power obtained by a fan, whereby the vapour is collected and carried outside the spreading room, there to be condensed and hereafter used over again.

"Some manufacturers do not appreciate the economical advantage of this apparatus; nevertheless it must be allowed that if in that respect it fails, it has the advantage of withdrawing a considerable amount of naphtha vapour from the workroom, and of saving its diffusion among the employés.

"The 'making up' department gives employment to a large number of women and girls. Their chief occupation is, to join together portions of prepared rubber or waterproofed material, of which the manufactured articles consist.

"The work at large is known as 'seaming' and those employed in it as 'seamers.'

"It is done by the fingers aided by pressure and rubbing, by the agency of naphtha smeared along the edges to be united, with the further application of solution, consisting of naphtha and rubber, and of the appearance of glue or jelly.

"For convenience the workers have placed very near to them small vessels of naphtha and 'solution,' which are commonly uncovered, and in consequence permit the free escape of vapour.

"As my commission was limited to inquiries concerning probable results of naphtha to the health of those using it, I refrain from detail respecting manufacturing processes. However, I may be allowed to refer in a few words to another incident of the manufacture, viz., the employment of carbon bi-sulphide, the vapour of which is undoubtedly pernicious to health and life, and it is satisfactory to learn that this substance is far less used than formerly; the purpose subserved by it being attained by other means, of which the operation of heated chambers is the chief.

"*The Health of the Employed.*—My own examination as to the health of the people employed in rubber factories, coupled with verbal questioning of many hands, male and female, and likewise of foremen and others connected with such works for months and years, in several instances 20 years and upwards, has led me to the conclusion that the occupation is productive of no definite disease, nor of lasting inconveniences. This is the concurrent testimony of all the employed, as well as of the employers.

"The inhalation indeed of pure naphtha vapour would be incompatible with life, but the very diluted vapour as encountered in factories is not injurious to any serious extent. It is penetrating and somewhat nauseous, and this doubtless, as in all effluvia, much more so to some persons than to others.

"It is common to many on first commencing employment to experience slight embarassment of breathing, lightness of head or giddiness, temporary confusion and nausea. These symptoms usually last only a few hours or days, but in slighter degree will at times recur on recommencing work, and the more so when absence has been prolonged for days or weeks. Moreover, as might be looked for, these disturbances of health will take place the oftener where ventilation is defective, in thick foggy weather when the vapour cannot so freely escape outside the shops, and in the evening when workshops are closed in and gas is lighted facilitating the vaporization by heat and adding to the air otherwise fouled by the breath of numerous workers, its own deleterious combustion products. Further again as a natural consequence, the heat of summer developes more vapour, and co-operates itself to cause fainting and hysterical attacks among females of weaker and nervous constitution.

"Headache has been represented as a general occurrence among rubber artisans. Of this circumstance I got no sufficient evidence. As a matter well known it is a symptom common enough among the employed in sedentary labour, and in rooms where many are congregated, and the question arises whether it prevails in a higher ratio in rubber workrooms than in others where naphtha is not in use, and the employment sedentary and the business of females.

"In the case of some men the vapour when powerful acts as an excitant, and provokes a feeling approaching semi-intoxication, but this is not lasting.

"But it appears a fact that where intoxicating drink is taken before work is undertaken, the effects of the intoxicant are greatly augmented, and a delirious state induced by exposure to naphtha fumes. How much the latter is contributory to the result, it would not be safe to say in the absence of knowing the quantity of liquor taken and the habits of the individual. Altogether this serious derangement of the nervous system is a phenomenon very seldom witnessed.

"Numbness of the legs and nervous tremor of the hands are enumerated among the consequences of naphtha. Of tremor I could hear nothing, and as to numbness of the legs, if it could be found, its cause would in all probability be discovered in the long standing posture, and in older workers in enfeebled circulation, and often in the existence of varicose veins.

"The digestive functions remain unharmed, at least by the naphtha.

"Indigestion in sedentary work is always to be anticipated among many employed in it. Nausea, as previously remarked, may for a while trouble the newly employed, but the general statement was, that appetite was unaffected, or as some workers declared, actually improved by the vapour.

"No damage is caused to the respiratory system; in fact, the absence of cough in the numbers collected, was remarkable.

"The same may be predicated of the venal and uterine systems.

"In some few factories the work is carried on almost continuously during the hours allowed by the Factory Act, and adults, both men and women, take their meals in the shops. One reason assigned for so doing was, that food brought into the factory becomes impregnated by the vapour and can be eaten whilst the worker is surrounded by naphtha fumes, but is nauseous and uneatable in fresh air.

"The idea was expressed that hands engaged in rubber factories escape epidemics prevailing around.

"It may be accepted as a fact that the vapour is irritating to the eyeballs; practically so or not at all in a very small degree in the case of those inured to it.

"It has been represented that anæmia is prevalent among india-rubber hands. This certainly is not borne out by my observation. Of course examples were to be seen among the females, as in every factory, more or less; but such were fewer than would be met with in a cotton mill, or in a tailoring or dressmaking shop, or in the majority of sedentary trades.

"In short, regarding them as indoor labourers their general appearance and physique are above the average. One explanation of this is to be found in the circumstance that there is small exposure to heated rooms, and that free ventilation may everywhere be allowed.

"The occurrence of cutaneous disease from contact with naphthawas not observed; but in some few men whose skin was constantly exposed to it, there appeared a certain hardness and glaziness of the palms.

"Speaking of india-rubber artisans at large, it may be stated that, having entered on the business they continue to pursue it. As it is piece work and also well paid for, a good inducement to remain is afforded. Hence many men and some women are met with at middle age and upward; and these old employés look healthy, and not broken down as happens in many other trades.

"The chief causes of quitting the occupation are, marriage, family, reasons and, in rare cases, the fact that the business does not agree with them, or that they dislike, on trial, factory and associated labour, its confinement and its regulations.

"The necessary seasoning is with some a deterrent, and in rare cases, some constitutional peculiarities and susceptibilities which render the naphtha vapour intolerable to comfort.

"The india-rubber industry is fortunately free from the evils of dust. Some mineral dusts are met with in the processes of mixing, but only for brief periods and among male adults very few in number; among these dusts are powdered sulphur, litharge, white lead, vermillion, chalk, and French chalk, and some other substances used for colouring.

"White and red lead is used in making the enamel to cover coachmen's capes and other coverings, and the latter is a most common pigment. I was informed that lead poisoning was formerly not so infrequent, but at the present day other materials answering the same purpose have largely banished the poisonous lead from the factories.

"Ammonia is another article used, chiefly in making elastic balls and bottles. Happily its use entails no ill consequences.

"*Ventilation.*—This is of paramount importance in rubber factories, for upon its efficiency will depend the question of the degree in which naphtha vapour proves injurious to the employed, or a source of annoyance and malaise.

"In the majority of factories visited there was room for improvement in their ventilation, and, as a corollary, in their construction also.

"Those least adapted for the trade are such as are of solid, square construction, having several super-posed, and often without opposite windows in their workshops. A better type of building consists of several detached sections of one, or at most of two floors, with high span roofs and openings from them into the external air. A form of building which would seem well adapted for those shops where naphtha is most evolved, is that now so generally resorted to for weaving sheds.

"The action of the Factory Inspectors has greatly promoted the introduction of fans for ventilation, with most distinct advantage; but there is still room for their more extensive use.

"The same difficulties to secure efficient ventilation are interposed in rubber factories as in other working places, by the artisans themselves, and being well known need not here to be set forth.

"*Respirators.*—The wearing of respirators has been suggested for the workpeople to protect them against the naphtha vapour. Bearing in mind that a respirator can only act mechanically and serve to arrest the passage of solid particles by the sifting action of a piece of wire gauze, it is not conceivable that it can separate the vapour of naphtha from the air with which it is mingled and arrest its course towards the lungs. If it obstructed the vapour it would also do the same for the atmospheric air and put a stop to breathing. To make it an effective instrument for the purpose proposed, it must be provided with some material which shall by chemical action separate the naphtha inhaled from the atmospheric air, and permit only the latter to enter the lungs.

"An attempt of this sort has been attempted in a respirator shown me, by interposing a disc or plate of carbon, through which the air drawn in must pass. In this instrument it is supposable that the absorptive energy of the chemical may, up to a certain point, suffice to take up a small quantity of the mixed air, and hold the naphtha vapour within its porous substance, but the idea is very hypothetical.

"Besides these difficulties inherent in respirators, there are those others so powerful with the working class as to frustrate all efforts to get them worn, even in trades where dust prevails and their mechanical action renders them of actual service.

"*Summary.*—To summarize the foregoing observations, it may be affirmed that there is no evidence that the vapour of naphtha, diluted as it so largely is with atmospheric air, in rubber factories, operates prejudicially and lastingly upon the health of those using it.

"What effects it has are of the nature of inconvenience and a certain degree of malaise, exhibited in the form of headache, lightness of head or giddiness or of nausea, and these effects soon pass away in the vast majority of workers and leave no permanent ill results.

"Anæmia cannot be attributed to it as a necessary consequence.

"In fine, the derangements of health met with in rubber works are as much, if not more, owing to general insanitary conditions, besetting more or less all sedentary labour pursued in factories, than to naphtha vapour.

"These conclusions coincide with those arrived at by certifying surgeons whose duties make them acquainted with rubber works, and with those employed in them, with the testimony of foremen and masters, and I may add, with that of Mr. W. Broomhead, the Secretary of the India-rubber Workers' Association, who has kindly favoured me with a letter in which he says :—

"'I have worked in the india-rubber trade about 25 years, and dare-say have swallowed as much vapour as any other rubber worker in the trade in the same number of years, and do not feel any the worse for it.

"'The only effect it has on the workers is to make the eyes smart for a short time, and also in hot weather to make them light headed. I have seen females carried out in a fainting condition, but when they have come into contact with fresh air they soon come round. I cannot say what effect it will have in later years, if it will be the means of shortening life.'

"The experience of certifying surgeons I have interrogated is to the same effect.

"Special rules so imperatively demanded in various trades shown by experience to be decidedly injurious to health and life, seem uncalled for in the india-rubber industry.

"Like most others it requires only the observance of ordinary sanitary rules and conduct, and foremost of all full and free ventilation in all working places where naphtha vapour is present.

"Another obvious rule is, that all vessels holding naphtha be as far as possible covered, with the view of preventing evaporation.

"The introduction and eating of food in workshops should be interdicted ; and the Factory regulations as to the intermission of labour and the removal of workers from the shops during meal hours be enforced.

"Every effort should be made to discourage during working hours the the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

"The banishment of naked lights from all places where naphtha vapour is present, is a common-sense provision that commends itself to all occupiers of india-rubber manufactories."

The following is the report of the Royal Commission on Labour before referred to, in which, "Employment of Women," page 295, the Assistant Commissioner remarks :—

"Some information having been received by me regarding injurious effects to health arising from employment in the rubber works (where over 700 women are employed) I made strict inquiries on this point and could find no evidence in support of these statements.

"The workers appeared to me particularly healthy, and among those to whom I spoke in going through the works one had been employed there 14 years, another 12 years, and another 30 years.

"One witness remarked: delicate girls might suffer there just as they would elsewhere from the confinement.' "

Happily the use of bi-sulphide of carbon has very much decreased and where it is used H.M. Inspectors report that means are employed to prevent the dangers undoubtedly incident to its use.

III.—Flax Mills and Linen Factories.

I have received the following very satisfactory and interesting report from Mr. Osborn, who has the superintendence of the special rules which you approved for flax mills and linen factories as recorded in my last annual report :—

i. *Mr. Osborn's Report.*

"On the issue of the special rules for flax mills and linen factories in February of last year, letters were received from three important firms in Dundee, Aberdeen, and Montrose, accepting them without any demur as beneficial, and within the prescribed period, objections, general or particular, were lodged by nearly every firm in the United Kingdon, in the exercise of their statutory right. It therefore became necessary to ascertain and endeavour to remove the objections. In Ireland the work was simplified by the existence of the Flax Spinners' and Power Loom Manufacturers' Associations, which comprise nearly all the employers. Conferences were arranged with the councils of both these bodies, who approached the subject with great breadth of mind and public spirit, suggested some small modifications, which with your concurrence I was able to accept at once, and agreed to recommend withdrawal of objections, a recommendation subsequently ratified by their respective organizations. These modifications in no way impaired the scope of the rules, but gave some discretion in administration, and provided that reasonable time should be permitted for carrying out the necessary alterations, involving in many cases considerable expenditure which it would have been inconvenient to throw upon a single year.

"Thanks for this satisfactory solution of the difficulty are greatly due to Mr. R. H. Reade and Mr. Lindsey Thompson, the presidents; and Mr. Morton, the secretary, of both associations, to whose courtesy I am indebted for much valuable assistance and information.

"In Scotland, where there is not a similar association, I had personal interviews with the employers, who, one and all, expressed their willingness to do all in their power to improve the conditions of their workers, and to withdraw their opposition, and I found the English employers equally ready to further the objects of the rules, when they were fully explained.

"You will be pleased to learn that general satisfaction was expressed at the principle involved in the discussion of special rules, of consulting the employers interested and so securing their concurrence and co-operation in the measures proposed and at the manifest advantages of this more flexible and experimental system over the hard and fast lines of an Act.

"I am glad to be able to report that much progress has already been achieved in the desired directions with marked advance on previously existing conditions, as some of the principal firms did not wait for the rules to become established before setting to work at their improvements and experiments.

"In the linen factories where the ventilation has been provided the pipes for infusing steam jacketed with non-conducting composition, and the quantum of humidity reduced, the atmosphere is very noticeably improved and far more agreeable to work in, and the monthly returns

of daily temperature show the care that is being taken not to exceed the permitted limit of moisture. Here, as well as in the wet spinning rooms, it was at first necessary, besides the leaflet issued with your approval, to give practical instruction in the management of the instruments and how to regulate atmospheric conditions by watching their indications. This is in some of the wet spinning rooms not an easy matter, owing to the amount of evaporable moisture and the differences between the outside and inside temperature. It is not, however, an insoluble difficulty and will in time be overcome. In relation to this point the patent exhaust creel of Messrs. Eves and Greeves of Forth River Mills, Belfast, is a valuable invention, of which a drawing and description are appended, by which the steam is drawn away from the hot water troughs, and a much drier atmosphere is one of the results, besides greater comfort and cleanliness in the work, the last always a valuable factor in any process. In their own mills Messrs. Greeves have utilised this still further in combining with it the introduction of fresh air, so that in some rooms it hardly seems as if wet spinning was being carried on. It would be very advantageous if this method were adopted where raw spinning machinery is put in.

"While dealing with wet spinning I must not forget to mention that several forms of moveable splashguards have been contrived, which effectively get rid of the objection made to the stiff guards that they interfere with the work at the creels. These moveable guards yield to light pressure and return automatically to position. Some of them can also be lowered to admit of easier dipping, but must then be replaced by hand, which observation shows would be often omitted. At one mill a waterproofing guard has been contrived, but is liable to be torn and otherwise deteriorated, which would necessitate frequent renewal and trouble. As the object is ultimately to secure a dry floor, it is a desideratum in any guard that it should be sufficiently high to intercept all spray, including that from the drop-pipe, which in some cases flies with a very flat trajectory, but can be modified by careful attention to the point where the drop falls upon the roller. Also where Erskine's cleaning roller is adopted this drop-spray does not occur.

"The system approved for drawing the dust in roughing and sorting shops straight away from the hackles where it is made has amply answered expectation, and quite revolutionised the working conditions of these rooms to the satisfaction both of employers and of employed. The improved shops do not seem the same places, the atmosphere is no longer loaded with dust, which, when work ceased, settled down upon the cleaned flax, and men who have been unable previously to follow their occupation during the winter months from 'honceymen,' have been able to work uninterruptedly; I am also informed that where absences were the rule on Mondays, all are ready at their benches at starting time lest others should obtain their berths.

"The secretary of the Flax Roughers' Association has written to me that the men are well pleased with the improved state of things, and have in several cases expressed their thanks to the employers.

"In order to ensure effective arrangements under the very various circumstances, the plans have been submitted to me for examination and approval, and any suggestions readily adopted; in some instances the cost has been considerable, as the rooms have had to be entirely rearranged; before very long it is hoped that the remaining places will be equipped in an equally satisfactory manner.

"The machine-hackling, carding, and preparation departments are also receiving due attention. In the last-named, Messrs. Greeves, of North River Mills, impressed with the desirability of removing dust as near as possible to the point where it is made, and not permitting it to pervade the atmosphere, are enclosing the lower part of their drawing-frames, and propose to exhaust the dust from below; a good adaptation of the exhaust principle, which one wishes could be similarly applied to machine-hackling and carding engines, where when the best has been done at present there is always an amount of fine dust given off, from which the respirator is the only effective safeguard.

"At different times sporadic attempts have been made unsuccessfully by various firms to introduce these, hence they have expressed a fear that a similar issue might attend the rule which requires they shall be worn by all persons under 18 during work in the dusty processes, but from what has already been effected, I see no reason to doubt that the regulation can be carried out with decision and tact.

"With your permission I addressed a circular to all the certifying surgeons in flax centres, asking them to co-operate in this matter by impressing upon parents and those who come before them to be passed the beneficial purpose of the rule, and I received some very satisfactory replies.

"Dr. Keith Anderson, of Arbroath, wrote that in some instances women had asked to be also provided with respirator; and one employer was obtaining a more expensive one at a cost of 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Dr. Purdon and Dr. Lewett, of Belfast, have also taken much interest in this direction. When last in Belfast I inspected as many machine rooms as possible, and found in some the respirators being worn without any difficulty, in others, some of the older boys had given trouble to the foremen; at Messrs. W. Ewart and Son's, in the Crumlin Road, I found not only all the young persons wearing the respirator, but Mr. Bell, the manager, informed me he had required all persons in the card-room to wear it, and there had been no demur.

"As it appeared desirable to secure uniformity of practice I sent a circular to all flax spinning firms in the United Kingdom, pointing out the rule was compulsory on all young persons, and the steps advisable to secure obedience, and with perseverance I anticipate success in overcoming any prejudice. The experiment will have its value if people can be indoctrinated with the idea that they should take a personal interest in safeguarding health by easily available means."

"The secretary of the Flax Roughers' Association stated in a letter to me that two-thirds of their revenue were expended on persons prematurely incapacitated from work, and I pointed out much of this might be avoided, if it was the Society's rule that its members should wear some kind of respirator, the simple type approved, consisting of a fold of fine flannel and a fold of cellular cloth with an elastic loop, is light, no inconvenience, and the cost only about five farthings.

"It is surprising too that the women, even the younger ones, have so little self respect and regard for their personal appearance and comfort that they allow their hair to become filled with flax dust, when a little kerchief would keep it clean, and seem unaware that by use of the respirator their lives would be longer and pleasanter, ailments and medical expenses less, and they would escape that prematurely anxious

look which is characteristic of respiratory troubles. One cannot help thinking something might be done to disseminate knowledge on these important factors in life among these poorer sisters by women of leisure in manufacturing towns who owe their position largely to the labours of the women who work.

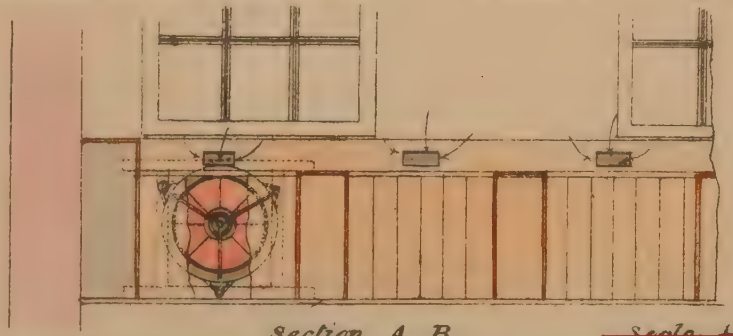
"It is impossible to be much in Ireland without being struck with the small proportion to consumption of the raw material produced in a country so fitted by climate and soil for its cultivation. It is true that this year there has been an increase of some 40,000 acres under flax, owing to the good prices of the previous year, but there is ample room for the further development of this branch of Irish agriculture. A hundred thousand acres is after all a small contribution to the requirements of the manufacturer, and Mr. R. H. Meade in his presidential address this year to the Flax Association, touched upon this interesting and important topic, and the possibilities of encouragement by means of a system of bounties or premiums, which it is to be hoped he will develop into some practical scheme.

"Flax is an exhausting crop, and can only be grown once in five years on the same land, but as a wet and heavy soil suits the plant, there is abundant land of this kind in the less prosperous provinces of Ireland, where the cultivation would be beneficial and profitable to impoverished districts, since, as I am informed, the gross value of a good crop ranges from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per acre. As at present the best is not made of the crop owing to defective or careless preparation, it would probably be purchased 'on fort' and collected or brought in for centralised 'setting' and 'scutching' by experts, as is done at Courtrai, the source of the finest qualities of prepared fibre, where some 27 miles of river are devoted to 'resting' from May to October, during which period steamers are forbidden to ply; and from October to May the previous year's crop is scutched. Some time ago I believe a company formed to encourage growth of flax in South Ireland, but broke up owing to the extortionate tolls demanded by farmers for use of their roads, &c., hinder the purchase of the flax. In commercial affairs, however, failures are sometimes guides to success.

"Lighter transport cost is also a necessity for further development of the country.

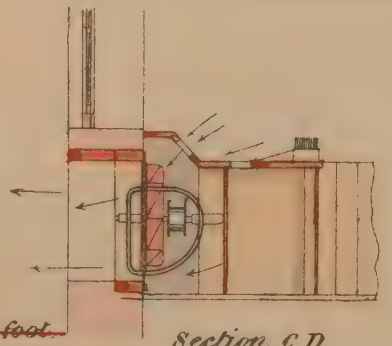
"The interest attaching to the subject must be my excuse for mentioning it here.

"As you desire to be informed of all improved appliances conducive to safety and health, I may draw attention to the danger arising from the bursting of steam-gauge glasses where steam is used at high pressure. This matter was brought to my notice especially by the manager of the Brookfield Spinning Company who informed me that where, as in their case, steam was at 160 lbs. pressure, they had had several cases in which the glasses burst with great force, and had adopted Hopkinson's guard, which is of gun metal, the open spaces being filled with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. glass. This glass, however, has been fractured with the force, and consequently not removed the peril, which is obviated by placing an inner bent metal plate, half the length of the guard inside at the upper end. I was shown where the fragments of the glass had indented the metal, without being able to escape. You will perhaps consider this a safeguard which should be generally

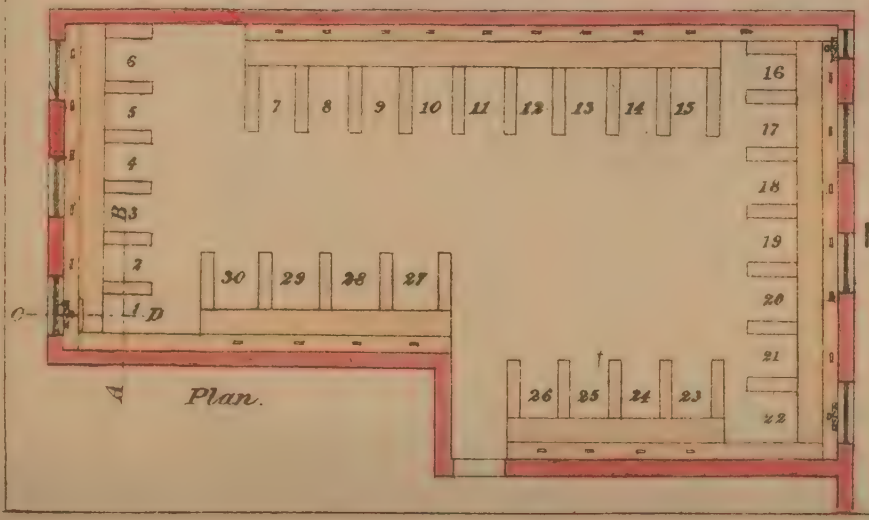


Section A. B.

~~Scale. ½ inch to 1 foot.~~



Section C.D.

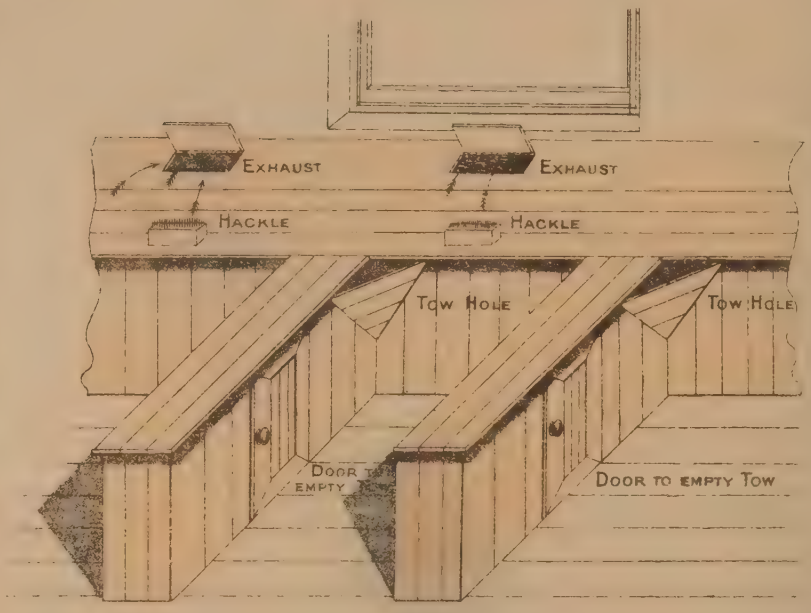


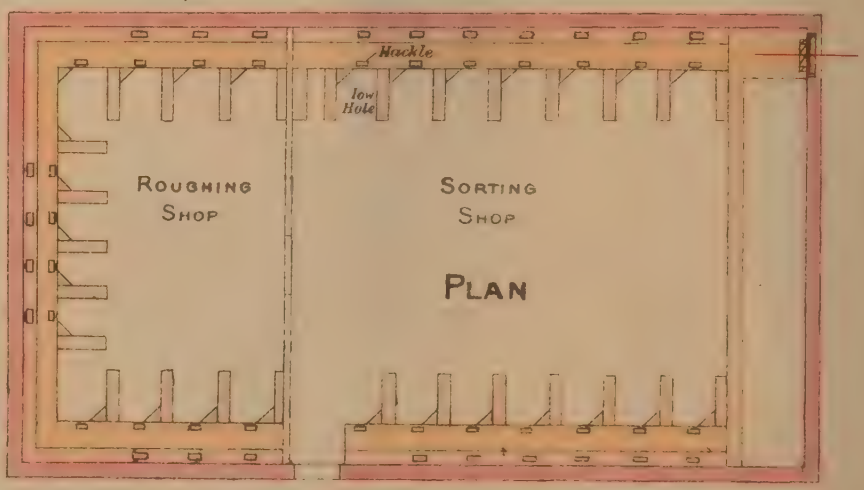
A Plan.

PLAN SHEWING 3-24" BLACKMAN FANS VENTILATING ROUGHING SHOP AT MESSRS THE SMITHFIELD FLAX SPINNING & WEAVING Co LTD BELFAST.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith 7020.495

MESSRS THE BLACKSTAFF FLAX SPINNING & WEAVING CO LTD
BELFAST.

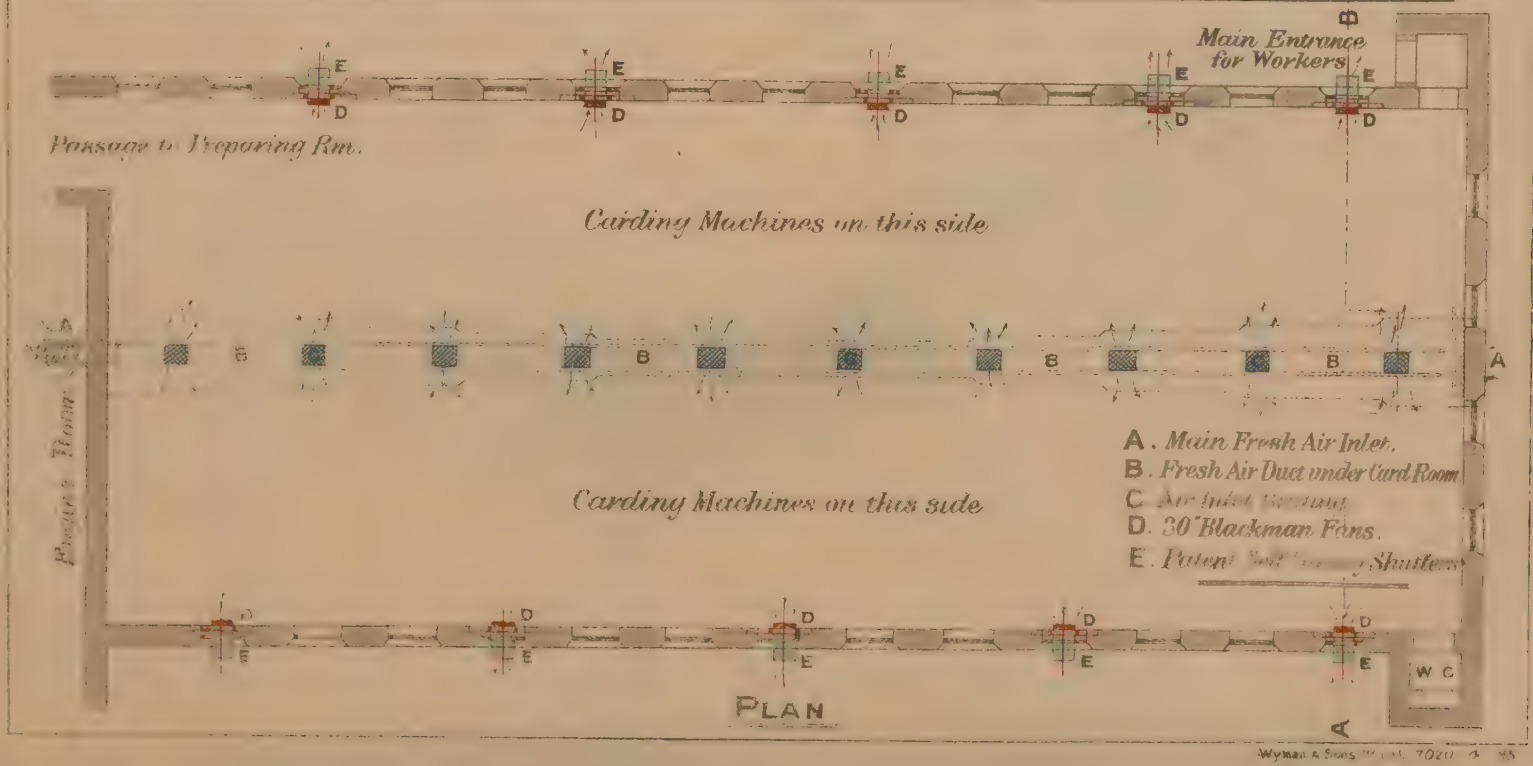




Plan shewing 36inch Blackman Fan removing dust from Roughing and Sorting Benches, utilising the Tow Box as an air duct and converting the Benches into the Tow Box.

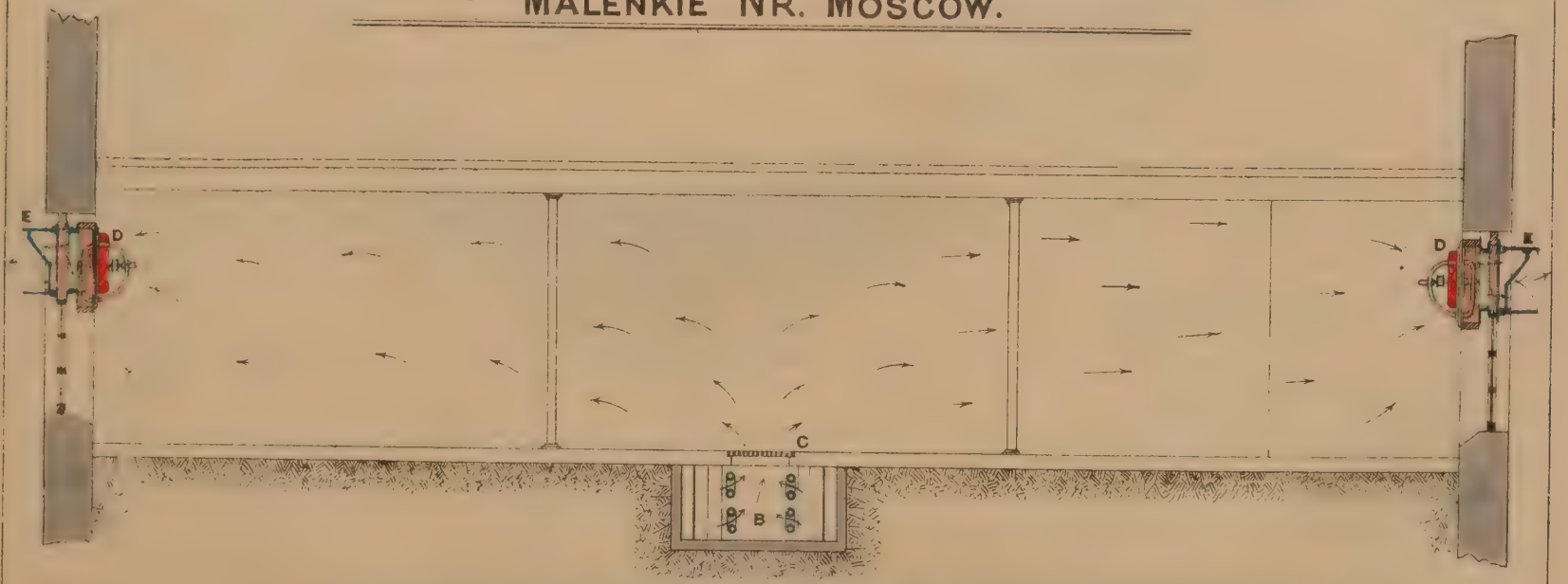
Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Lith., 1020. 86.

APPLICATION OF 10-30 INCH BLACKMANS FOR VENTILATING CARD ROOM FOR MESSRS. THE MALENKIE LINEN MANUFACTURING Co. MALENKIE. NR. MOSCOW.



Wyman & Sons

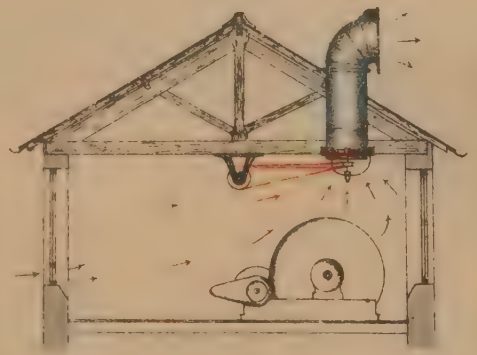
APPLICATION OF 10-30" BLACKMANS FOR VENTILATING CARD ROOM.
FOR MESSRS. THE MALENKIE LINEN MANUFACTURING COMPY
MALENKIE NR. MOSCOW.



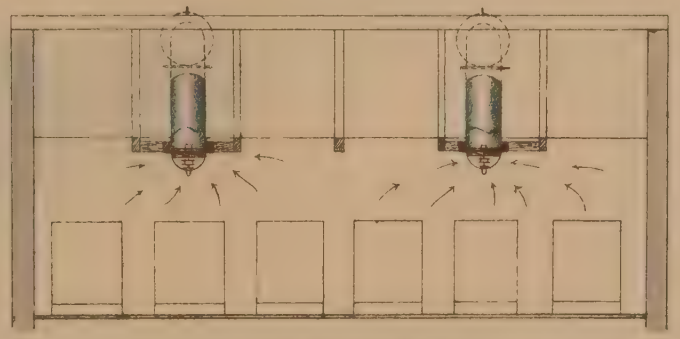
SECTION THRO A.B.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 7020 . 4 . 98.

Application of 2-30" Blackmans for Ventilating Card Rm. at Messrs Birley's Flax Mill Kirkham.



Transverse Section.



Longitudinal Section.

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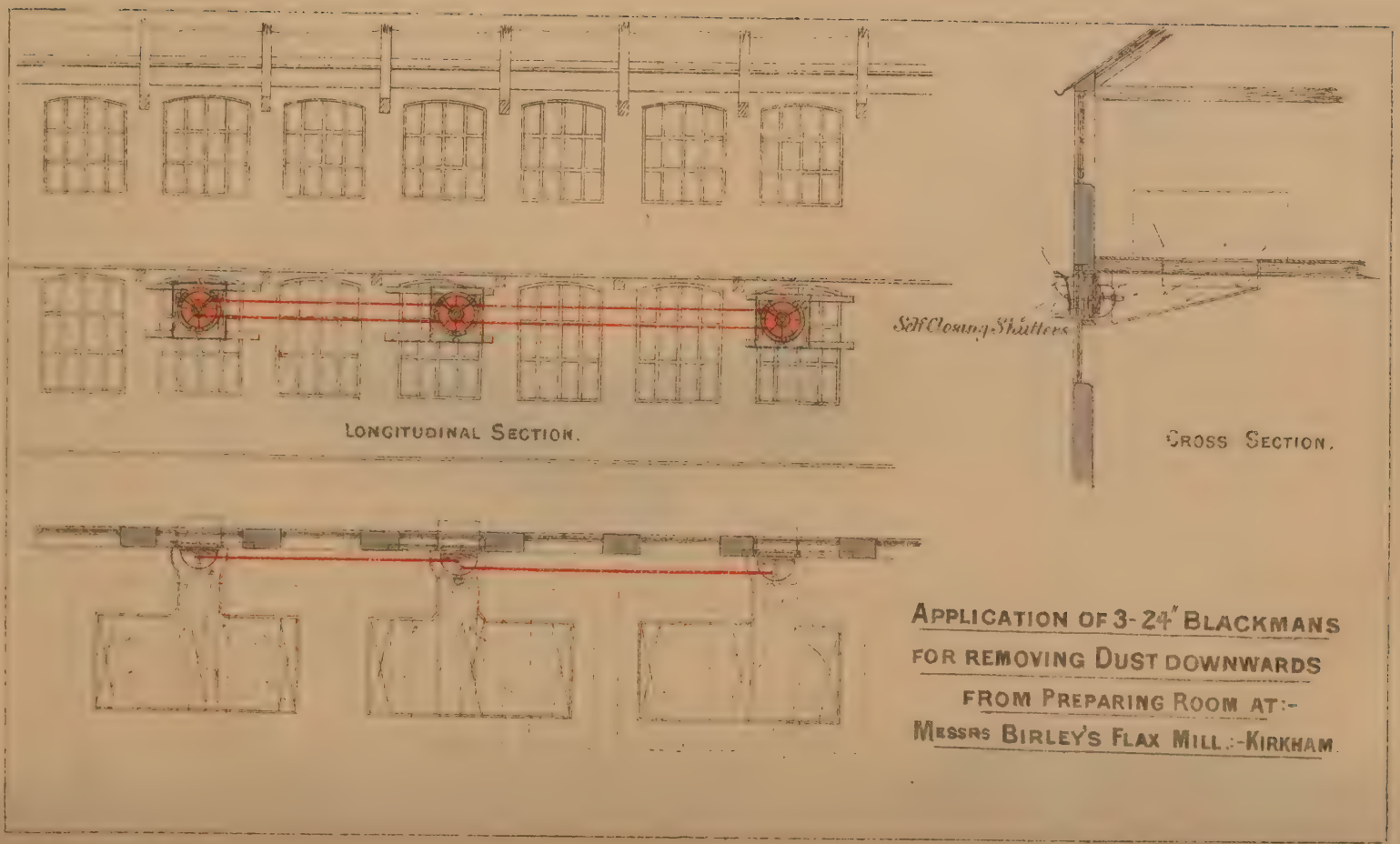


APPLICATION OF 3-24" BLACKMANS
FOR REMOVING DUST DOWNWARDS
FROM PREPARING ROOM AT:-
MESSRS BIRLEY'S FLAX MILL:-KIRKHAM.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Lith. 7020 & 95.

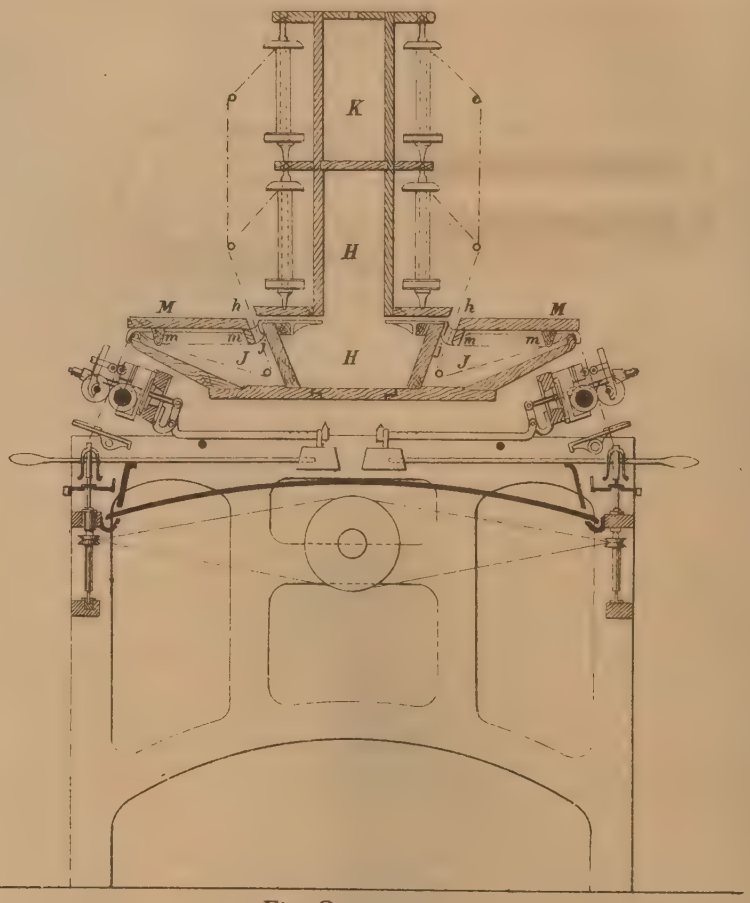
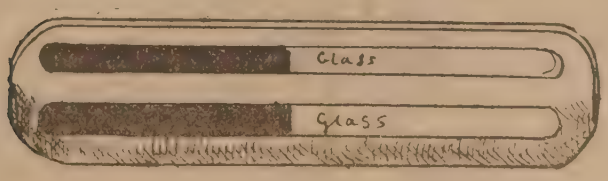


Fig. 2.

In this figure the invention is shown as applied to a spinning frame, we provide a space or air-duct H between the water troughs J which is enclosed on all sides so as to be airtight with the exception of a narrow aperture h in front, running the length of the frame under the creelboard through which a current of air can be induced by fan or other appliance. At present we prefer to carry the airduct H up behind the back of the creels so as to provide a greater area to equalise the suction, and in addition a second airduct K placed above the airduct H through which fresh air can pass to take the place of that drawn off through the exhaust airduct H. The airduct H in each frame is connected by a trunk H_1 with a main airduct L provided with a fan G by means of which a constant exhaust is maintained so that any steam issuing from the trough J through the slit j by which the rove enters is drawn into the duct through the aperture h.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Lith. 7020. 4 95

adopted with high-pressure steam. I add a rough sketch, in which the black portion shows the metal guard plate inside the glass.



"Mr. Eves, before-mentioned as an ingenious inventor, has also contrived a new gas-iron, in which the iron itself is ventilated, so that there is no escape of noxious fumes at all, and the air of the room cannot be contaminated. The advantage of this in the large ironing-rooms is very important, as with the ordinary gas-irons, by the best methods of ventilation, the unwholesome fumes are only got rid of after being partly inhaled by the workers, an evil entirely neutralised by this new and simple arrangement.

"I send some plans of various applications of exhaust fans in dusty departments, also I append a diagram of the exhaust-creel of Messrs. Eves and Greeeves, described thus in their specification.

"As applied to a spinning frame the space between the water troughs may be enlarged and enclosed so as to be air-tight with a narrow aperture provided along the top edge under the creelboard. This enclosed space is connected to an air pipe or trunk and the suction there through will draw into it any steam rising from the water trough covers. Instead of or in addition to enclosing the space between the water troughs we may erect round the creels an air-tight casing with an aperture or slit along the reelboards. The front of such casing is provided with sliding doors or panels hinged to open easily so that the operative may easily open or move them to renew the bobbins as they run empty; or the lower side of the frame may be enclosed below the trough, such enclosure being connected with the space between the troughs, in either case the enclosure is connected with the exhaust air trunk or duct."

Mr. Osborn distributed the following notes on hygrometers, &c., amongst the flax spinners and linen manufacturers to whom the special rules are applicable:—

Short Notes upon Hygrometers, Arrangement of Fans, and Respirators.

Hygrometers.

The hygrometer consists of two standardised thermometers, which have been compared at Kew Observatory with a standard thermometer to determine their index errors, which are stated in tenths of a degree on the Kew certificate which accompanies each.

The bulbs should be small to be sensitive, and the degrees marked upon the stems, and they should be so mounted that there is a distance of at least 3½ inches between the bulbs, in order that the evaporation from the wet bulb or from the water reservoir may not affect the dry bulb, and render its readings inaccurate to the disadvantage of the user.

The water reservoir should have a very small aperture to receive the conducting thread, or better, be provided with a copper cover with a small hole for the conducting thread; and the bulb of the wet thermometer should be covered with thin muslin—a bleached "India" muslin is best for the purpose—and round the neck of the bulb a conducting thread of common coarse darning or crotchet cotton is loosely tied to secure the muslin.

The reservoir must be kept supplied with soft, rain, or distilled water, and the covering and conducting thread should be renewed every Monday morning, as if either becomes dirty or dry the readings will also be affected to the prejudice of the user.

The use of bleached materials is desirable as freed from any grease acquired by the yarn when being spun, which hinders the free capillary action of the water.

To cover the wet bulb, cut a small circle of muslin, about the size of a halfpenny, rinse it well and fit closely round the bulb, then take a single thread of the darning cotton, wetted thoroughly, and tie it loosely round the neck of the bulb, not in a knot, but so as to secure the muslin, and enter the two ends into the reservoir so as not quite to reach the bottom; the bulb will at once begin to act, and in 10 minutes give a correct reading.

It is not desirable to tie the muslin tightly with a fine thread, or to use a large quantity of conducting threads, as is often the case when the instruments are sent out by the makers.

The hygrometers should be so fixed as to be easily read with a level eye, and should not be on a damp wall, nor should an instrument be used which has the longitudinal reservoir mounted between the two stems.

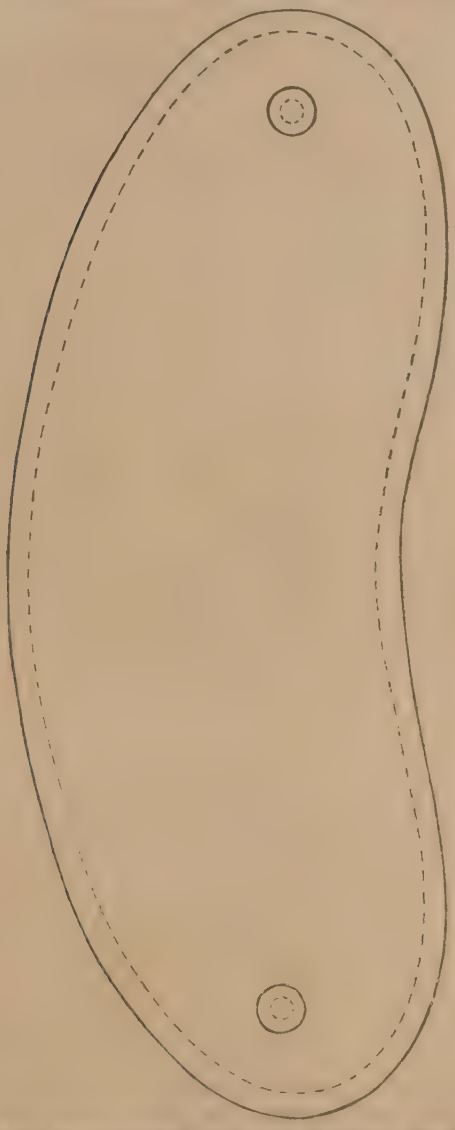
Ventilation.

In the ventilation of weaving sheds, the small fans should be symmetrically arranged, so that each may as nearly as possible have an equal area of work; they should be fixed with a vertical spindle, and so that the fan will be working horizontally at about 8 or 10 inches below the gutter-line; this gives a horizontal and diagonal draw upon the air, removing continuously the foul and dry upper strata of atmosphere without causing any draught upon the workers, while at the same time the humidity will be diffused more equally than is possible by any other means. The use of large fans set on one side of a weaving shed does not produce a satisfactory result, as they draw the heat or moisture towards themselves, and cause little effect at any distance, since every loom-strap interferes with their action, and is always setting up a small current in its own direction. Inlets on the Tobin principle should be provided at the sides of the shed, introducing air at about 7 feet from the ground.

To secure satisfactory results, it will be desirable that the plan of arrangement be submitted to the inspector for approval.

Respirators.

No elaborate or expensive form is necessary. The accompanying drawing shows a cheap, simple, and effective type, which is made of two



thicknesses of fine flannel, bound with tape or ribbon, can be fitted with elastic loops to pass over the ears, or with strings of broad tape to pass round the head and tie in front, and can be easily cleaned.

E. H. Osborn.

ii. *Mr. Woodgate's Report.*

Mr. Woodgate reports as follows on the flax industry in Ireland:—

"On reading over the annual report kindly sent to me by the secretary of the Flax Supply Association, I find only one county in this district, viz., Armagh, shows any comparative increase of acreage under flax.

"The report says: 'There is one drawback incident to the very 'small acreage which cannot be overlooked. Scutch mills which go 'out of use are apt to get out of repair, and consequently the owners 'cease to encourage the sowing of flax round them, but in the end 'this may be good, the oldest and perhaps the poorest class of mills 'will give up most readily, and one or two years would give rise to 'a better class of mills in both structure and working.' I quite concur in the above remarks, and have been long of opinion it would be no loss to the country if many of the small scutch mills scattered about in the North and North-West with the very rude and antiquated machinery, were to go out of use. It would also be no loss if what is known as the three rollers for breaking the flax fibre were to become extinct, and that the crimper or table rollers should entirely take their place. The three rollers have been the cause of numbers of bad accidents—many of them fatal—but I have never once come across an accident at the crimper roller. As a rule, numbers of the scutch mills, especially those met with in the scattered parts of Donegal, are in the possession of very poor people who cannot afford more improved machinery. I have frequently, when driving in the public roads in Donegal, seen the flax laid along the road that cars, waggons, and carts may drive over it in order to make the fibre. This, in districts where the owners of scutch mills were too poor to afford a proper roller of any kind."

The secretary of the Flax Supply Association, Belfast, has forwarded me the following interesting return:—

1894.

Flax Supply Association.

The following return of the acreage under flax in Ireland, in 1893 and 1894, has just been received from the Registrar-General:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Ulster - - - -	67,090	99,975	32,885
Leinster - - - -	247	380	133
Connaught - - - -	101	263	162
Munster - - - -	49	233	184
Ireland - - -	67,487	100,851	33,364

Showing an increase in 1894 of 33,364 acres, as compared with the acreage under Flax in 1893, or 49·43 per cent.

Wm. Morton,
Secretary.

10, Donegall Square, West Belfast,
September 20th, 1894.

In their reports for the Dublin division Mr. Woodgate, Mr. Shuter, and Mr. Ryan (assistant) draw attention to the great difficulties they encounter in a district of such wide area, from the very large number of side railway lines, the very few trains, in some cases only two trains in the day, at a very low speed, with a fairly general disregard of punctuality. These long enforced delays much impede the work.

IV.—"Particulars" Clause.

i. *Mr. Birtwistle's Report.*

Mr. Birtwistle, H.M. Inspector of Factories, who has the superintendence of the working of the Particulars Clause Treaty Act, 1891, section 24, has forwarded the following report:—

"In submitting a brief report of the working of the 24th section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, for the past year, it is satisfactory to me to be able to state that its provisions are becoming better and more widely understood, and I need scarcely add that as they have become better understood they are more appreciated and observed by employers, and it is only amongst a certain section that I find any difficulty in inducing them to carry out its provisions, and the number of these is very limited.

"During the past year it has only been found necessary to institute 14 prosecutions, which may be considered a very small number when the extent of the weaving industry is taken into consideration, and from the evident disposition of employers generally, to obey the law, I have every confidence that during the coming year this number will not be reached. Out of these 14 prosecutions, 13 were for falsely describing the particulars of the work given out to weavers or winders, varying in extent from 2½ per cent. to as much as 22 per cent. against the worker.

"Of the 14 prosecutions instituted 13 convictions ensued, and one was dismissed. This one was against a Preston firm of velvet manufacturers for failing to supply with the work given out to the weavers, the counts of weft. In this class of goods the weavers are paid by the weight of weft woven into the warp, the price per lb. being more or less as the counts of weft to be woven is finer or coarser, hence the necessity for the counts being supplied to the weaver with the work. This firm, however, persisted in using letters to describe the counts of weft, which had no known meaning to anyone but themselves. This they contended was all that the Act required them to do, and with this contention the Preston borough justices seemed to acquiesce, as they dismissed the case, one of them remarking in doing so, that a manufacturer had every right to use a private mark for his goods, just in the same way as a draper.

"On the 16th March last Messrs. C. Robinson & Co., woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Carlinghow, were charged before the West Riding county magistrates sitting at Dewsbury, with failing to supply their weavers with sufficient particulars with their work, the number of picks put into the cloth being from 11 to 22 per cent. greater than described on the tickets supplied to the weavers, for which they were fined 40*s.* and costs in three cases. Against this conviction Messrs. Robinson & Co. entered an appeal, the chief grounds of which being that they had kept as near to the number of picks on the card as was

possible. The appeal was argued on the 30th of July before Justices Matthew and Kennedy in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice and dismissed with costs. This decision had a very salutary effect in the district, which previously had given us considerable trouble.

"In certain branches of the weaving industry the length of cloth is made one of the determining factors in computing the amount to be paid for the weaving of a piece, in other branches, the length of the warp, and in consequence of the length of the warp being more difficult to check than length of cloth, it has the effect of creating considerable distrust in the minds of the weavers as to the length of the pieces they are engaged upon, and not only is the length of warp more difficult to check than length of cloth, but a conviction for supplying false length of warp is somewhat difficult. This question, however, is one which no outsider can interfere with, it is entirely a matter for the employers and employed.

"Although this section has only been in operation short of three years it has conferred incalculable benefits upon the operative weavers and winders, winders in particular. It is estimated that in one large district alone they have benefitted to the extent of from 180*l.* to 200*l.* per week, although this class of operatives, all females, only number about 10 per cent. of the persons employed in the weaving department of a cotton mill.

"My sincere thanks are due to my colleagues attached to the textile districts for the very valuable assistance they have always most readily accorded me."

V.—Accidents and Fencing of Dangerous Machinery.

In their reports on accidents and fencing of machinery H.M. Inspectors note the invention of several useful hoist guards. One of these inventions keeps the door of every floor locked, except the door of that at which the cage is resting. Several "safety-grips" guard against accidents which occur through the failure of the supporting ropes of the cage, and descriptions of fencings of different kinds are fully dealt with by H.M. Inspectors.

The difficulty which existed some time ago of providing a thoroughly satisfactory shuttle guard seems now to have been completely overcome, and guards can be obtained which are no hindrance to the weaver, and are both inexpensive and efficient.

The use of electricity as a motive power in a factory is fully explained in Mr. Johnson's report. Its increasing use as a motive power in factories will do much to lessen the number of accidents, as all shafting and belting will be dispensed with. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable diminution of accident from brick machines, and that this improvement is due to the adoption of guards recommended in my last Annual Report.

Mr. Tinker, H.M. Inspector for Bolton, reports as follows:—

"The number of accidents reported to me during the year is 598, or 13 more than last year. I attribute the cause of this large number mainly to employers allowing machinery to be cleaned whilst in motion. I can trace to this alone 131 accidents reported. I am of a strong

opinion that in any new Factory Bill a clause somewhat as follows should be inserted:—'A child, young person, or woman, shall not be 'allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the 'same is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical 'power, when there is any danger of such child, young person, or 'woman, being caught and hurt while so cleaning.' To further strengthen this suggestion I will draw attention to how the accidents happen on different days in textile and non-textile factories:—

Textile factories.		Non-textile factories.	
Monday	55	Monday	23
Tuesday	74	Tuesday	38
Wednesday	54	Wednesday	35
Thursday	55	Thursday	41
Friday	98	Friday	40
Saturday	57	Saturday	28
Total	393	Total	205

"It will be seen that on Tuesdays and Fridays, when most of the cleaning is done in textile factories, that upwards of 43 per cent. of the accidents occur. In non-textile factories the reason why so many less accidents happen on Mondays and Saturdays is that considerably less work is done on those days. I have again pleasure in stating that accidents to little piecers and others by being caught with scroll-bands and carriage wheels of self-acting mules have been reduced from 59 last year to 37 this, or 123 less than year before last. The ready manner in which employers and managers put on extra guards for preventing such accidents is very gratifying. I am looking forward to the time when we shall have very few accidents of this kind.

"*Shuttle-guards.*—During the year I have received 18 notices of accidents caused by shuttles flying from looms. Some of them have been very severe. One happened on the 24th September last to a girl 16 years of age. She was hit on the arm, the shuttle flying with such force that the tip was left embedded in the bone, and the sufferer had to be put under chloroform before the tip could be extracted. At another weaving shed in this district I was introduced to two women, each having lost an eye through being hit with a shuttle flying from the loom. Last year I concluded my report on this question by saying that at no distant date all the looms in this district would have shuttle-guards fixed thereon. I am not now so confident, for I find some of the employers and managers very much prejudiced against any guard, and unless compulsion is brought to bear we shall continually hear of this kind of accident. At one of the largest firms under my charge, where upwards of 2,500 looms are at work, and where a serious accident happened last year, they began putting shuttle-guards on, and many months back not a loom in the place was running without. The manager yesterday informed me that he had not heard of a shuttle flying out since the guards were put on. The guards on these looms are simply an iron rod fixed to the slay cap. The weavers at first objected to the guards, but being informed that on no account could they be taken off the complaining ceased, and now that they have got accustomed to their use no grumbling is heard, and the production of cloth is not less now than formerly. Another firm, where upwards of 1,500 looms are at work, and on each loom a similar guard to the foregoing is fixed, these guards have been on for years. I have never had a report of an accident, nor have I heard of a shuttle flying at these

works since I came into the district. Since the meeting that I called at the Bolton Technical School last December, I have had sent me many kinds of guards, both automatic and semi-automatic. The best in my opinion are those, the models giving the names and addresses of the makers, which I send you herewith. A large number of looms have been fitted with guards of these kinds, and so far the weavers seem to be pleased with them, and invariably answer in reply to my questions now that they have got used to them they would much rather have them on than be without and run the risk of being hit. I think the time has now arrived when an order should be issued, authorising H.M Inspectors to give instructions to employers compelling them within a reasonable time to put shuttle-guards on every loom, and if such instructions are not carried out a prosecution must follow. Should this plan be adopted I have no hesitation in saying we should have absolute immunity from accidents through the flying of shuttles."

The shuttle-guards referred to by Mr. Tinker are Marshall's automatic shuttle-guard, Banister and Allinson's shuttle-guard, Compton and Turner's shuttle-guard.

"*Hoists.*—Six hoist accidents have been reported, two of which proved *fatal*. None of these could have happened if the hoists had been fitted with any of the three inventions I will give particulars of. The first by Mr. William Knowles, of Bolton, was invented some seven years ago; it has never been patented, and wherever it has been tried it has given satisfaction. The cage cannot be started to go either up or down till the door is closed and bolted, nor can the door be opened again till the cage comes back and is level with the landing. There is no aperture at any time through which any person can fall, and it is impossible for any person to get on to the cage after it begins to work. If this apparatus could be fixed to all hoists I should not recommend any other, but unfortunately the door opens outward, so that if the hoist is erected where people have to pass, or near to a door or steps, it is in the way, and employers will not have it. The second is the Garnet Patent Safety Hoist. This apparatus is so simple, yet so effective, and can be adopted to any existing hoist. For further particulars I attach cutting from the 'Textile Manufactures' for the 15th June last:—

"'Safety Apparatus for Mill Hoists.

"'Mr. James Garner, Field Mills, Tyldesley.

"'In our issue for April we gave particulars of a new safety apparatus for hoist doors, and we have this month the opportunity of illustrating another arrangement, in use at the mills of Messrs. James Burton and Sons, as above, and also at the new mill recently erected for Mr. Caleb Wright, at Tyldesley. We need not dilate on the advantages of these safety arrangements, as that has been done on many occasions in these columns. In the one we are now about to describe, the whole of the hoist doors are raised and lowered automatically. The illustrations show the doors in various positions. In Fig. 1 the cage is opposite a hoist opening, and the door—which is indicated in sectional elevation—has been raised to allow of access to or from the hoist. The cage carries a horizontal shaft A, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4, and to this

is fixed a lever handle C and levers B and D. Levers B and D have at their free ends bowls, the one on the former lever engaging with a double inclined bracket fixed to one of the slides in the hoist well, whilst the bowl on the latter engages at times with the underside of a catch fixed to the hoist door. Referring to Fig. 1, and assuming the hoist door F to be closed and the cage ascending, the bowl on the lever D

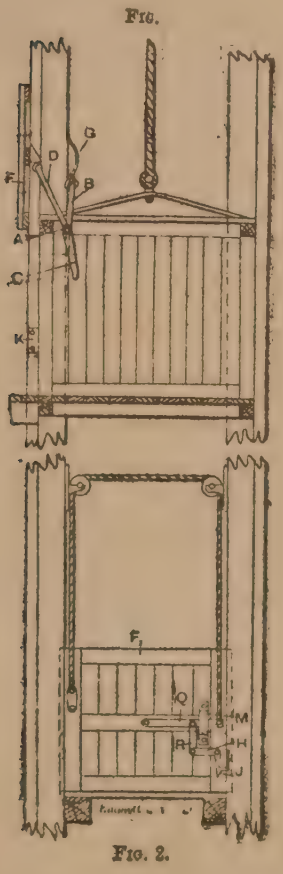


Fig. 2.

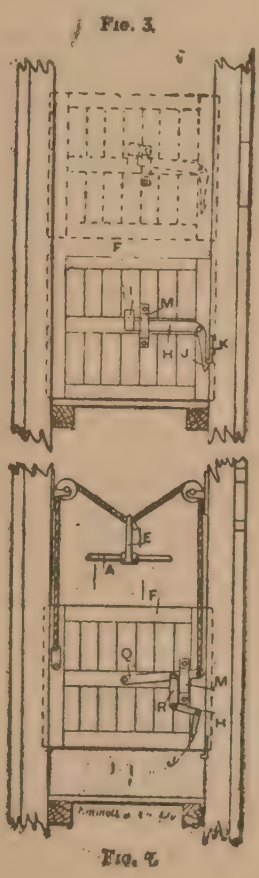


Fig. 3.

would engage with the catch fixed to the door and raise it to the position shown, where it would remain so long as the cage was in the indicated position. If the hoist continued its ascent, the bowl on the lever B would engage with bracket G, and by this means oscillate the

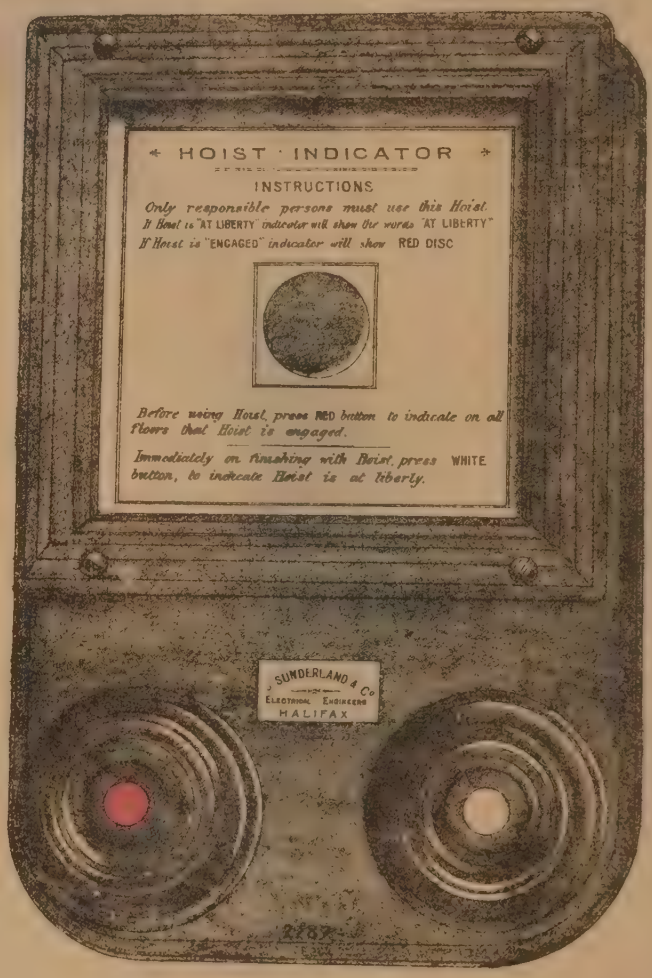
shaft A and withdraw the bowl D from under the bracket on the door. The latter, being slightly heavier than the ordinary balance weights connected to it, would then descend and close the hoist opening. To secure the door and prevent its being opened from the outside, a sneck or catch J is pivoted to it, as seen in Fig. 2. This catch engages with a bracket K and firmly locks the door, which can only be opened on the descent of the cage. The hoist door shown in Fig. 2 is that on the bottom floor of the mill, and special means have been adopted to open this whilst the cage is descending. A cord is secured by one end to a fixed bracket, whilst the other end is attached to a lever Q, which is in turn coupled to the catch J by a link R. As the cage descends, a hook formed on the lever D., or a special hooked lever E, as seen in Fig. 4, engages with the cord, disengages the catch J, and raises the door by pulling down the cord. The intermediate hoist doors have a similar catch J; but in order to reduce the mechanism to the least number of parts, the hoist in descending is taken past the hoist door and caused to ascend again to open the latter. The bowl on the lever D then engages with the catch J, as in Fig. 3, and lifts the door up to the position shown in Fig. 1. This method of opening the intermediate doors is, perhaps, the only fault to be found with Mr. Garner's arrangement, though we must admit that the mechanism is greatly simplified by its adoption. If it is desired to pass any door without opening it during the ascent of the cage, the hoist attendant pushes the lever handle C forward until the bowl on lever D has passed the catch on the door.

"'Further particulars of this safety arrangement, which, we may add, has the approval of the factory inspectors, will be supplied by the inventor, on application to him at the above address.'

"The third is an invention of Mr. Worrall, Iron Gate Works, Byron Street, Liverpool (diagram in Mr. Richmond's Report), which proves to be efficient for the prevention of accidents in hoists. The gate cannot be neglected, as it opens and closes automatically by sliding upwards or downwards. Its height prevents persons from protruding their heads into the well, and yet it folds into a small space while its movement is in such relationship with the lift cage that ingress or egress are impossible until the cage is fairly at the floor. The gate is equally applicable to any number of floors the hoist may serve.

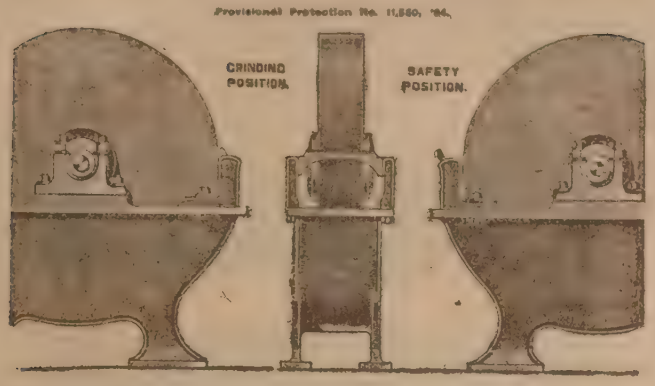
"*Wood-planing.*—Nine nasty accidents have happened through the hands slipping off wood and coming in contact with the knives of planing machines. I enclose you drawing of a guard invented by Messrs. Campbell and Greenwood, Manchester (for diagram, *see* Mr. Richmond's Report), which I think might, with advantage, be recommended where planing machines are found working without a guard of any kind.

"*Grindstones.*—Ten accidents have been reported during the year to men and boys who have been engaged grinding tools, and have let their fingers get between stone and fixed rest. Mr. Cottrill of the firm of Messrs. W. Ryder and Sons., Bee Hive Works, Folds Road, Bolton, has invented a safety rest (*see* working model sent herewith), it will be seen that this rest is quite firm so long as a downward pressure is applied, as in the case of grinding tools, but in the event of a man getting his fingers between the stone and rest, the rest at once gives way and the man is not hurt, I am recommending a rest of this kind at all places where I find the old fixed rest in use.


HOIST · INDICATOR
INSTRUCTIONS
Only responsible persons must use this Hoist.
If Hoist is "AT LIBERTY" indicator will show the words "AT LIBERTY"
If Hoist is "ENGAGED" indicator will show RED DISC
Before using Hoist, press RED button to indicate on all floors that Hoist is engaged.
Immediately on finishing with Hoist, press WHITE button, to indicate Hoist is at liberty.
SUNDERLAND & Co
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
HALIFAX
2787

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 7020495

COTTRILL'S SAFETY GRINDSTONE REST.



"This grindstone attachment consists of a bar across the front of the stone, supported at each end in a cast-iron fixing, bolted on the ledge of the trough; the said bar fitting easily into a V shaped slot, and which when leaning towards the stone is quite firm as long as the pressure is downward, but in case the person grinding allows the tool and probably his fingers to get between the rest and the grindstone, the former instantly falls out of position and releases his fingers before serious injury can be done.

"Accidents at the grindstone are very common in all workshops, all of which can be avoided by the use of this rest, which can be applied to any grindstone and is adjustable as regards height.

"When ordering, the following dimensions are necessary: distance between centres of brackets; height of rest from ledge of trough, and diameter of bolt-holes.

"Sole maker, WILLIAM RYDER, Bee Hive Works, Bolton."

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, reports:—

"The fencing of machinery is in this district generally very good, and any suggestion as to extra guarding or a change for better protection is gladly received by the makers of machinery, and, if possible, is acted upon.

"I regret to say that accidents from hoists do not grow less.

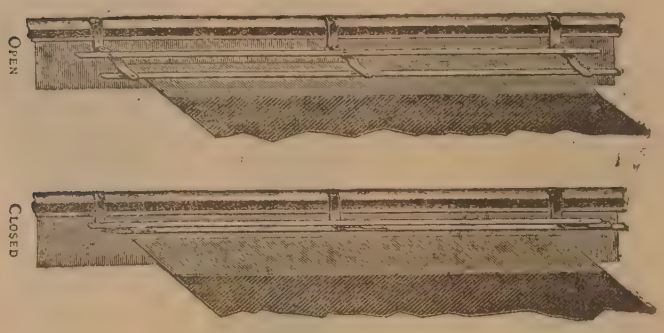
"The most frequent cause of mishap is the removal of the position of the hoist unknown to the person who has last used it, and when on returing to the hoist opening, often backward (probably pulling in a skip), the hoist he expected to find is gone. I enclose a diagram showing what is called a 'hoist indicator' which I think would help to prevent this class of accident. The cost is 30*s*. per floor.

"As to fencing of shuttles great improvement in various guards has been made, and I am thankful to say that throughout Bradford and district the guarding of this part of the loom has, after a good deal of difficulty, become an accomplished fact. The number of guards in the market is remarkable, and many of them good ones. One inventor claims as a protection against shuttles flying the fixing of a magnet in the shuttle, which by attraction is said to keep the shuttle in the race. I have been twice to see this arrangement at work, but it was not in condition to exhibit either time.

"I now find that shuttle-guards are wanted for the fast-running looms in the heavy woollen district, and a very good guard has been produced of which I enclose sketch and particulars.

"Generally speaking accidents are reduced in number and severity, but still there is much to be done.

PATENT No. 23,717.



CLAY, CROWTHER AND RAMSDEN'S PATENT.

"The above represents a shuttle guard for all classes of looms. It can be fixed to the hand-rail in a few minutes, and for protection to the weaver and efficiency in working it has no superior.

"It does not interfere with the weaver when taking ends up or putting the shuttle into the loom—one rod is pushed completely under the other.

"It throws itself into gear immediately the loom is started.

"It is made throughout of best polished steel, whereby its lasting powers are prolonged.

"Its greatest recommendation is that weavers like it.

"Agents and Makers KAYE AND SCHOFIELD, Lockwood, near Huddersfield."

This guard is also referred to in the report of Mr. Prior.

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for Southampton, observes :—

"The larger number of factories under inspection and the briskness of trade may account for the fact that I have to report an increase in the number of accidents.

"My return for the year is as follows :—

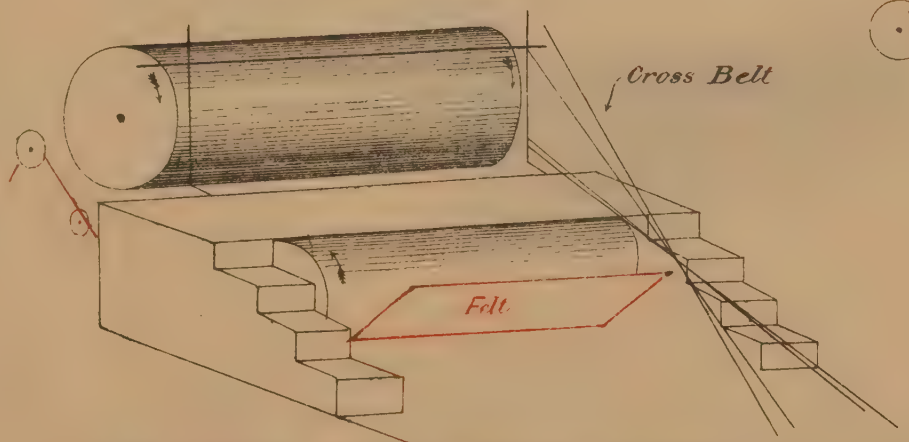
Total number of accidents reported - -	132
Number requiring investigation - - -	65
Fatal accidents - - - -	5

"The fatal accidents were caused as follows :—

1. Falling off plank over paper machine and being caught between hot cylinders and felt.
2. Clothes caught by shaft and man carried round.
3. Fall between the spokes of crown wheel driving pug-mill in a brickyard.
4. Fall down a disused hoist shaft.
5. Fall off a wall in a factory.

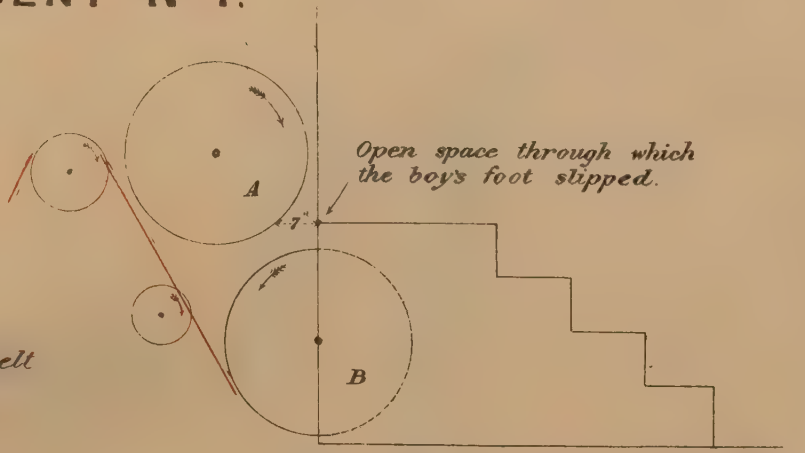
ACCIDENT N° 1.

N° 1.



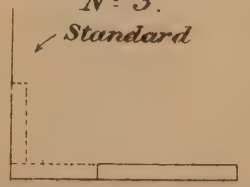
Rough perspective showing platform and cylinder
Felting shown in red.

N° 2.



End view of Cylinders and Platform
Arrows show the direction of the revolving cylinders.

N° 3.



Have suggested that footboard should be extended and boarding fixed to Standards as shown in dotted lines.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 7020 4.95

"*Accidents.*—Of the other accidents the principal causes were:—

Circular and band saws	23
Cutters—chiefly planing machines	22
Steam presses	12
Cogged wheels	7
Pulleys and bands	7
Rollers	5
Shafting	3
Miscellaneous	53

"The first fatal accident happened in a paper mill in Berkshire to a lad who was apprenticed to the blacksmith, and who on the morning of the accident was on his way to the stores for some nuts. To get to the stores he had to pass one of the paper machines, and it is supposed that in order to save time he was crossing the machine by a kind of platform which is placed there to enable the man in charge of the machine to clean the upper revolving cylinders. There is a guard-rail placed on this platform to protect the man from slipping on to the cylinders, but there was an open space of seven inches between the platform or foot-board and the cylinders. The poor lad in crossing must have slipped and his foot going through this open space was caught between the cylinders, and before he could be released he was drawn through this seven-inch open space and between the two hot cylinders and getting on to the felt was passed under the lower cylinder, where he was taken out unconscious and died in half-an-hour. The platforms over paper machines are always dangerous, and no one should be allowed to use them except the man in charge of the machine. A notice prohibiting the use of these platforms as gangways should be affixed to each side of them. In this case the firm undertook to board up the open space by the cylinders, but the mill has recently been burnt down. I submit a slight sketch showing the position of the machinery and the platform.

"*Fatal Accident No. 2.*—The circumstances of this case are similar to those in most shaft accidents. A man having to fix a sling and blocks on a beam in an engineer's shop, places a ladder close to an adjoining revolving shaft and mounts the ladder wearing a loose waistcoat which laps round the shaft on which he is whirled round and killed. The shaft is 8 ft. 10½ ins. from the floor. The old lesson is again taught by this accident of the danger of wearing any loose clothing when working among machinery, and I would also suggest that it should be made an offence under the Act to allow any ladder to be used when placed against a revolving shaft. If it is necessary to place the ladder against the shaft for any purpose the machinery should be stopped while the ladder is being used. It may be urged that it is necessary sometimes to use ladders for the purpose of putting on overhead belts, and the pulley must be in motion to do this, but this opens the question whether it is not practicable to adopt other means for placing belts on overhead pulleys.

"*Fatal Accident No. 3* occurred recently at a brickfield near here. The person killed was a young man about 18 years of age, and was engaged at the time of the accident feeding a pug-mill from a raised platform. The accident was caused by the young man falling on the crown-wheel which drives the pug-mill, and getting jammed between the spokes of the crown-wheel and the tie beam. This crown-wheel is raised 2 ft. 5 ins. above the platform, and at the time of the accident was only making about seven revolutions a minute, and it is difficult to understand how any one could have been injured by it unless his fall on the wheel had been occasioned by his being seized with faintness or

a fit of some kind. In this case I also forward a slight sketch of the machinery. The coroner and jury visited the scene of the accident and attached no blame to the firm.

"*Fatal Accident No.* 4.—In this case the hoist which had been out of use for some time and which only connected the first floor with the ground had been closed up by doors. The man, however, appears to have removed one of the doors and used the old shaft for throwing empty sacks down. The man killed went on to the first floor one dark morning without taking a light with him and fell down the hoist-shaft to the ground, a distance of eight feet, and died from the effects of the fall.

"*No.* 5 requires no special report.

"I am indebted to Mr. Harston for reports No. 1 and 3 on fatal accidents with the accompanying sketches as they occurred at a time when I was ill and absent from home.

"Accidents from circular and band saws again head the list, but I am happy to say that none of them were of a very serious character. I am afraid that nothing but constant attention and care on the part of the workers will ever reduce the number of these accidents—no guards that have yet been invented seem to meet the approval of either masters or men—at all events, with few exceptions, I have failed to get them adopted.

"Cutters of various kinds are perhaps the most dangerous of all machines—but though the accidents caused by them are often very horrible they seldom cause death—I trust that this class of accident will before long be reduced, as I have been generally successful in getting guards adopted to cover all that portion of the cutters of planing tables which is not required for the job in hand—vertical spindles are a more difficult matter as the cutters here cannot well be guarded, except at the back which I always direct to be protected by a stout wire-guard open enough to allow of the shavings being thrown off.

"The accidents from presses come mostly from one factory in which every care has been taken to prevent accidents by means of guards and of safety stopping and starting gear, and the use of tools to clean any jammed tin from the dies—but here as in the case of circular saws, care and attention to their work on the part of workers must prove the only sure preventive of such accidents.

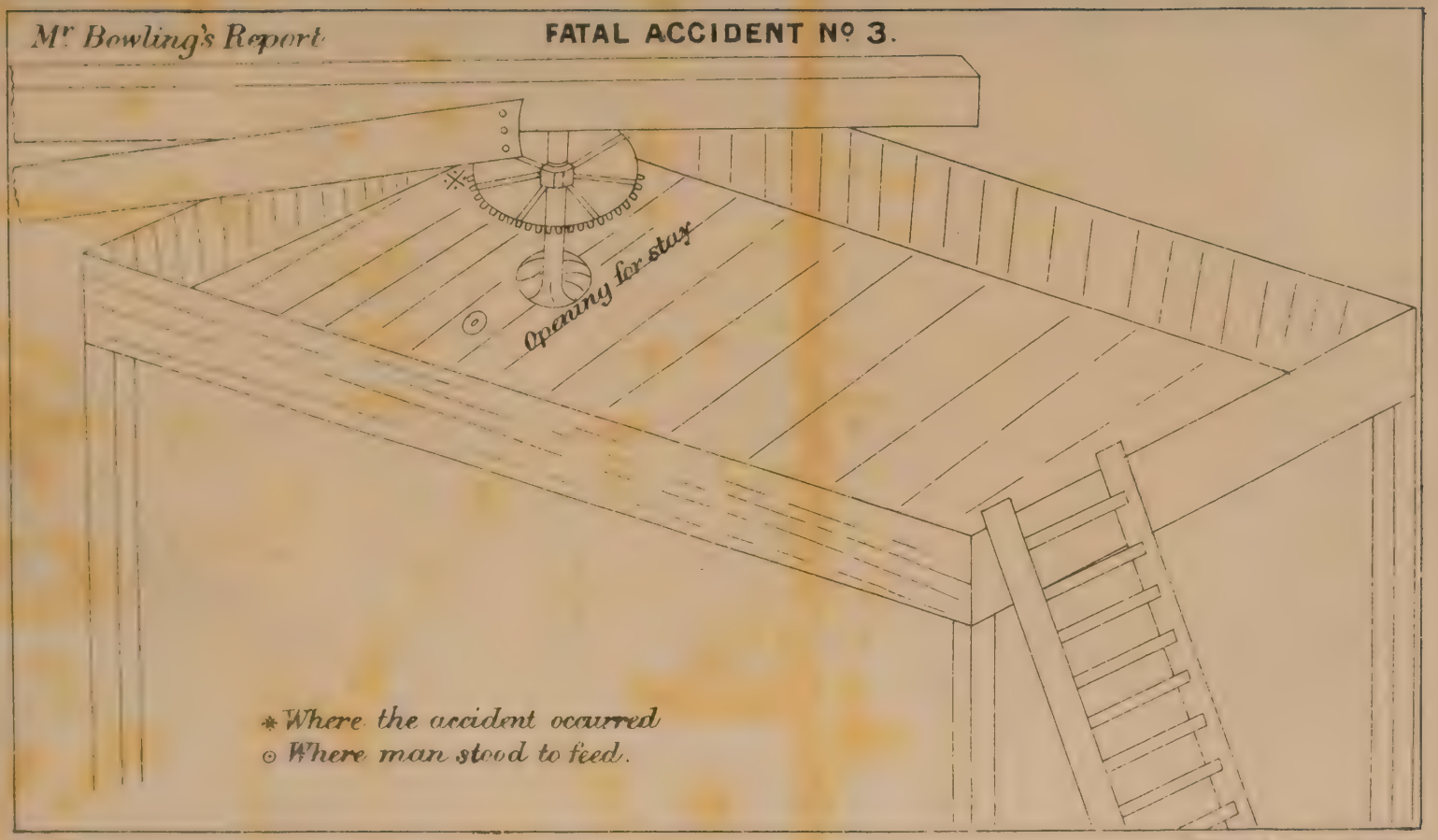
"It is a subject for congratulation to find how small a number of accidents now arise from cogged wheels. This is the result of the recognition everywhere of the dangerous nature of these wheels, and the readiness with which all our suggestions for guards are acted upon. Our chief difficulty in this direction lies with the workpeople who so frequently neglect to replace the guards after they have been removed for cleaning or other purposes, and who often take the guards off altogether because they think they can do the work more quickly without them.

"Accidents from rolls are always difficult to guard against for almost all guards interfere with the action of feeding the rolls. It would be well, if, wherever it is possible, rolls were automatically fed by a travelling table or otherwise. This I have lately suggested in the case of the dough rolls at a large firm who promised to think the matter out and, if found practicable, to try the experiment."

Mr. Bowling has forwarded the accompanying suggested rest for a grindstone.

Mr Bowling's Report

FATAL ACCIDENT No 3.



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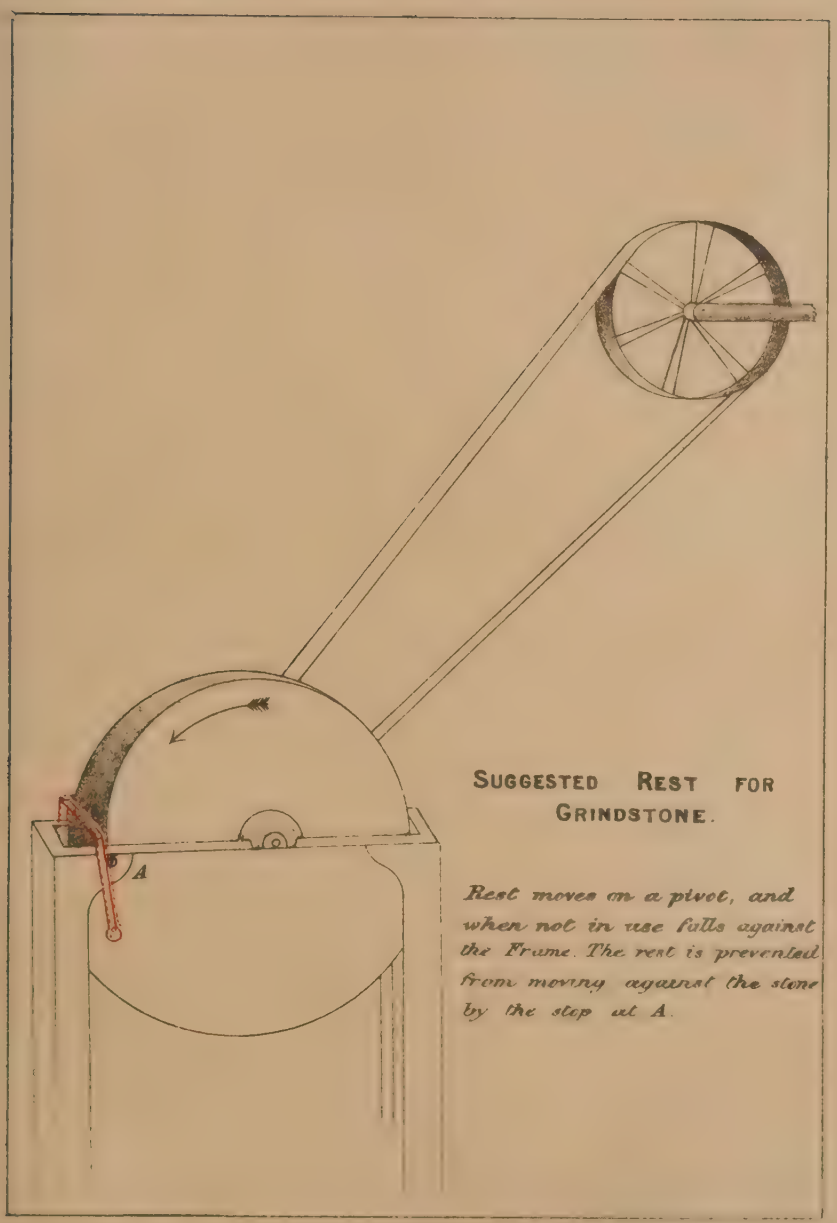
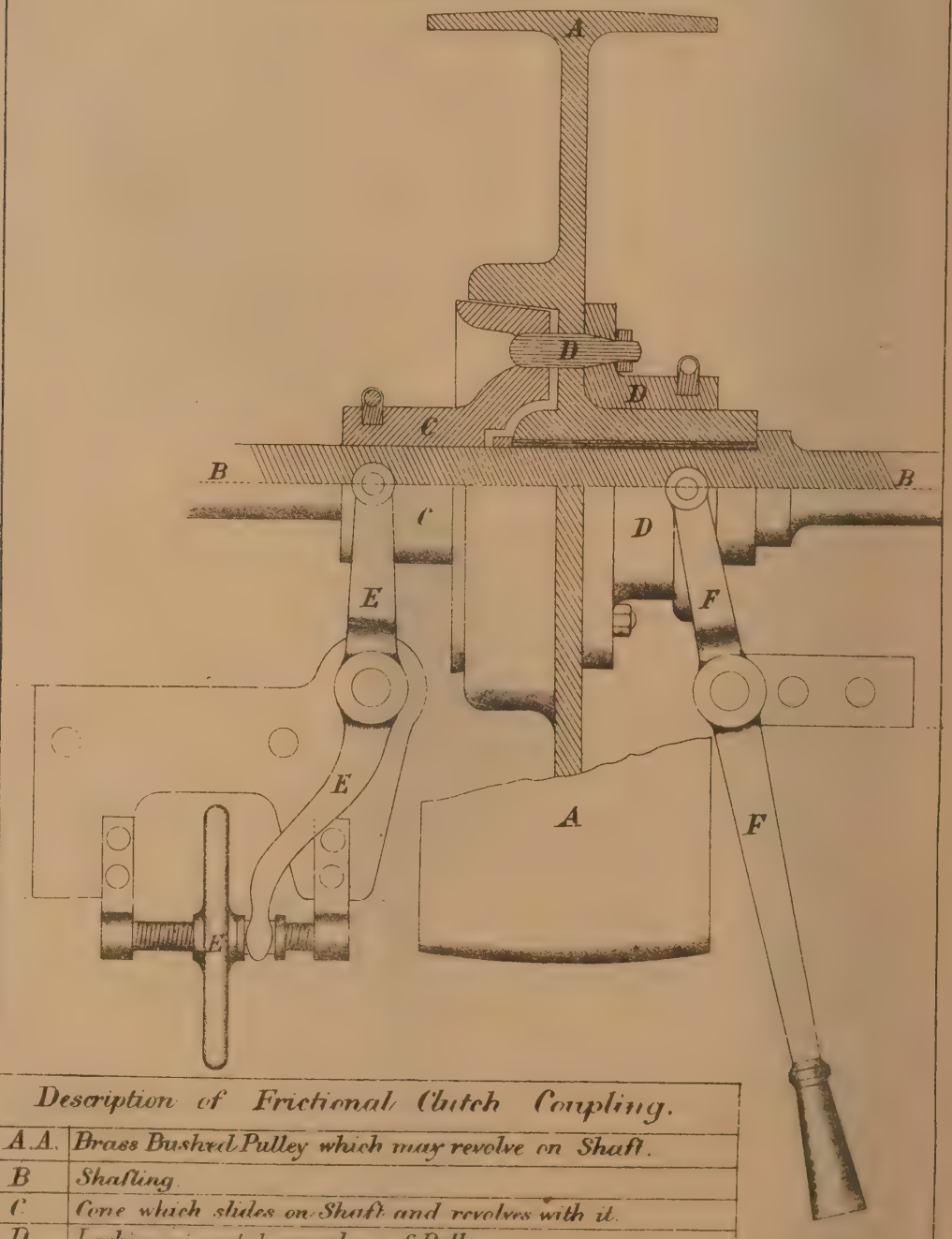


SUGGESTED REST FOR GRINDSTONE.

Rest moves on a pivot, and when not in use falls against the Frame. The rest is prevented from moving against the stone by the stop at A.

Wyman & Sons, Lth, Lith. 7020 3.95

FRICTIONAL CLUTCH COUPLING.



Description of Frictional Clutch Coupling.	
A.A.	Brass Bushed Pulley which may revolve on Shaft.
B	Shafting.
C	Cone which slides on Shaft and revolves with it.
D	Locking piece sliding on boss of Pulley.
E	Lever for Starting by Friction.
F	Lever for Locking or Releasing Clutch.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith.' 7020.395

Mr. Jones, H.M. Inspector for Plymouth, remarks :—

"I enclose sketch of 'frictional clutch coupling,' which, as far as I can judge, answers very well, and may be used at some works to advantage."

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKING OF FRICTIONAL CLUTCH COUPLING.

Coon's Patent.

To put the coupling in gear.—By turning the hand wheel E, the cone C, which slides on feathers connecting same fast with shafting, B will grip by friction the pulley AA, which is loose on shafting B, the clutch or locking piece D will be then out of gear, to put same in gear slightly release C, allowing a little slip to take place between C and A, then by means of lever F press in clutch D, which will lock itself into C, the cone C can then be entirely released from A.

The coupling is shown in gear.

Veale & Co., Limited, Electrical Engineering Works, St. Austell.

Mr. Cameron observes :—

"Fencing of machinery is an item in our administration which is practically unending, an observation not unfrequently endorsed by occupiers. This is so, and must be so, for many reasons. Accidents which occur from time to time teach us all by their illustration of unlooked for danger. There is always inefficient protection to combat. Sufficient protection is a debatable point. Alterations made in machinery, and its arrangement in factories, result frequently in a disarrangement of the protection previously erected. The large and increasing use of gas-engines entails requirements, which in this instance, are frequently combated. Many occupiers imagine that the erection of a separate compartment for the gas-engine constitutes all the protection necessary. They fail to consider that the engineer must enter that compartment to start and attend to his engine. I can only report that, while gradually making acquaintance with my district, the whole question of fencing receives my close and interested attention; and that while I have found it necessary to make a very great number of requirements, I have been met, generally speaking, with a willing compliance on the part of occupiers. I think it unfortunate that the manufacturers of machinery do not provide all the necessary safeguards before sending out their manufacture. This is, I am given to understand, a matter of *£ s. d.* They are willing enough to carry out orders. However, I am happy to recognise that in this matter there is a growing improvement, and in view of the universally strict requirements now made by the staff, the improvement will probably make strides."

Mr. Bignold, H.M. Inspector for Norwich, remarks :—

"The feature calling for notice in my district is the large number of *accidents* caused by machinery, which have occurred this year in the great engineering works of Suffolk and East Essex. My time has been mainly occupied in the investigation of these accidents, and in the conduct of prosecutions, of which there have been 35 in the four counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambs. The most important prosecutions were those arising from the neglect to fence *dangerous machinery* under Section 6 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, and penalties were imposed in every such case, varying from 1*l.* to 25*l.*, the effect of which has been beneficial."

Mr. Cooke Taylor observes :—

"On the subject of fencing, the principal difficulty I have experienced during the past year is to secure proper protection for the side straps of carding machines. There are many simple contrivances for effecting this purpose."

Mr. Maitland observes :—

"The fencing of machinery is, I think, good as compared with other districts I have had charge of, but we have been obliged to prosecute in several cases for the neglect of the safety clauses of the Act. The most important fencing case we have had was against a firm of ship-builders, for not fencing a horizontal shaft about 3 feet 6 inches from the floor and 18 inches from the wall. A boy, 15 years old, was caught on this shaft, and whirled round 80 or 90 times. His skull was fractured, right arm fractured in two places, three ribs broken, both thighs broken, right leg broken, and generally bruised about the head and body. It was thought that he could not survive, but the accident happened in May and the boy is now out of hospital, and wonderfully well, although, of course, crippled for life. I mention this remarkable case, as the doctors say they had hardly ever known a person survive such dreadful injuries. The firm were fined 25*l.* for not fencing the shaft, and the government have since awarded this money to the injured boy."

Mr. Dawson, H.M. Inspector for Salford, reports as follows :—

"I append a rough summary of the accidents reported to me during the year, but as I have no means of comparing them with previous years, I do not know whether the number is above or below the average. You will, however, notice a large proportion occurred in cotton mills, and when one remembers the extremely high pressure at which every branch of the cotton trade is carried on, and the sadly too prevalent practice of cleaning machinery in motion one is not surprised at the number being excessive. I am sorry to say there were seven accidents from being caught between back carriage and roller beam (happily none of them very serious); this accident ought not to occur at all. If when cleaning the roller beam the spinner would stop the mule on its 'outward' run the cleaner would have time to get away before it got back again, even if it had been put in motion without taking the trouble to see if it was clear. Of course, I am presuming the spinner stops his mule for this particular process, and I think this is now generally done. As to accidents happening from the mule having been put in motion by some one inadvertently touching the 'stang' or starting on rod one can blame only the spinner or the one who stops the mule, as he can securely fasten the rod if he takes the trouble. It would be a good thing though if the automatic stop referred to by Mr. Pearson in your last year's report were to become general, as it would not then have to depend on the man to secure the rod. You will note the large number of accidents from cleaning machinery in motion, this only emphasises the necessity of carrying the clauses which were proposed in the new Bill into law. Most of these accidents have occurred in the cotton mills, and another year I will classify them. There is not a great amount of weaving in this district, but still I had five shuttle flying accidents reported. Of course, in no case was there a shuttle-guard attached, and rather singularly, in one case, where a woman lost her eye, every loom (between 300 and 400), was supposed to have a guard attached, but when investigation took place it was found seven or eight were without

guards—amongst them the one where the accident occurred—having been broken or taken off and not replaced; this is another instance of the desirability of overhauling them.

"Of the *fatal accidents* I attach brief particulars.

"On the whole, accidents in this district are well reported, yet I am inclined to think in some cases word is sent to the certifying surgeon and not to the inspector and *vice versâ*, and though we have sadly too much clerical work already, yet I think if after the certifying surgeon's report had received its necessary attention at your hands and the superintendent's, they were sent to the inspector for the district, many would welcome them as a means for comparing notes. Anyway, I know I should.

"*Fencing.*—I am glad to say that with one or two exceptions I have found employers perfectly willing to do all they can to secure the efficient fencing of engines, mill-gearing, and hoists, and in the course of another year I think I will be able to say these are practically completed. Though, of course, it is an offence not to have these parts protected, I have always pointed out what was required, and in two cases only, I am glad to say, have I had to prosecute before they would conform to the law. In the cotton mills there are several parts which could be made much more safe. In the spinning rooms such a thing as a belt hanger is with a few exceptions apparently unknown. On many of the older mules no cover is to be found on the draw band pulley at the ends; in many cases it is positively dangerous to attempt to pass the headstock when the opposite mule is nearly out to its full length, and in some cases it cannot be done at all. The same remarks apply to the rim behind the mule, and to the pillars in the mule race in many instances. In the card rooms bell hangers are again conspicuous by their absence, nor have I seen a carding engine with a strap fork (or guide) for the fast and loose pulley, nor have I seen a single instance of the side straps on the carding engine being fenced. Though there is not the same danger as on the scribbers and condensors in the woollen mills, yet I have had several accidents from both sources, and if strap forks together with a guard for the side strap (something similar to that of Leadbeater and Sons of Leeds, and which are referred to by Mr. Hine and Mr. Prior in your last year's report) were provided, these carding engines would be much safer. Again, in the cardroom, under the drawing frame a small horizontal shaft runs at a great speed; it is very similar to those which run under the sewing-machines in clothing and boot factories. I have never seen it fenced, and though the sliver cans form some protection, yet when the woman removes them for any purpose there lies the danger. I have had several accidents from this cause, which with some similar arrangement as is in vogue amongst clothing and boot factories would have been prevented. Again, in the cotton mills (and other works as well) I have found the bottom of the hoist in many cases unfenced. The hoist will run down to a cellar, and because this was the bottom, it appeared to be considered no accident could happen. However, I am glad to say this is now generally rectified, and in many cases I am pleased to note they have adopted the automatic gate which is so simple on top and bottom floors. In the blowing room of many of the modern-built mills I have found the end of the counter-shaft very dangerous. The main driving-shaft connected directly with the engine and fixed against the wall in the blowing room, about 15 feet from the ground, has a platform running along the side (about 12 feet from the ground) direct from the engine-house, for the purpose of oiling, &c. In doing this he, the oiler, has

As you are aware, the attendants of self-acting machines get into the habit of doing things intuitively and quite unconsciously.

"I hope that by the next Factory Act such accidents as those described above will be rendered impossible—with machinery fixed in the future, at all events.

"*Emery wheels.*—During the time I had the advantage of Birmingham experience under H.M. Inspector, Mr. Knyvett, I had several painful object lessons on the dangers of emery wheels, having to attend inquests after the bursting of such wheels. I have not heard of any accident occurring in this district from that cause recently, but I often hear of wheels breaking and being kept down by the guards which I find in quite a number of factories here. These guards are in the form of a hood, and cover as much of the wheel as possible. They are made very strong, usually of wrought iron or mild steel, and heavily bolted to the frame work holding the wheels. Where they are practicable we always recommend that these guards be fixed.

"In one or two factories I have seen the hood, described above, connected to a tube running along the back of the wheels, which has a fan at the end to extract the dust. I think this is a very desirable arrangement, and have got it fixed in some places; though for many kinds of work the hood alone over the wheels prevents the dust rising.

"*Shuttle-guards.*—Since taking charge of this district I have devoted considerable attention to the fixing of these guards.

"There are, however, not more than 40 weaving factories in my district, and only one slight shuttle accident has been reported to me. I have great difficulty in persuading manufacturers to fix these guards; many of them have tried shuttle-guards in the past, but the weavers have objected to them so strongly that they have been discarded.

"Now that there are a number of really reliable shuttle-guards in the market, I think they ought to be fitted to all looms. Many firms here are now trying guards at my request.

"I beg to direct your attention to a new shuttle-guard which I think is a good one, and which has given satisfaction, even to weavers, in many factories. It is one of the kind that drops under the slay cap on a slight pressure by the weaver when he wishes it out of the way, and the motion of the loom in starting throws it back into position. This guard, of which I send you a plate, is made by Messrs. Grayson and Co., 2, McDonald's Lane, Corporation Street, Manchester.

"*Hoists.*—Some months ago a very sad accident occurred at one of of the warehouses here. A boy had brought a message to an office in the building and, apparently being attracted by the open hoist well, he looked down, the descending cage caught his head and he received fatal injuries. In view of this danger we recommend hoist owners to fix light doors of lattice-work about five feet high, *fastened inside.* Many occupiers have recently fixed these doors. Where this arrangement is very difficult to carry out, *e.g.*, where there is no regular hoist attendant, a bar has been suspended from the cage or the floor of the cage hinged to open upwards at the front.

"In this district, owing probably to the great number of warehouses there are, many accidents occur (usually fatal) from falls through open teagle doorways. The doors are very often left open when no winding is being done, especially in summer. We always recommend the hooked bars or chains across these doorways."

MARSHALLS
AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE GUARD.
P.P. Nº 10.252.

Fig. 1.

Fig 2.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith 7020. 4 93

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector for Wolverhampton, reports:—

"The number of accidents has been greater, but I think the change of district may account for it, probably very few are now unreported; of the fatal ones, one was caused by the bursting of a glass tank, the molten metal or fumes overcoming one man ere he could escape; one by falling clay in a brick-works, a long spell of wet weather probably caused the bank to give way; one by a lad falling into machinery in a brick-works, to do this he must have climbed upon or over the fencing; one from a machine being pulled over and falling upon a man; and one from a man attempting to do repairs to a boiler without proper assistance."

In his Annual Report Mr. Johnson, H.M. Inspector, Newcastle-on-Tyne, remarks:—

"In the near future there will be large cotton, woollen, and engineering factories manufacturing, without any shaft, pulley belt, or driving wheels outside of the engine house.

"This seems too good news to be true, yet I may point, for example, to the new wire works at Middlesbro, in confirmation of my assertion. The Bedson Wire Works Company will have the whole of their machinery electrically driven (with the exception of the rolls which require 1000 horse power alone, and which weight electrical driving cannot yet cope with).

"The production of this factory will be 300 tons of finished wire per week.

"Extract from a speech of the president of the North-East Coast Society of Engineers, Thomas Richardson, Esq., B.A., October 6th, 1894.

"'An example of what may be termed ideal electrical driving is that of the Bedson Wire Company, Middlesbro', where the installation is the most perfect and complete that has yet been attempted in this or any other country. Every process connected with the manufacture of wire is carried out by means of electricity, the wire drawing, galvanizing, spinning, and barb wire machines, overhead and locomotive cranes, hydraulic pumps, draft fans, lathes, drills, are all independently driven by electric motors. Owing to the *entire absence of shafting and belting* the construction of the building is very light, and the convenience and safety to workers of the whole plant is most noticeable. The current is generated by a 600 horse power dynamo, driven direct by a three crank condensing engine. Some of the machinery is 350 yards from the engine. A tunnel 350 yards in length, under the factory floor, has been constructed for the conveyance of the conductors, and branch wires are taken from these to the 50 motors, which vary from 5 to 40 horse power each. Owing to the low voltage used (180) there is absolutely no danger to the operatives.

"'The lighting of the place is most complete, the greater part being carried out on the inverted arc principle, which is so perfect that there is an entire absence of shadow.'

"In conversation with Mr. Bedson I learned that though the initial cost of the plant was much greater yet he had not the slightest fear of not having an early recompense, and instanced two small factories, one steam driven, the other electrically driven, in Belgium, in which the cost of producing rifles was about 30 per cent. less in the factory electrically driven. 'But,' said Mr. Bedson, 'whether it pays us or

The guard is constructed in two parts, working on a cross bar and separately hinged. This bar is attached to an upright support screwed to the bench and slotted, thus allowing the bar to be raised or lowered as may be desired, and fixed in position by a set screw.

It is made of strong wirework and of as large a mesh as consistent with its use, it being essential that the workman should freely see his saw, and not be hindered in his operations by doubt or hesitation arising from the use of any other material which would hide it from his view.

Its working is rendered easy of understanding by the accompanying illustration, which shows it as fitted up upon a "drag" bench, but the special details of the bench are omitted to avoid obscuring the guard.

A "lift" hangs in front, suspended from a bar passing over the "fence," and carried across to the back of the bench, and being acted upon by the advancing wood, causes its contact underneath a short foot in front of the "advance" guard, and so raises it up to any height required, the guard dropping back into protecting position immediately the wood has passed onwards from underneath it.

For smaller saws and where the wood is never more than a few inches in thickness, a different form of lift can be attached permanently to the front of the guard, which it lifts by the contact of the wood.

Where preferred, the short chains attached to the guards can be hitched up to the catch above, and so hold them in fixed position at moderate height, the wood passing under without the use of the lift or any automatic action, the saw being still under protection.

The "rear" guard is always raised by the wood acting upon the tin plate underneath it, and drops immediately it has gone from under it.

The wire screen can be made lower than shown in the illustration, if desired, and so obviate any necessity for changing guards to suit different sized saws.

Balance weights, springs, or rubber stops can be attached to ease the drop of the guards, and a small finger guard can be substituted for the short foot in front.

George Seaborn Parkinson (Patentee), Leinster Lodge, 889, Fulham Road, London.

Mr. Hilditch, H.M. Inspector for North Wales, reports that in his district:—

"The fencing on the whole is in a fairly satisfactory state. In places where I have been enabled to make second visits, I find that my suggestions have been mostly carried out. One thing I notice in the textile factories, that very few of the carding engines are fitted with belt forks, or shifters. An accident, which might have been attended with serious results, was due to this want or defect. A lad attempted to push the belt on to the fast pulley by hand, the belt catching his sleeve pulled him around the pulley. Fortunately the belt was not very tight and the lad escaped with only a slight laceration and bruise on the arm.

"The firm have promised to fit all their carding engines with a proper shifter forthwith.

"I enclose a rough sketch of kind proposed to be fitted, which I think is very compact and neat.

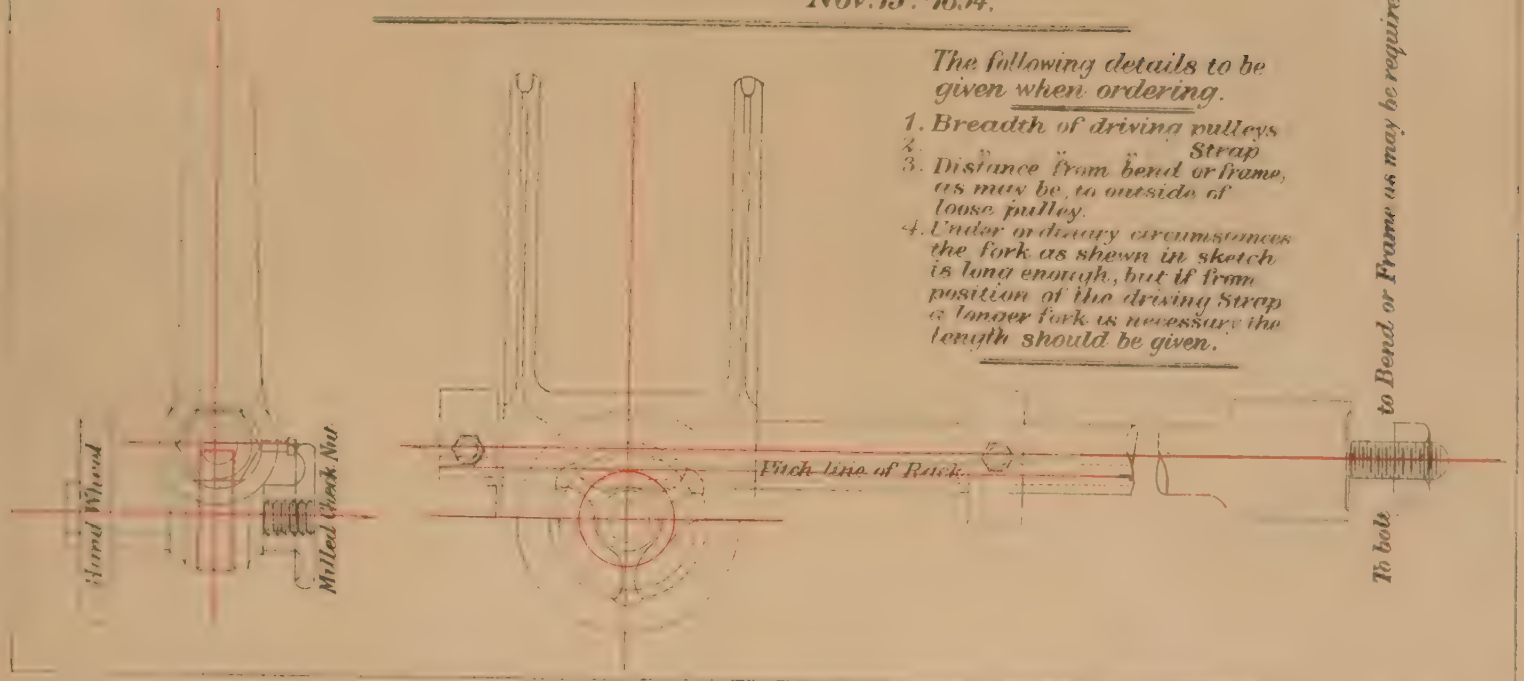
"A number of accidents in the district occur at brick presses. Most of the machines are of rather an old-fashioned type, and have no automatic feeding arm. The attendant has to take hold of the brick and drop it into the mould, and another takes it off after being pressed.

IMPROVED RACK BAR STRAP GUIDE MOTION.

FOR 4" BELT.

Messrs Platt Bros. Oldham. Makers.

Nov. 13th 1894.



The following details to be given when ordering.

1. *Breadth of driving pulleys*
2. *" " Strap*
3. *Distance from bend or frame, as may be, to outside of loose pulley.*
4. *Under ordinary circumstances the fork as shewn in sketch is long enough, but if from position of the driving Strap a longer fork is necessary the length should be given.*

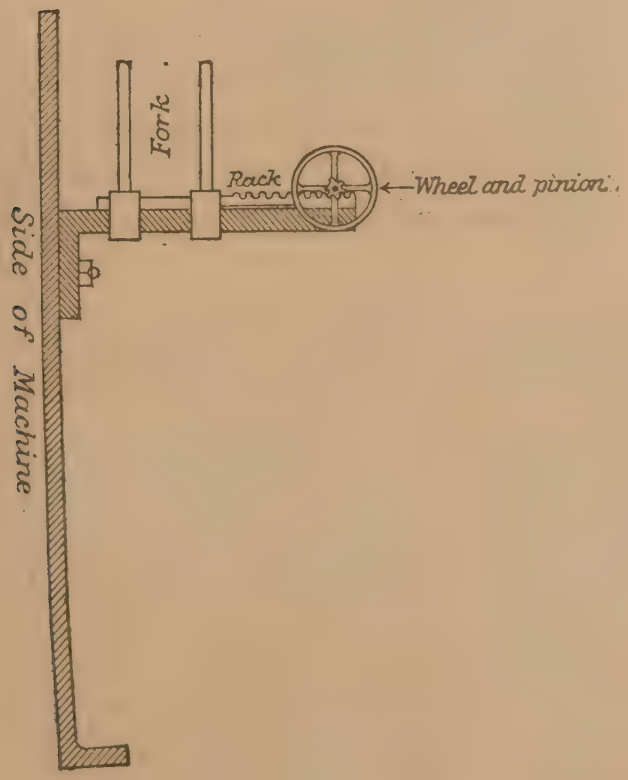
Wyman & Sons, Ltd Lith 7020 4 90.

The hands during both these operations are always under the plunger. A little want of attention often resulting in the loss of a few fingers.

"I have endeavoured to persuade some of the manufacturers to fit a feeding arm to the present machines, but so far I have seen no attempt at it.

"I might venture to suggest that in any further factory legislation, section 5, 1891, should be extended so as to include the fencing and lighting of dangerous places, and also to give power to an inspector —where he observes any defective machinery which owing to such defects might be dangerous—to order such measures to be taken as may be necessary for the safe working of such machinery."

Mr. Hilditch also sends the accompanying drawing of an improved belt fork for carding engines; he considers it is better than any he has seen.



Rough sketch of belt shifter for carding engines, &c. A small pinion fixed on the hand wheel spindle gears into a racked bar connected to fork. On turning the hand wheel to the right or left, the fork moves the belt from fast to loose pulley or *vice versâ*.

Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector for Ashton-under-Lyne, remarks:—

"In textile machinery in consequence of the large number of wheels and pinions and complicated movements, there must necessarily always be a large number of accidents, and in a very large number of instances the accidents are not caused through the want of fencing, but rather through carelessness and inattention on the part of the worker. As the workpeople are chiefly paid by the 'piece' a great amount of cleaning is done while the machine is running, which is obviously unsafe, and ought to be stopped. I was glad to see in the proposed new Factory Bill that young persons and women, as well as children, were to be prohibited from cleaning machinery in motion, and I hope this will be introduced in any new Bill.

"The number of accidents reported to me during the past year are 393, including 10 fatal accidents.

"Taking the fatal accidents first, these are as follows:—

2 men killed by hoists.
1 child crushed between fixed and traversing part of mule.
2 men died from inhaling noxious fumes.
2 men killed by being run over, or caught between, railway waggons.
1 man killed by being carried over shaft by means of strap hanging loosely on shaft.
1 man killed by girders, &c., falling on him by 'swerving' of raising tackle.
1 child died from meningitis, resulting from knocking head on loom roller.

10

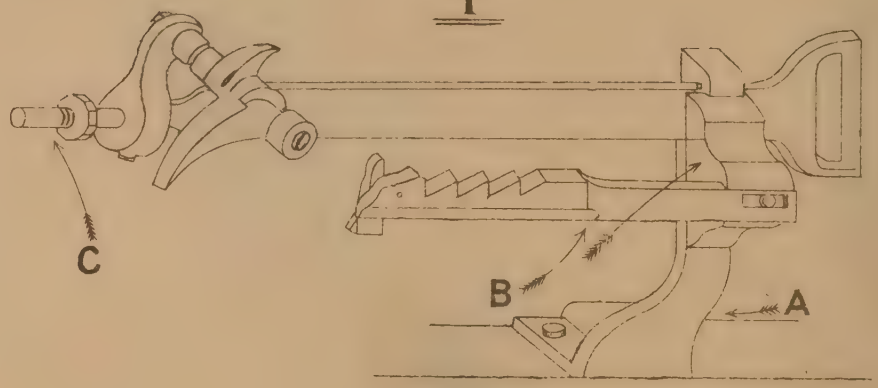
"In the case of the two men killed by hoists, one fell down, and the other had a fit and his head was crushed while the hoist was ascending, as on account of his unconscious condition, he could not stop the upward motion.

"The two men who were poisoned by inhaling noxious fumes, were employed at a paper enamelling works. In these works, tin chloride was made to put a metallic tin finish on some papers. The tin chloride is made by acting upon granulated tin with hydrochloric acid, hydrogen gas being given off The above two men and four or five others, at intervals of about two days for about a week, charged the jars containing the tin, with hydrochloric acid, and immediately afterwards were seized with violent pains and were very ill, with the result that two men died, and the others nearly so. This process has been carried on in this manner for about 30 years, with no accident before. Attention was called to the hydrochloric acid, as this deplorable result was confined to one delivery which had just been made to the works, and upon analysis, it was found to contain a large percentage of arsenic, this had combined with the hydrogen given off, forming arsenurretted hydrogen, which is deadly poisonous, in fact one of the men who nearly died, had not had five minutes exposure to the fumes. It appears that all commercial hydrochloric acid contains arsenic, varying in amount according to the iron pyrites used in the manufacture. An amount not exceeding ·13 to ·15 per cent. appears to be safe, at any rate this proportion has existed in previous deliveries without any ill effects, but this special delivery contained about ·37 to ·38 per cent., or nearly three times as much. As a safeguard in future, the makers of the hydrochloric acid

MESSRS WHITEHEAD, GREAVES & DALTON'S IMPROVEMENT FOR STOP RODS ON MULES.

Patent No. 15134.

1



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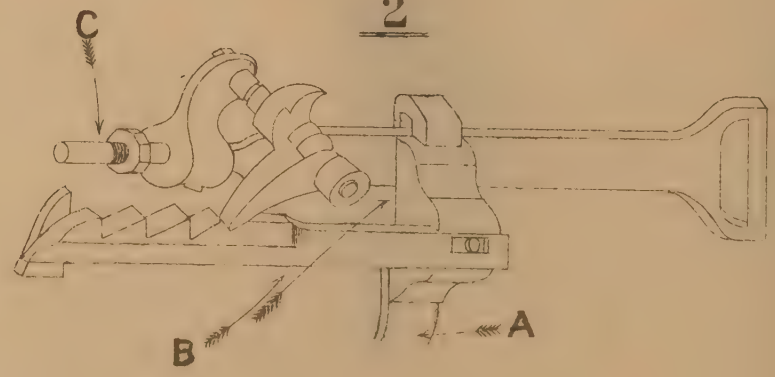

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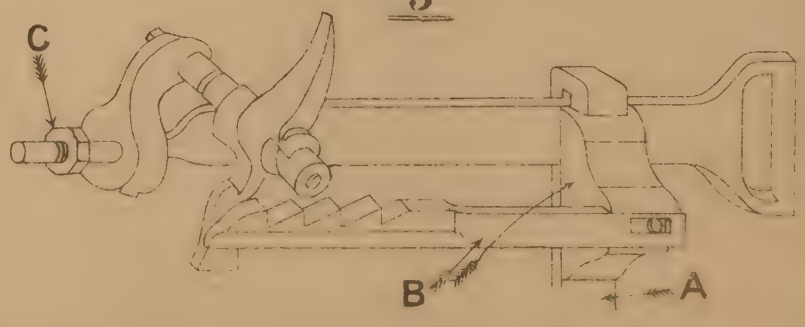

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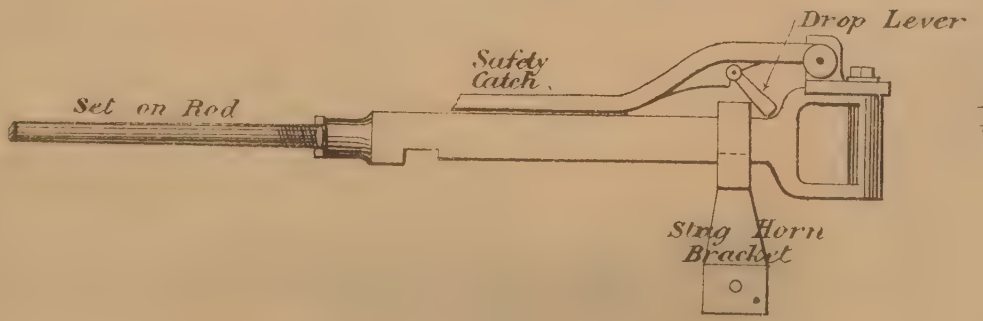
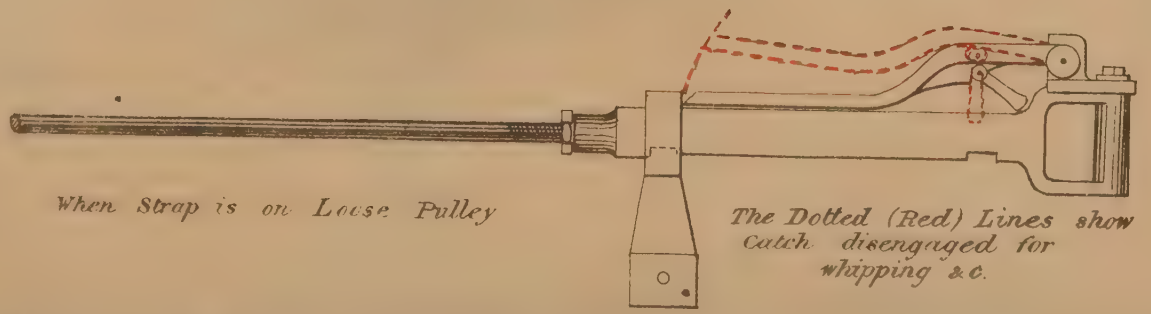
SAFETY CATCH FOR MULE.

PROTECTED Nº 8789

MAY 1894.



Position when Strap is on Fast Pulley.



When Strap is on Loose Pulley

The Dotted (Red) Lines show Catch disengaged for whipping &c.

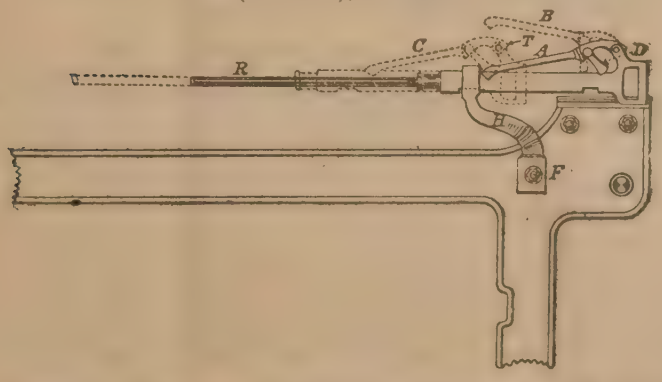
Patentee Jos Jones 7 Crawford Terrace Ashton under Lyne.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Lith. 7020. 4.95.

will guarantee that it shall not contain more than a certain amount of arsenic—an amount about equal to previous ordinary deliveries—and the men engaged in the process of making this tin chloride will wear respirators; and they will also charge the jars by means of a 'spout' about six feet long, so there will now be no necessity to ever have their heads in the fumes.

"The little boy who was killed, was cleaning between the fixed and traversing part of the mule, while it was stopped, when either from carelessness on the minder's part, or the mule commencing to work, through the strap gradually working on to the 'fast pulley' by means of the shaking of the machinery or other causes, he was crushed between the mule carriage and the roller beam. This class of accident is quite preventible and ought never to occur. If the minder would stop his carriage as it is coming outwards, that is before it has completed its 'stretch,' or 'backed off,' even if the mule did 'set on,' it would give any one time to get clear away, for the mule would have to complete about another foot of its stretch, and would also have to stop two or three seconds more while 'backing off,' before the carriage commenced to move inwards. But the minder often stops the carriage when the mule has 'backed off,' and is moving inwards, so that if by any means the mule should commence working, there is scarcely any chance whatever, for any one to escape, who should happen to be inside the carriage. To prevent the possibility of the mule commencing work by the gradual working of the strap on to the fast pulleys, two '*patent stop catches*' have been invented in Ashton, one by Mr. Jones, 7, Crawford Terrace, Ashton, and the other by Messrs. Whitehead, Greaves, and Dalton, 5, Stamford Street, Ashton. I have pleasure in forwarding descriptions and sketches of these two inventions, each of which is very simple and positive in its actions."

Jones' Improved Safety Catch for Mules.
(Protected), No. 8789.



Briefly put, "This safety catch is a combination of catch and drop "lever."

To the headstock frame F is bolted the horn bracket H, carrying the set-on rod R, to the handle of which is cast on (or bolted to) a projection, to which one end of the catch A is pivoted; the other or free end, as seen in sketch, lies on the rod directly in front of the boss of H, when the mule is stopped and the strap is on the loose pulley.

B shows the safety catch disengaged as required for *whipping cop bottoms*. The drop lever D falls down, supports and elevates the free end of catch, permitting the quick on and off movement of the strap necessary for whipping. D is *knocked back* in the act of setting-on, by contact with H, before the strap gets on the fast pulley, again bringing the safety catch to its proper position for the next stoppage. As in the dotted outline, C represents it when the strap is on fast pulley. The tail T stops it from being thrown right *over*. The mule cannot be re-started by shake or *vibration*, as sometimes happens. Many of the notches become *worn* or *rounded*, and being all we depend upon to retain the strap, prove often to be a trap before the defect is discovered, as in passing the headstock, or in reaching over, the set-on rod is disturbed, allowing the strap to work on to the fast pulley, endangering the life or limb of overlooker, mechanic, or attendant engaged either doing a repair or in cleaning down, during which time most accidents occur. *Who* cannot readily call to mind at least a hair's breadth escape, if not an injury, directly caused at or by defective set-on gear ?

Being perfectly automatic, an accident with my safety-catch applied is *impossible*. The minder has only to lift it up a few inches, *it does the rest itself*, adjusting and re-setting as the strap travels on to the loose pulley.

My safety catch will *hold* the mule wherever stopped with *certainty*.

It is *simple*, and not in the minder's way.

It *cannot be* permanently disengaged, and being *self-acting* can always be relied upon for *positive* action.

Can be applied to any make of mule.

In ordering it is necessary only to name *maker* and length of traverse.

Description of Messrs. Whitehead, Greaves & Co.'s Improvement.

Particulars and Advantages.

Anyone with a knowledge of the self-acting mule must be aware that the present method of stopping the mule is both defective and dangerous, especially to minders and their piecers, as evidenced by the number of accidents which take place.

To make such accidents an impossibility is the object of an appliance which we have "protected," and which we call "an improvement for "stop rods on mules."

A description of it will best explain its working, and the advantages we claim for it.

A is the bracket which carries the setting-on rod. B is a clip and rack which is attached to bracket A. On the rod C is a stud and catch with a notched collar for adjusting or setting of said catch. At one end rack B is a projection which, coming in contact with tail end of catch on C, puts it in position again after it has been turned over for whipping, &c.

When the mule is on, as shown in sketch 1, the catch is some little distance from rack B, but, as the mule is pulled off, it travels over rack and locks itself in the teeth, and, if the rod is not pulled "home," it is prevented from working back by the action of the catch and rack.

No. 2 shows it when locked, and No. 3 the automatic working of it.

Instead of being an annoyance to the minder it is a great advantage to him, as it gives a differential or slow speed, which is very desirable for pasting and winding-on purposes.

It can be taken out of action for whipping, but the moment the rod is set on it makes itself operative.

They are *simple* and *positive*, and, being perfectly automatic, can always be depended on.

They can be applied in three minutes, and can be adapted to all makes of mules.

Mr. Ashworth continues :—

"In the non-fatal accidents, there are three only which are serious and call for comment. Each of these accidents has resulted in the loss of the whole of the right hand. Two of these were caused by the men getting their hands caught between the cover and the cylinder of a 'cotton carding engine.' In a modern revolving flat carding engine the cylinder is covered up, but for purposes of grinding, a portion of the cover is pulled over leaving the cylinder bare. Often, unfortunately, by means of the shaking of the machinery this portion of the cover is liable to fall away without being pulled, and so the man, not seeing the cylinder is uncovered, may have his hand caught between the cover and the cylinder while he is clearing away the 'strips.'

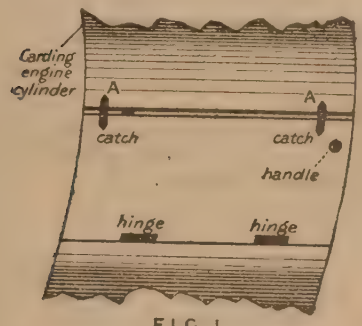


FIG. 1.

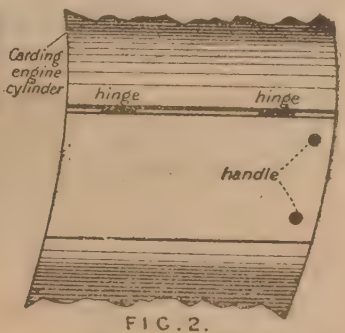


FIG. 2.

"Catches or buttons AA should be provided as in the above rough sketches, to fasten the plate of it be hinged at the bottom as in Fig. 1 and so falls downwards; or, as in Fig. 2, the plate should be hinged at the top, it has then to be lifted up. With either of the above precautions the danger of accident would be much lessened.

"In the third case, in lubricating a fan the man slipped and his hand was cut off at the wrist by the revolving blades. I now have all fans protected by a cover of stout wire netting with a coarse mesh, strong enough to resist pressure if any one should fall or lean on it, but yet not fine enough to become 'choked' and so interfere with the draught.

"*Shuttleguards* have been put on looms very extensively in the mills in this district during the past year, and there are now only three or four mills where they are not yet put on. I have no doubt these all will have them on in a little while."

Mr. D. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for Stockport, reports :—

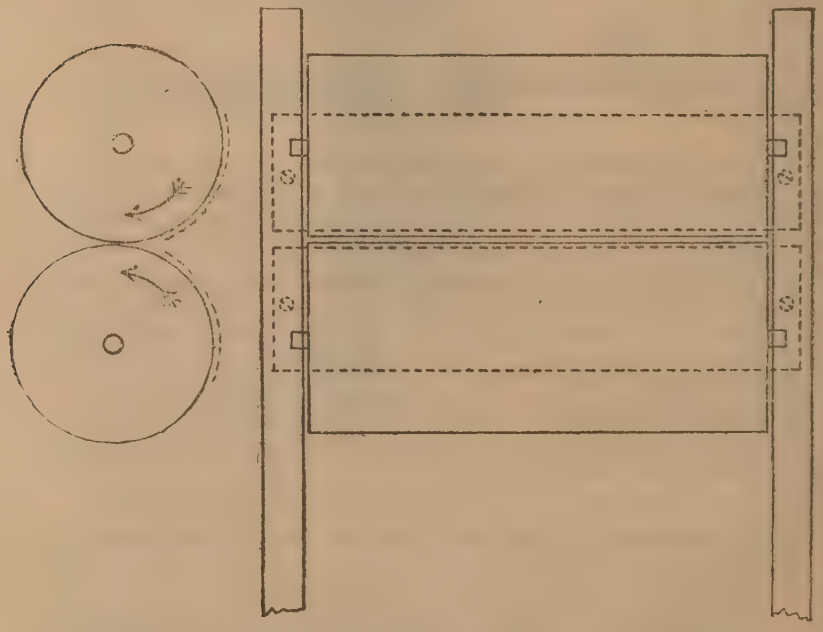
"Notwithstanding the improved and better protected machines in all factories, the number of accidents are still excessively high, 293 accidents (including eight fatal) being recorded for the present year. A large number of these accidents are registered against women and young persons through cleaning machinery in motion; and although in numerous cases only bruises or contusions have resulted, amputation of

the hand or part of the hand has been necessary in several cases; the machinery in our cotton and woollen mills being of such a complicated character, and so strong and rapid in its motion, it is a constant danger to the operatives when cleaning (far more so in my opinion than ordinary mill gearing), and I should be glad to see it placed under the same restrictions as mill gearing.

"Two cases of fencing revolving rollers have come under my notice during the past year, the first is a mechanical "Ironer" made by a Belfast firm, the machine which is presumably adopted for ironing linen goods, handkerchiefs, &c., principally consists of a rotating table under neath a revolving roller, nothing on the machine prevented the operators hands being drawn in between the powerful roller and table, I suggested that an iron bar should be fixed with brackets on the frame, and stretch across in front of the roller, about half inch higher than the table, by this means the operator could not get her hands beyond the bar, still the linen would be passed as before between the table and roller.

"The above is a rough sketch of the guard which is drawn in dotted lines.

"The second case of fencing revolving iron rollers, occurred where the machine is used for pressing albuminoid animal matter into thin sheets, as females were constantly passing these sheets through the machine, the following guard was considered necessary.



"The above guard, which is drawn in dotted lines, is made of tin, and fastened on the standard of the frame.

"Considering the thousands of accidents which occur each year in factories, it is important that the 'first aid,' as taught under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, should be appreciated and taken up by factory employees. I have only knowledge of one works in my district where suitable interest is manifested, viz., the London and North-Western Railway Works at Crewe. In each department of their extensive works a notice board containing the names of all persons capable of rendering 'first aid' is affixed in a prominent position, this is found of great value not only for the injured, but it prevents any alarm or confusion, that often ensues, when skilled help is lacking. In my opinion this is a subject which should come under the direction and assistance of either the Science and Art Department, or the 'technical departments' of the various county councils. Speaking from experience in establishing a class both last year and this year it is no easy matter to carry on these classes without the monetary and official support of some public organisation, and what is more grand or noble than seeing a man studying at some self sacrifice, in order that at some future time he may be of some value in diminishing the pain, or probably saving the life of his fellow man."

Mr. Graves, H.M. Inspector for Glasgow, observes:—

"I much regret to report what, no doubt, at first glance, will appear a large number of accidents of all sorts. They amount to 548 for the 12 months ending 31st October last. They are made up as follows: 43 fatal; 107 severe (loss of more than two fingers); 334 slight (bruises, lacerations, and part of fingers or toes off); 65 burns. The accidents other than fatal are accounted for as follows:—

Lathes, work-flying, or hand caught	21
Circular saws, wood-flying or hand-slipping in	37
Belts	11
Toothed gearing	23
Shafting	4
Pulleys	2
Spinning and weaving machinery	26
Various parts of engine	5
Rollers of various sorts	10
Cleaning machinery in motion	6
Dough and biscuit brakes	11
Grindstones (mostly work slipping)	12
Shearing and punching machines	11
Wood planing machines	19
Iron planing machines	10
Hoists (falling down or having limbs caught)	8
Printing machines	4
Paper-making machinery	3
Carding machinery	2
Cranes (mostly load slipping)	16
Steam-hammers	7
Brick process	7
Burns, molten metal, escape of steam, &c.	65
Slight accidents in various ways	185
	505
Fatal	43
Total	548

Of the fatal accidents—

Caused by pieces flying from steam-hammers	3
Men caught on overhead shafting while oiling or examining bearings	3
Men falling from ship's deck in to hold	4
Men falling off roofs, walls, or stagings	8
Jibs of cranes falling	3
Man was suffocated in a bran hopper. It is supposed that the rollers choked, and that deceased jumped in to clear them	1
Two steel plates fell from crane slings, and fractured skull	1
Crushed by weights falling	3
A lad in iron mill fell into spur wheel of shears, and was carried up between it and the pinion. Firm prosecuted and fined for failure to fence	1
A man oiling engine fell into wheels, due to his own carelessness	1
Man's legs broken in reversing gear of planing machines	1
A belt under repair wound round shaft, and entangling the deceased drew him round with it	1
A lad in flour mill was caught by a strap and hoist up, and dragged round overhead shaft. No evidence as to how it occurred. Lad supposed to have been putting strap on to pulley	1
An engine-minder in shipbuilding yard crushed in spur and pinion wheels of plate bending rolls. The wheels were fenced. It is supposed that deceased was doing something to wheels which were in a pit; and that someone else started the machine, not knowing that he was there	1
Man riding on top of ascending cage of hoist to oil slides, crushed at top	1
Man crushed by crane	1
A tongs, which deceased was carrying, caught in fly-wheel of bolt machine, and struck him in stomach, died from internal injuries	1
Man while clearing out sludge from tank was overcome by noxious fumes (in November 1893)	1
Man cleaning boiler flue became unconscious, died same day	1
Woman, 65 years of age, fell down hoist in a rag sorting workshop	1
Falling into tanks containing boiling oil	2
Man drowned in tanpit at leather works	1
Girl cleaning machinery, was crushed between mule and pillar; machinery was standing when cleaning was commenced, but another worker started machinery, not knowing that the deceased was where she was	1
Blow-out pipe of boiler burst, and deceased was scalded to death by escaping steam	1
Total	43

"In considering the number of accidents, it is necessary to take into account that this district is composed of the whole of eight counties, and part of one, and includes, besides Glasgow and adjacent burghs, such manufacturing towns as Greenock, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Coatbridge, and Airdrie, all of them centres of shipbuilding or engineering industries, or both.

"In a large number of works more than 1,000 hands are employed, and in several, more than 3,000.

"The large majority of accidents were of such a nature as not to require investigation. Of those investigated, but few were caused by any want of fencing.

"In Glasgow there are 1,890 registered factories, and in the country, 2,203."

Mr. Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector for Walsall, remarks :—

"The enlarged powers conferred upon Inspectors with respect to the fencing of machinery under the amended Act of 1891, has proved of great service, for although many employers willingly carried out suggested alterations, there were others, who standing upon the old definition of 'millgearing,' declined to move and the suggestions were disregarded. I have often to call the attention of managers and foremen, &c. to the displacement of the fencings of machinery and engines. A crank has been oiled, the fencing taken down to do this, and not replaced, or the guards of change wheels of lathes, shaking barrels, and polishing lathe shafts, carelessly set aside leaving the dangerous parts exposed, and thereby inviting accidents. In one case the manager of a large iron works accompanied me during a visit. We went the round of the mill, and found nearly every moveable guard out of its proper place. The great difficulty is to get the workers to understand that any responsibility attaches to them for such neglect and carelessness. The men, as a rule, work by the piece and are anxious to avoid loss of time. This leads to very many accidents. Just lately two attempts have been made to throw off the 'crab' attached to the shaft of iron rolls, without waiting for the engine to be slowed down, serious injuries to the person resulted in both cases. Men are cautioned time after time for their reckless acts when working with or near dangerous machinery, still they persist in wrong doing, thus placing both life and limb in jeopardy. The 'Black County' worker has, I believe, no superior for power of endurance, and willingness to work hard, but I certainly wish he would exercise more care when following his calling. Accidents would then be less plentiful than at present.

"I have again to express my deep regret at the large number of accidents which have taken place during the past year. Last year 239 accidents were reported, as against 256 this year, an increase of 17. Fatal accidents number 12 this year as against 13 last year, a decrease of one. I can report no improvement in the conduct of those working with or near dangerous machinery, the same neglect and heedlessness prevails, and to caution would seem to be useless. I have frequently cautioned workers as to their danger, when watching their loose careless manner at work. Particular attention has been paid to the mounting and running of emery wheels, which are being more extensively used, and any suggestion made by me has been received in the best possible spirit by the employers. In the cases of low running shafts of polishing and bobbing lathes, I have caused fencing to be affixed, only to find at my next visit the greater part missing or partially destroyed, and therefore useless. The missing parts being used (so I am told) to light the fires. All sorts of excuses are offered by the very persons for whose benefit

the guards have been affixed when their attention is called to this wrong doing. Whilst such persons are so blind to their responsiblity to keep the fencing provided in the position it was intended to occupy, I am afraid it is vain to hope for any sensible decrease of accidents likely to cause the loss of either life or limb.

"I append table of accidents (fatal and otherwise), how caused, sex of injured persons, &c."

Year ending October 31st, 1894.

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS, FATAL AND OTHERWISE.

How caused, Machinery, &c.	No.	Fatal Accidents.	No.
Drills and cutters	23	Crushed by iron column	1
Planing machines	6	Blood poisoning following burns	1
Pullies, belts, and shafts	21	Blow by fall of timber	1
Power presses	25	Bursting of emery wheel	1
Circular and band saws	6	Drowned in Sumach vat	1
Cogged wheels	8	Fall through hoist well	1
Burns and scalds	36	Scalded by escape of steam from boiler.	1
Cranes, &c.	3	Falls from scaffolds, &c.	2
Steam hammers	6	Crushed between iron column caused by slipping of crane chain.	1
Iron rolls, &c.	12	Fall of furnace plate	1
Grindstones and emery wheels	3	Blowing out of Tuyere of furnace	1
Lathes	31		
Hoists	2		
Miscellaneous	74		
Total	256	Total	12
Fatal accidents	12		

Total injured and fatal accidents	268
Sex of injured persons—	
Females	29
Males	227
Total	256
Number of accidents investigated	91
" fatal accidents investigated	12
Total	103

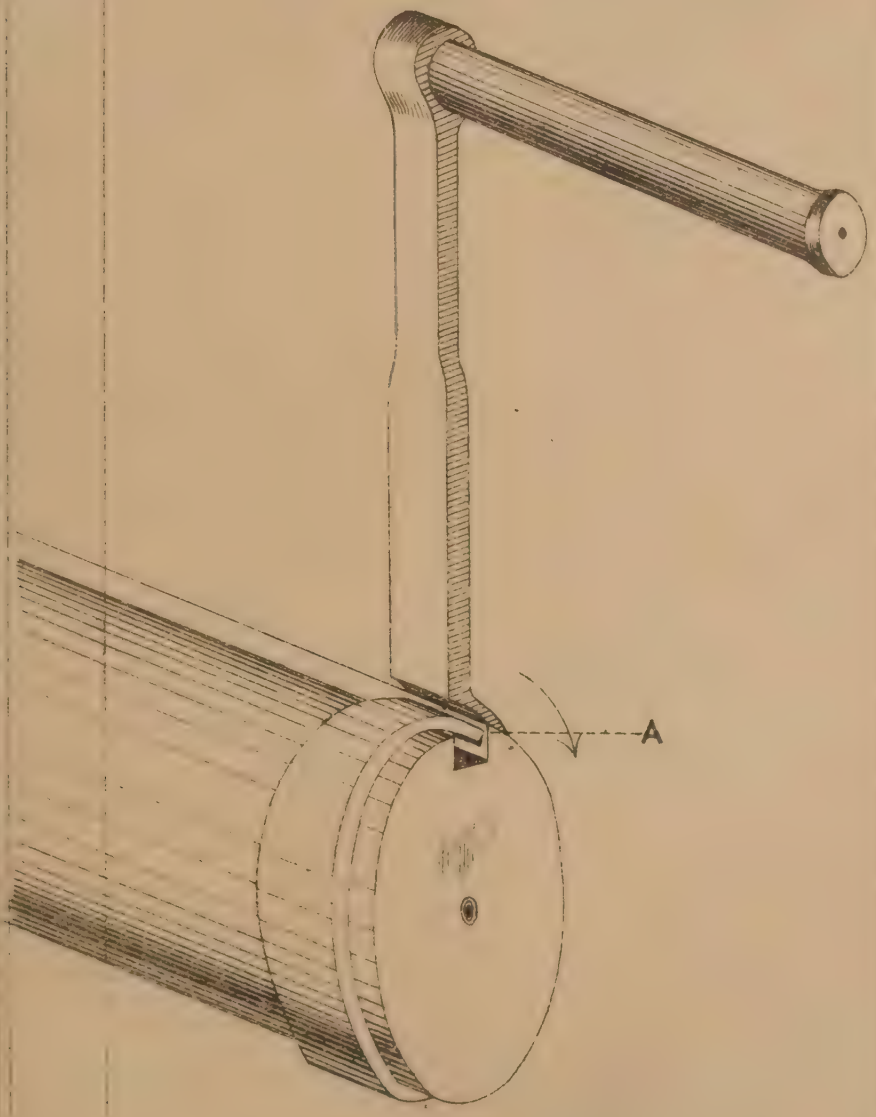
Mr. Edwards, H.M. Inspector for South Wales, forwards two sketches of gas engine handles and observes:—

"Both sketches have been shown to the chief mechanical engineer in the most important engineering works here, and he thought that the first one was the better of the two inasmuch as it was simpler, cheaper, and there was no possibility of its getting out of order, he thought that it was a very good handle.

GAS ENGINE HANDLE (Sketch attached) No. 1.

"The attached sketch illustrates a very simple form of gas engine handle for starting gas engines, the use of which will enable sec. 5 of the Act, 1878, *i.e.*, 'That the fly-wheels of all gas engines shall be securely guarded,' to be satisfactorily complied with.

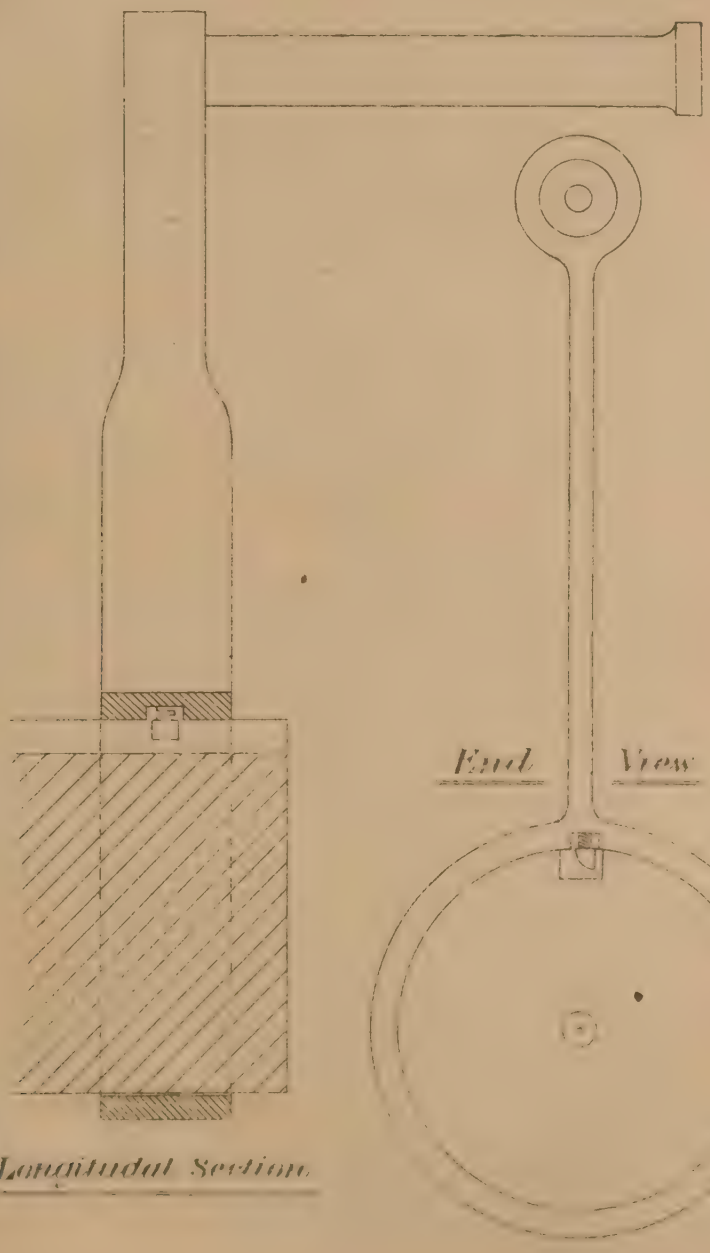
GAS ENGINE HANDLE Nº1



T. O Edwards Cardiff Oct 1894

Wyman & Sons, Lt. Lith. 7020 J 95

Gas Engine Handle No. 2



T. O. Edwards Oct 1894

"The fly-wheel can be securely covered in allowing the end of the shaft to project a few inches beyond the guard, and when the engine is running a cap can be placed over the shaft end, thereby affording complete security.

"The collar which fits on the shaft is bent in a little at the end in order to catch the key-way as shown at (A) in the sketch; it is at the same time made large enough to allow the shaft to revolve inside the bent end, leaving the handle stationary in the hand for slipping off, once the fly-wheel has gained the necessary impetus.

"The handle being so simple and as it can easily be made by any ordinary mechanic at the cost of a few shillings, I have been able to induce occupiers to have them made so that there are several of them in use in this district, all of which have proved satisfactory. I first saw it used by the occupier of a Cardiff factory bakehouse, who informed me that he had used it for some considerable time.

GAS ENGINE HANDLE (Sketch attached) No. 2.

The attached sketch illustrates another gas engine handle used in this district, which allows the fly-wheel to be securely guarded as described previously.

"The collar of the handle is provided with a spring stud which catches in the key-way of the shaft, the stud being rounded off one side so that when the shaft has gained its impetus the other edge of the key-way forces the stud back into the collar, allowing the handle to remain stationary in the hand for slipping off."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, observes:—

"There have been so many suggestions for fencing of machinery made of late years and so many diagrams of such plans given in recent annual reports of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories that I am loath to add to them, but as a simple and inexpensive guard to cog-wheels I have found a disc of metal fixed on the outside of one of the wheels and revolving with it is one of the best. I have had it applied to the gearing of cranes in foundries as well as to the side wheels of small machines and it has been much approved of, and I am convinced that the first manufacturing mechanical engineer who turns out his machines with all dangerous parts made safe will reap his reward in increased business, but I find machine makers if they do attempt this generally put a guard which will appear ornamental, occasionally leading to an accident instead of averting one. Such was the case where an iron cover to the cog-wheels of an ink-mixing machine had been fixed by the maker, this cover had an opening left near some small cog-wheels presumably for ornament, and it led to an accident, whereas two old machines whose cog-wheels had been covered by pieces of plain sheet iron had worked for years without an accident.

"I have found that in small shops where a few polishing and grinding wheels are used in the metal, pearl, and such like trades, where much dust is generated, and where, if a fan were insisted on, it would cost the tenant a sum out of all proportion to his earnings, that a hooded box fixed at the back of the wheel to catch the dust is efficacious, the current caused by the revolving wheel being sufficient to throw the dust into the box.

"The fatal accident through a circular saw which occurred in my district was caused by one side of the plank which had been cut being moved by the sawyer on to the back of the saw and there caught by the teeth of it and hurled against his stomach. As the saw had no guard I

recommended Mr. Lakeman's, and gave a drawing of it, but it was declared unsuitable to the work, however, the occupier consented to fix a piece of metal on the bench at the back of the saw and of the thickness of the saw itself, so that the wood would pass it and yet it would not prevent the wood being caught by the teeth of the saw at the back, and it seems to me a simple expedient and would prevent such an accident as I have described.

"The fatal accidents in my district during the year have been six, as against the same number the previous year, as follows :—

"One from fall of earth in brickyard.
"One from fall on a ladder.
"One from explosion of charge of powder in clay pit.
"One from breaking of a chain and fall of the block of tackle
"One from spindle of metal rolls, and
"One from circular saw.

"The number of non-fatal accidents have been 122 as against 103 in the previous year.

"Amongst useful inventions which have come recently to my notice, I may mention Nuttall's patent rag cutter. Where with the usual circular revolving cutters there has been only partial success hitherto in getting rid of the dust, notwithstanding the use of fans, Nuttall's patent cuts the rags by means of two knives as in a paper guillotine machine, but cutting one after another at right angles, and the rags, however dusty, thus treated, do not give off any perceptible dust, and so rendering the use of fans unnecessary.

"Another apparently useful invention which is likely to conduce to the health and comfort of manufacturing towns is Elliot's smoke annihilator which has been recently erected at the mint here, a factory which has had great difficulties to contend with to abate the nuisance caused by smoke. The smoke is treated with water or washed before it is permitted to escape into the stack from which it issues as a vapour with its sooty particles extracted. The liquid which flows from the washing chamber I am told consists of about 80 per cent. of pure carbon, which, as a bye-product, may be of considerable value."

Mr. Dodgson, H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, reports :—

"The adoption of a shield for brick presses (as described and illustrated in your report for the previous year), I have found to be very serviceable, and the great reduction of accidents reported this year from occupiers of brick factories is, I think, largely to be attributed to the use of this fence."

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector for Leeds, reports :—

"There appears to be an increase of about 57 in my district, but last year's accidents showed a *decrease* of 168 the previous year, so the number reported this year is really less than the average for the last three years. This variation may, in my opinion, be easily accounted for by the different ways in which section 22 of the 1891 Act may be, and in fact has been, to my knowledge, interpreted. I do not believe that there has been an increase in the actual number of accidents which have occurred during the year, and I am satisfied that the fencing of dangerous machinery is on the whole well maintained, and that a very small proportion of the accidents investigated shows any great neglect in fencing.

"Of fatal accidents I am glad to be able to report a reduction from 25 last year to 20 this."

Mr. W. H. Seal, H.M. Inspector for North-East London, observes of the fencing of machinery :—

"*Fencing of Machinery.*—Herein lies one of our most important and best works, and it is pleasing to record the willingness with which employers as a body accede to the requirements of the Factory Acts in this respect. My experience of the North-Eastern Metropolitan District proves that employers generally show a laudable desire to comply with fencing regulations, and even though they may not always agree as to the desirability or necessity for some of the precautions required, the fencings suggested are invariably, if not eagerly, adopted. But the workpeople themselves are often the greatest sinners in this matter, and every inspector could tell of expensive and effective guards for dangerous parts of machinery which have been ignored or ruthlessly put aside by thoughtless and careless workmen. Only recently, at a large cement works, I saw the fencings to the cog-pit (substantially affixed at a previous visit) had been broken down, leaving the cogpit totally exposed, and when I called the manager's attention to it he gave the old explanation, 'one of the workmen had broken it down,' and until employees work with greater co-operation with the factory inspector in this matter the list of accidents will continue to be unnecessarily increased."

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports :—

"I have registered 207 notices of accidents, such as required a report, in addition to a large number of reports, which were sent to me unnecessarily. Of these accidents 11 were fatal, and 28 of a serious character, and they happened to men in 122 cases, to male young persons in 45 cases, to women in 27 cases, and to female young persons in 13 cases. Steam presses and stamps and circular saws were the chief specific machines which were responsible for the minor accidents, the more serious of the latter being caused by shafting, and arising from the very pernicious habit to the danger of which I have so frequently drawn attention of endeavouring to throw bands on to pulleys on high shafting while the latter is in motion.

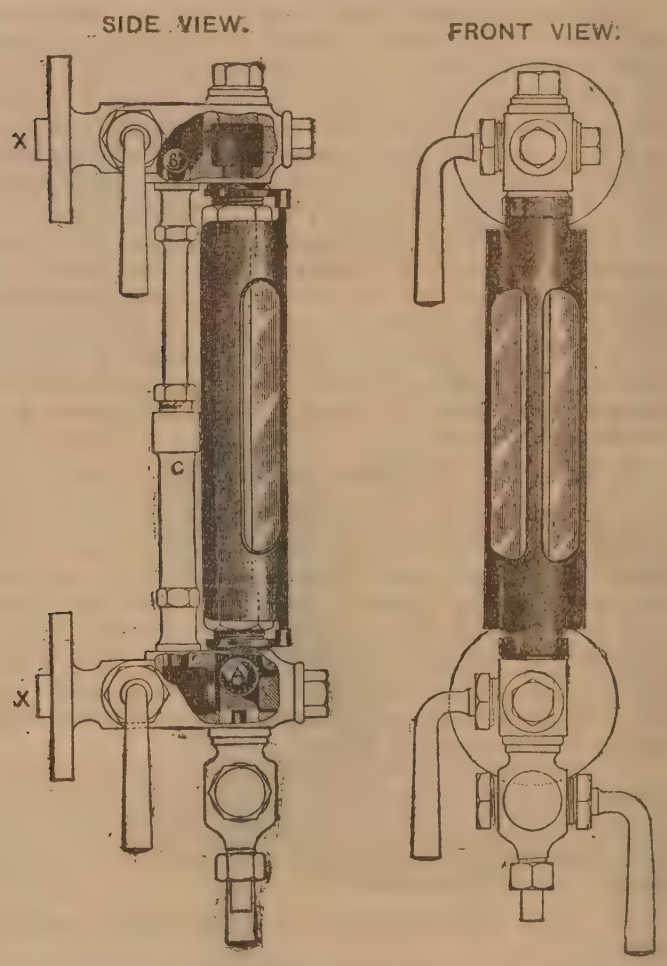
"A fatal accident, resulting in two deaths, was caused by an incompetent engine driver having neglected to maintain the water supply in the boiler. On this occasion the jury recorded their opinion, in which I heartily concur, that persons should require certificates of fitness from some qualified body before being allowed to take charge of a steam-engine in manufacturing premises."

Mr. Prior, H.M. Inspector for Huddersfield, reports as follows :—

"One of the most important inventions which has come under my notice during the past year is Hopkinson's absolute water-gauge and safety shield for water-gauge glasses, patented and made by Messrs. J. Hopkinson & Co., Limited, Britannia Works, Huddersfield.

"Every boiler attendant well knows the danger consequent on the bursting or breaking of a gauge glass, and he is fully aware that should he fortunately escape the scalding from the escaping steam and boiling water, and avoid being struck by the pieces of glass which are scattered around, he has a difficult and dangerous task to perform in closing the cocks and shutting off the escaping steam and water. I confess that it was not without some slight trepidation that I first stood in front of a boiler, under 80 lbs. pressure, to which Messrs. Hopkinson's gauge had

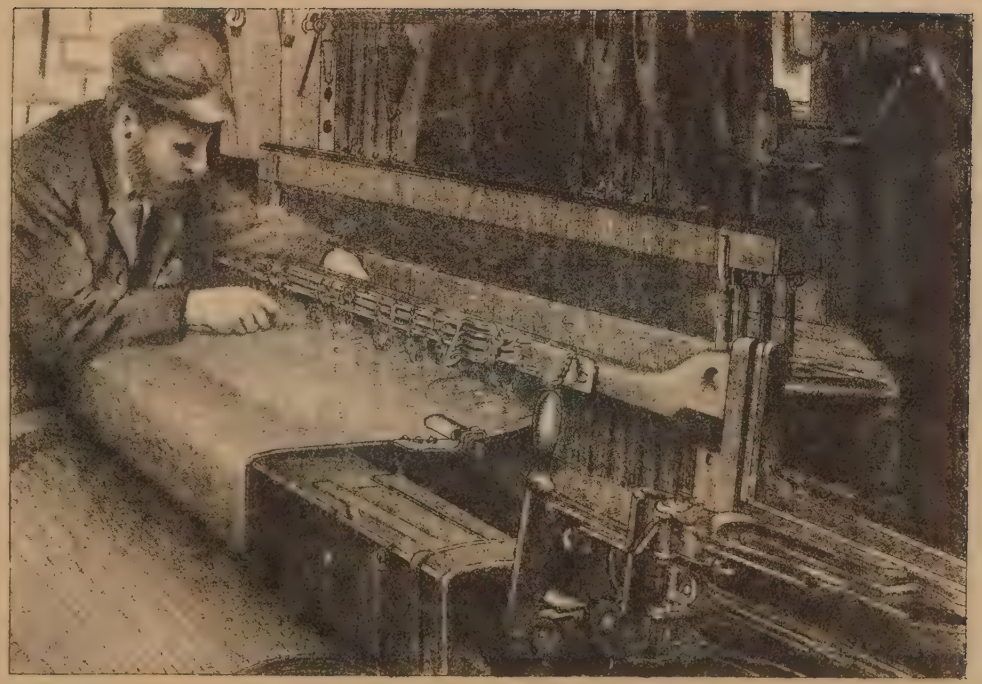
been attached, to see the gauge glass deliberately smashed. It was, however, safely accomplished, with very little escape of steam.



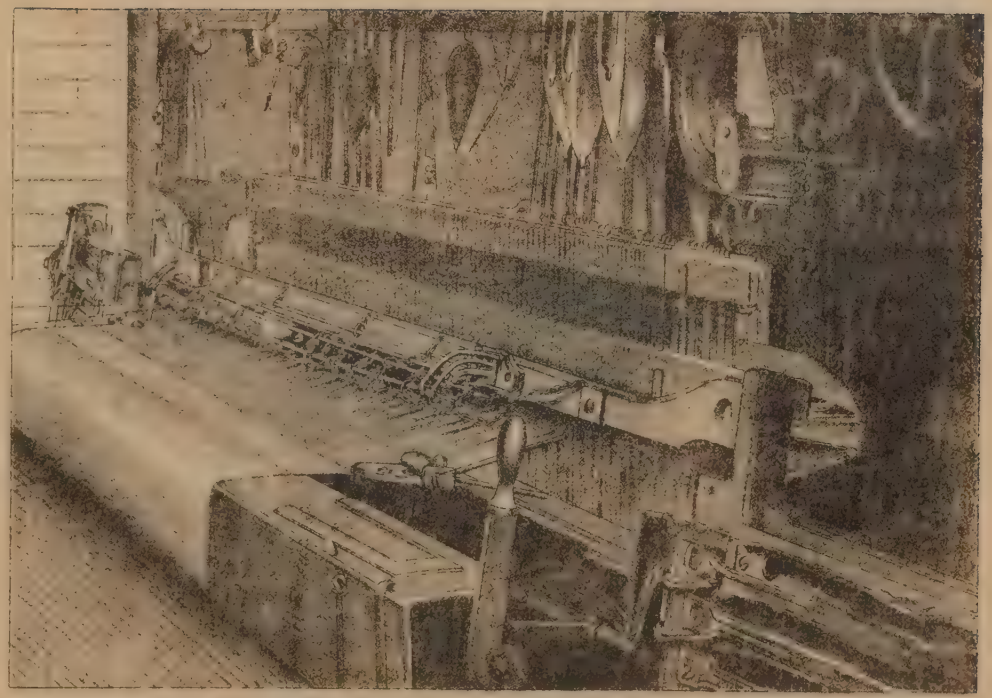
"The action of the gauge, as shown in the accompanying drawing, is that when the glass breaks the water-pressure in the lower arm forces the ball-valve (A) to its seat (as shown in dotted lines) and shuts off the water. Simultaneously the water-pressure in the supplemental tube (C) assisted by the escaping steam in the top arm forces the ball-valve (B) to its seat (as shown in dotted lines) and shuts off the steam.

"The escape of steam and water is thus efficiently stopped, the gauge may be approached with absolute safety, and a new glass inserted.

"Another important advantage claimed for this gauge is that it is the only automatic water gauge which it is impossible to trap, so as to indicate a water level in the gauge glass other than the level of the water in the boiler. This statement is confirmed by an experienced



WILKINSON'S PATENT SHUTTLE-GUARD & SHUTTLE-CATCHER.



WILKINSONS PATENT SHUTTLE-GUARD AND SHUTTLE-CATCHER.

boiler inspector with whom I recently had some conversation. He assured me that he had tested a variety of gauges, and that Hopkinson's is the only one with which by a manipulation of the cocks he cannot produce a false water level.

"Their patent safety shield protects the gauge glass from currents of cold air, and also prevents the boiler attendant from being struck by pieces of flying glass usually scattered about whenever the gauge glass breaks.

"It does not obstruct the view of the water level in the gauge glass, and may be attached to or removed from the gauge almost in an instant.

"The shield consists of a gun metal frame of curved-like form, which rests upon brackets fitted to the gauge, and the windows through which the water level is indicated are flat strips of plate glass held in position by turnbuttons, provision being allowed for expansion, they are not liable to break, and can be removed and replaced quite easily in a minute's time.

"Great improvements have been made during the year in appliances for averting the danger resulting from flying shuttles. The difficulties to be overcome in this task are much greater in my district than in some other textile centres. Guards which answer admirably on narrow looms are altogether inapplicable to wide ones. Bar guards which can be lifted and thrown back on the slay bar, or dropped under it, continually get out of order when applied to wide looms; hence the weavers regard them as a nuisance, hindering the progress of their work, and thus diminishing their earnings. Consequently wing guards have been extensively adopted, but a wing guard gives but a very unreliable protection from the erratic flights of a shuttle. It is therefore with great pleasure that I submit for your notice descriptions of two recently introduced guards which appear to be free from the defects attributed to bar guards when attached to wide looms.

Messrs. Clay, Crowther, and Ramsden's patent shuttle-guard, made by Messrs. Kaye and Schofield, Alma Works, Lockwood, Huddersfield, is a semi-automatic guard, that is, it is thrown into position by the loom when it starts, and pushed back by the weaver when it stops; it neither lifts up nor drops down, but slides laterally or horizontally back out of the weaver's way when a thread has to be tied or adjusted.

"When it is thrown out by the action of the loom it is held in position by a spring, which prevents oscillation through the vibration of the loom. A slight touch of the hand from any part of the loom throws it back out of the way.

"When this guard was first inspected by my colleague Mr. W. A. Beaumont and myself, an objection applicable to all rigid bar guards was raised against it, namely, that it was apt to graze the knuckles of the weaver. To obviate this we suggested to the makers an alteration which they have adopted, so that in the guard's latest form if the front bar accidentally strikes the weaver's hand it momentarily falls back, coming out again into position with the next throw of the loom.

"Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, of the Tan Yard, Milnbridge, Huddersfield, has patented a shuttle-guard and catcher, two photographs of which are herewith forwarded.

"This invention is designed to accomplish what no other guard has attempted; it does not merely keep down the shuttle and prevent its rising, but it also arrests its flight and holds it. The inventor states that with the ordinary bar shuttle guard there is a tendency in the shuttle after striking the bar to rebound and drag itself over the warp, breaking threads and damaging the material, or it might go endways

through the woven fabric, damaging the piece, and delaying the weaver's work. He also claims that this is the only guard which gives complete protection, as with all other bar guards persons passing the loom are liable to be struck by the shuttle on the lower parts of the body.

"The appliance consists of an iron plate screwed to the slay bar, and having fastened to it brackets to receive two L arms or hinges. Along these arms are grooves, each of which sustains a rod constituting the guard. These rods rest in drop sockets at the ends of the grooves to prevent oscillation. To support the rods between the hinges they are at intervals attached by chains to eyelets in the upper edge of the iron plate. Similar chains run from the ends of the rods to the back plate to prevent the shuttle from displacing the rods. The catcher is formed by suspending chains at intervals from the front rod to the bottom edge of the back plate, so that when the shuttle flies it passes between the lower chains and, striking the guard, slides along the rods and ultimately rests on the cross chains, where it is securely held. When the weaver requires to tie or adjust a thread he pushes the front rod back out of the way; a slight pressure causes the hinges to turn, and the rods drop one over the other close to the slay bar. When the loom is started the guard is automatically thrown out into position for catching the flying shuttle. Should the front rod strike the weavers' hands it would slide up the grooves and would not injure him.

"I may say that I have on several occasions seen the shuttle thrown with the guard on, and it has always been caught and securely held.

"When Mr. Beaumont and I first inspected this guard we found it rather wide and cumbrous, and we learned that the brightly polished rods and chains dazzled the eyes of the weavers. At our suggestion it has been reduced in width, and the chains have been darkened. The alterations thus made have, we consider, greatly improved it.

"The inventor states that this guard is applicable to any loom, and that there are no pins or screws in its working parts to become loose and drop out."

Mr. Law, H.M. Inspector for Preston, reports as follows:—

"The worst class of accidents which happen in this district happen in weaving sheds, such as shuttles flying out and hitting the workers—in some cases completely knocking the workers' eye out. When investigating these accidents, I always recommend employers to adopt shuttle-guards, but in reply they nearly always say that the workers themselves would rather work without the guards.

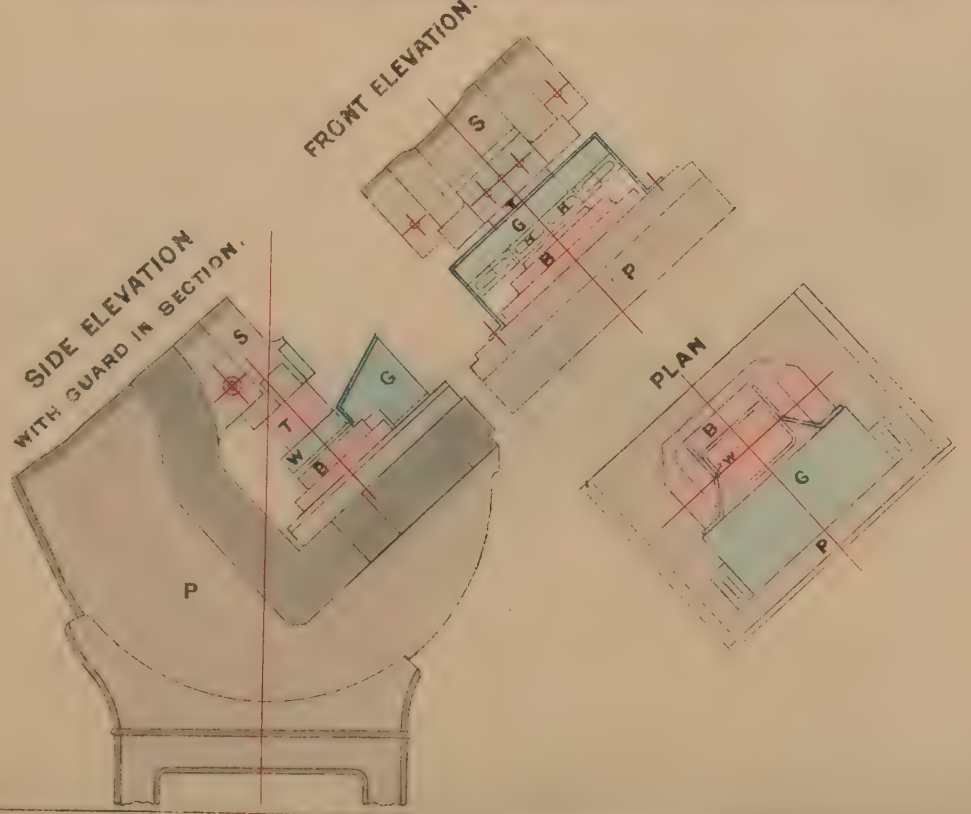
They also state that when guards have been put on looms, the weavers themselves have asked for them to be taken off again, as they are in the way. Another excuse is that there are so many shuttle-guards in the market and none of them perfect, and until a perfect guard is made, they would rather work without them.

"Another class of serious accidents happen from sweeping under looms whilst in motion. The workers' hair catching on Tappet shaft, the consequence being that they have been scalped.

"There have been four fatal accidents with hoists, although the hoists themselves have been fairly well fenced.

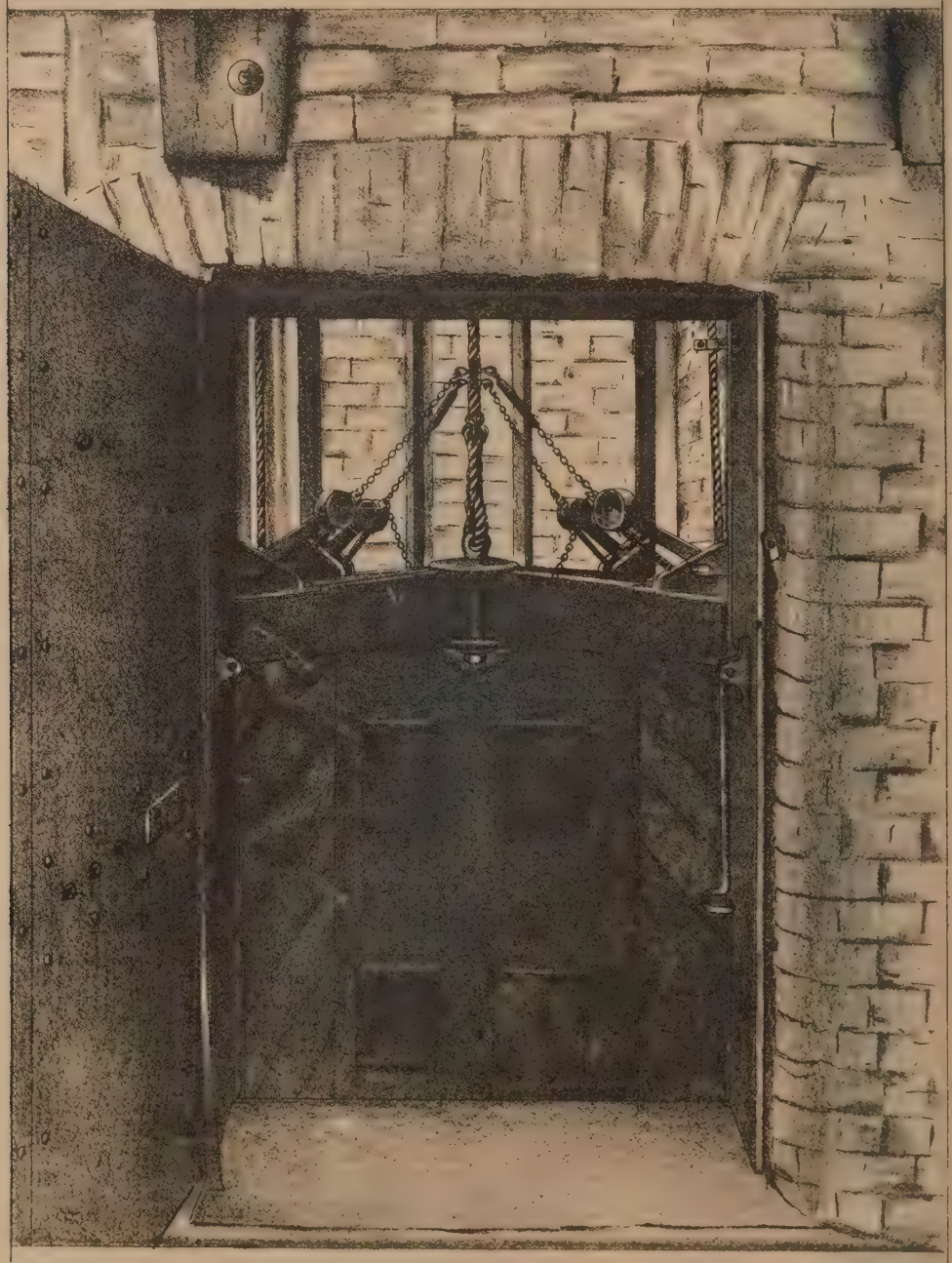
"In one case three men were taking a heavy box up the hoist, when a pedestal broke and allowed the wheels to come out of gear. The cage then commenced to run down. One man attempted to jump out and was caught between the floor of landing and the cross-bar of cage and killed.

PRESS WITH GUARD & DIES IN POSITION.



Wyman & Sons Lt.h Lich 7020.4.95.

Hoist Guard



Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 7028.3 95.

"This accident might have been prevented had safety grips been affixed to the top of cage.

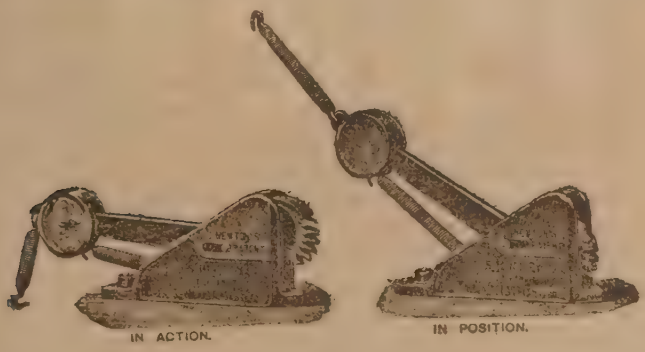
"In my opinion no hoist ought to be allowed to work unless some such grips were affixed to them, so that if anything went wrong with the hoist it could be stopped instantly, and if the rope broke, it would release these grips, which would act themselves and stop the cage from running down.

"The photo I enclose (which was taken at my request) shows the hoist fitted with Newton's patent grips, maker, E. S. Hindley, Bourton, Dorset. In the event of anything going wrong with the hoist, the man in charge has only to give a slight pull at a chain which is attached to the grips, and the hoist is stopped at once. These grips are very good. I have been on hoists fitted with them and seen them tested, and must say that I think very highly of them.

NEWTON'S PATENT SELF-ACTING SAFETY GRIPS.

"These are applicable to almost any existing lift, and can be relied upon to *promptly* arrest and sustain the cage in the event of the chain or rope breaking.

"They can also be used to enable anyone descending the cage to instantly stop its travel at pleasure."



Price 6*l.* 10*s.* per set, Fixing Extra.

LONDON:—11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Mr. Law has forwarded a diagram of press with guard and dies which he received from Messrs. Hudson, Scott, and Sons, Carlisle, and observes:—

"There has been a large number of accidents from these presses which are used for cutting out blocks of tin.

"The workers in almost every case when the tin has not cleared itself after being pressed, having attempted to remove the tin with their hands and there being no guard, have had their fingers caught under the press and cut off.

"The guard is the best I have seen, and I may say that it looks almost impossible for the workers to get hurt, because when working with the guard on, their hands are entirely boxed off from the dangerous part.

"Letter P represents a portion of the press to which the guard G (of wrought iron $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick) is firmly bolted down.

"The sheets of tin are served through an opening $\frac{1}{16}$ in. wide between the guard G and the bottom cutter B, the hands of the operator being entirely covered by the guard, slot holes H allowing the operator to see that the sheets are being properly adjusted to the gauges.

"The side wings W act as a knock-off for the sheets, and also prevent the hands of the operator from getting between the top cutter T and the bottom cutter B behind the guard when the slide S (and with it T) is in position for moving down, on the treadle being pressed by the foot of the operator."

Mr. Crabtree, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports:—

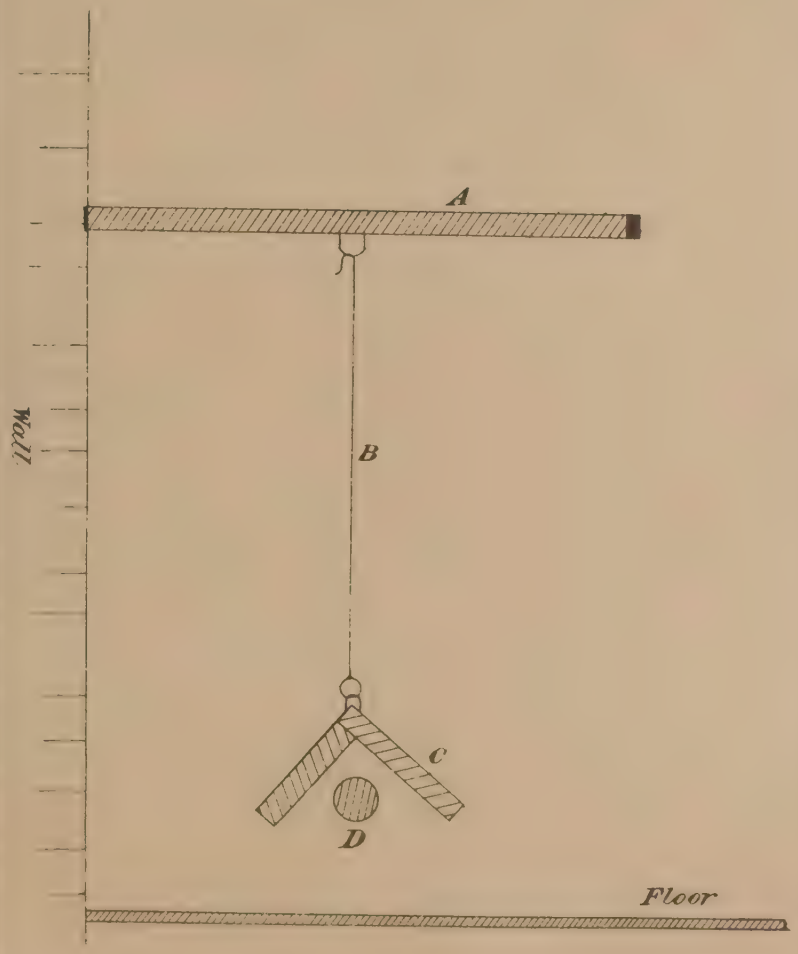
"During the past year it has been my duty, under Mr. Knyvett's direction, to inspect a large number of factories in Birmingham in which shafts within 12 inches of the floor are only too prevalent. Such a position for shafting is not generally necessary and is often a source of positive danger; with little, if any, increased cost, these shafts might be suspended from the ceilings and the workers—often youths and women wearing long aprons—be kept from the dangers to which they are often exposed. Several firms who have recently erected new works or made extensions in old premises have adopted the system of overhead shafting, and from these works shaft accidents are very rare. Particularly in the brass foundry trades are low shafts common, and in order to obviate the dangers attendant on these, Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector, has suggested a form of fence, a sketch of which I enclose, and which has been attended with most beneficial results. Its value lies in its evident simplicity of construction, its effectiveness as a protective from danger, and in its fitness to all shafts under benches irrespective of height or length. I am constantly recommending this form of fence wherever practicable. It will be seen that it is entirely out of the way of the worker; the sides of the trough sufficiently cover the shafting to prevent any working aprons touching it; and in case repairs are needed the fence may be hooked off from the under side of the bench and kept intact. During the year we have investigated accidents which could not possibly have happened if such a form of fence had been used. This leads me to deprecate somewhat strongly the use of horizontal bars or wooden rails as means of protection for several forms of mill gearing. If a bar or rail is to be very effective it must be at a safe distance from the gearing. In very many of the Birmingham polishing shops such a distance is impracticable since the shaft under the bench lies nearly in the same vertical plane as the edge of the bench.

"Two cases of accidents have been reported in Mr. Knyvett's district during the year which will illustrate my contention.

"In each case the accident occurred on what was called 'a fenced shaft.' In each case a girl, wearing long hair untied, put her head over the fencing rail while in the act of retrieving some fallen material, her hair caught on the shaft and serious injury resulted. By covering the top and sides of such shafts accidents of this nature would, I think, be entirely averted.

"Where the 'trough' form of fence appears to be inapplicable, as, for instance, in factories where girls are employed on machines on both sides of the shaft and in close proximity to it, I invariably recommend the entire covering of the shaft so that no part whatever may be exposed. With pulleys and bands we have little difficulty, employers, as a rule,

Sectional drawing of fencing for low horizontal Shaft.



A. Bench
B. Hooked iron wire
C. Trough
D. Shaft.

Wyman & Sons, Ltd., London 7020 4 95

readily attend to these but in a low shaft we have often to deal with an article of treachery.

"In the factories at Redditch and Stratford-on-Avon I find the mill gearing generally very well fenced, and employers are always willing to comply with my suggestions. The chief sources of danger lie in the needle-pointing machines where, fortunately, only men as a rule are employed. The low shafts in connection with these machines are often encased in tubes so that when a workman puts on a strap his contact with the tube merely stops its revolution with the shaft. The grooved stones are well tested before use and carefully fenced when in use so that 'flying' is extremely improbable.

"In Birmingham or in the districts of Redditch, Stratford, and and Studley I seldom find an engine or flywheel which is not effectively guarded.

"During the year I have made special efforts to secure the proper fencing of lathe change-wheels, the mitre-cogs of drills and emery-wheels. Employers have readily attended to the cogs of drills where they have been within six feet of the floor. Change-wheels and em ry-wheels they have not evinced the same readiness to fence. I am repeatedly told that it is useless to fence change-wheels because the wheels have to be altered so often for screw-cutting; I am also told we carry our fencing requirements too far and thus hinder the workman. I pay little heed, however, to these short-sighted expostulations and still insist on fences being supplied and used when the wheels are in motion.

"A recent serious accident at a cycle works in Alcester still encourages me to take every precaution in the interests of workers on lathes. With emery-wheels, which are becoming more and more prevalent in Mr. Knyvett's district, there is a greater difficulty and possibly a greater danger. These emery-wheels often go at a terrific rate and give a vibratory motion to the floor on which they stand. Employers secure the best material in these wheels which are not large, or accidents would be more frequent. The larger wheels are generally guarded by some form of fence but the smaller are still exposed. The chief difficulty lies in the adaptation of a cover to a gradually diminishing wheel. This has been overcome by some employers by the adoption of two metal sectors, one permanently fastened behind the wheel, and another enfolding this and moving on the spindle so as to be brought forward as the wheel lessens. Some of the smaller manufacturers have thought this arrangement too elaborate and have covered the part of the wheel-edge not in use with a rim of steel secured to the bench.

"I am hoping that the large number of circulars which I have sent to firms will materially shorten our chapter of accidents during the current year."

Mr. Parkes, H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, writing on grindstones, observes:—

"During the past 12 months I have investigated a number of grindstone accidents, none of which, happily, have been very serious. At the same time, I would point out that it has simply been a matter of chance that the accidents have not been more serious—the men, luckily, being out of the path of the flying fragments. However much opinions may differ as to the remedy to be applied in attempting to lessen the number of these accidents by guards, fences, &c., I again wish to strongly point out that this grindstone *making* business is carried on (considering its importance) in the most haphazard, loose, and reckless way; in fact, I venture to say there is no other tool, machine, or piece

of mechanism for a workman's use so utterly left to chance as is a grindstone. What are we to think of a system of employment which makes it possible for a workman to be sitting straddle-legged over a ton weight of quickly revolving stone, about which (except for grinding purposes) he knows absolutely nothing as to its power to resist revolution. I have seen and have heard of numbers of new grindstones which have fallen to pieces whilst being rolled into their working positions, the material of which they were composed being too rotten and weak even to stand this slight test of its tenacity. This fact appears to show that any quality of stone, however bad, that will hold itself together until it is fixed in its working position (and does not show a clear crack or fault), will be worked upon with fullest confidence by the only inspector the material has to pass—the grinder himself.

"Then, again, *known* faults in the grindstones are deliberately and skilfully hacked over and concealed by the quarrymen or the grindstone merchants in order to effect their sale and palm them on to the unwary grinder, who possibly suspects nothing until the treacherous material has flown into pieces. He then can see the flaw he might have seen before had it not been tampered with. It is admitted that under the best conditions a grinder is always in danger of losing his life, probably more than any other class of workman, yet there is absolutely no reliable precaution taken to ensure the *best* material of its kind being used by the vast majority of grinders. Some of the large firms, however, invariably send their own grinders to examine and choose suitable stones at the quarry. Where this is done there is a perceptible falling off in the proportion of accidents, compared with those places where little or no care is exercised in selection. This fact seems to show that there is need for some kind of supervision or inspection of this material.

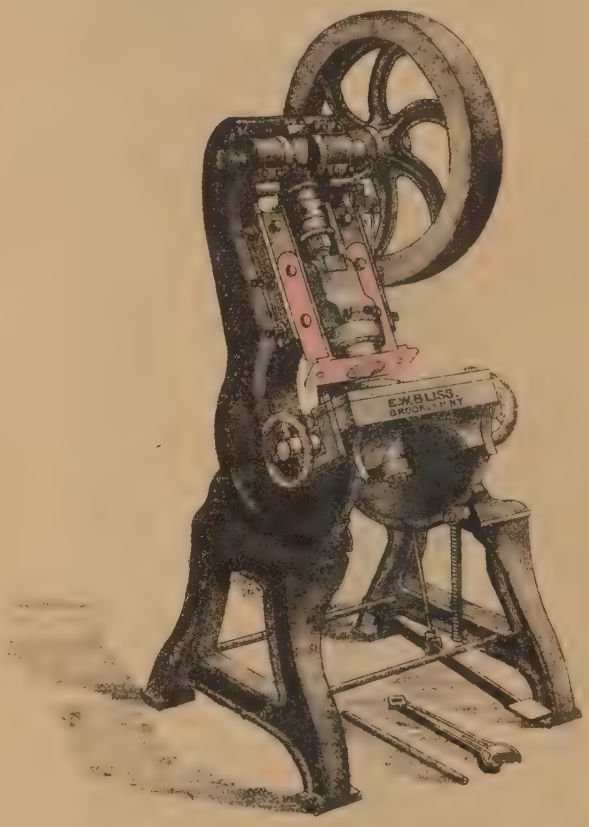
"If it is absolutely necessary to examine and test, as far as possible, all kinds of materials for engineering works, such as wood, stone, steel, iron, &c., &c., in order to secure the best quality, to detect flaws, and improve workmanship, it is surely indispensable that some steps should be taken to prevent a quarry owner from selling any stone but the best and most reliable of its kind for this most dangerous business of grinding. Even if it is impracticable at present for a thorough examination of grindstones to be made, the manufacturers of these dangerous tools should, at least, be required to mark upon them their names and addresses, &c., so that a record may be kept by the Inspector of Factories of breakages that occur. This record, in time, would be a most valuable and practical test of the suitability and quality of the various stones used. This simple act alone would, I believe, make the quarry owners extremely careful in sending out the grindstones, and every care in cutting out of the quarry and in transporting would be used in order to avoid the risk of getting a bad name amongst the grinders and inspectors for unreliable stones. Of course accidents are sometimes due to other causes, such as overspeeding, 'racing,' &c.; but even in such cases it only shows that, in the first instance, the stones were taxed to their utmost, and were without (what is allowed in all properly constructed contrivances) a good margin of safety, seeing that when the speed is increased a little or when a little extra outside force is applied the material, in many cases, flies to pieces. I submit that it is easy to find stone that will, and does stand these extra strains being put upon it, and that quarry owners, like other manufacturers, should be made to feel their responsibility in this most dangerous trade; that they should ascertain if the stone is too rotten to stand turning round, by turning it round; that they should ascertain if the stone is

MESSRS BARRINGER WALLIS & MANNERS

MANSFIELD.

ADJUSTABLE POWER PRESS, Nº42

Scale, ¾ inch to the foot.

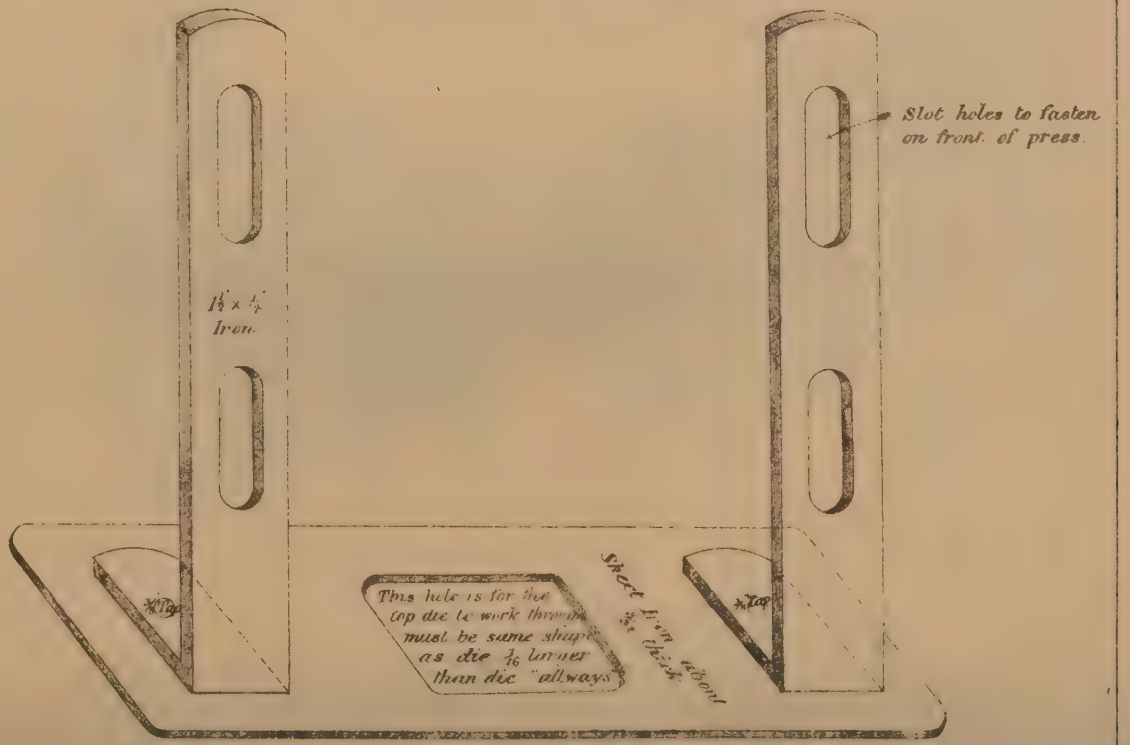


Showing guard fitted.

Wyman & Son. L167020. 4.95.

See page 748

MESSRS BARRINGER WALLIS & MANNERS GUARD FOR CUTTING & SINKING PRESS USED IN TIN-BOX MANUFACTURE.


Slot holes to fasten on front of press.
1½ x ¼ Iron.
This hole is for the top die to work through must be same shape as die 1/16 larger than die "allways"
Sheet Iron about ⅛ thick

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 7020. 4 95.

cracked or faulty by racing or smoothing up the surface and carefully examining it. This obvious duty of the manufacturer is left to the poor grinder, who has surely a right to expect that if he pays out of his scant earnings a reasonable price for a grindstone, that stone should be fit for the purpose for which it is intended and sold, and should have stood a searching test similar to the trial it undergoes when working in the factory.

"I believe in all the cases of accidents I have investigated this last year the stones have broken clean out of the solid, no faults or cracks discernable, and the cause of accident 'unknown.' I am firmly convinced that the cause of these accidents nearly always is rotten, soft, weak material or faults in the stone. These defects can easily be detected by a reasonable test and examination at the quarry, and ought to be carried out by the manufacturer before he is allowed to offer it for sale, like the maker of a steam boiler, a gun, a bridge, or any other contrivance endangering the lives of the people."

Captain Bevan, H.M. Inspector for Nottingham, reports:—

"The Nottingham district has been very free from serious accidents in factories during the last 12 months. Three fatal accidents in Nottingham, one a hoist accident, which might have been prevented had the hoist in question been provided with self-acting doors, such as are made by Barker of Oldham; and one fatal accident at Lincoln, caused by a belt hanging loose on a shaft which was not provided with belt hooks.

"There is great improvement in machinery fencing, machine makers providing necessary safeguards to the unprotected wheels, &c., as a part of the machine; fly-wheels of gas engines and those attached to printing machines are now made in the solid, and self-starters are fixed to many gas engines of greater power; the necessity of secure fencing is now generally admitted by the occupiers of factories, though the operatives themselves are often averse to it. In the country districts I find more difficulty in persuading manufacturers to erect safeguards, and the magistrates loath to convict for absence of such safeguards, as applied to mill gearing, where its provision is compulsory.

"Messrs. Barringer, Wallis, and Manners, of Man-field, have kindly furnished me with a drawing of their guard for cutting and sinking presses used in the manufacture of tin boxes as supplied to the mustard and tobacco manufacturers. This guard has been in use for some years, and, as inquiries have been made about it by some of my colleagues, I think mention of it in your Annual Report will be of advantage. Messrs. Barringer thus explain it: 'The guard and stripper is a simple 'arrangement fixed to the front of a power press, it protects the fingers 'or hand from getting underneath the die, and at the same time it 'strips the shreds off the top die after each blow, thereby diminishing 'the risk to the worker, who would otherwise have to remove the 'shreds with his fingers.'

"I think the guard might be applied to washer machines and others of a like nature, Messrs. Barringer have it fixed to all their presses, of which they have many, and, in consequence, accidents are rare in their works."

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, reports:—

"During the past year ending October 31st, 258 accidents have been reported to me, of these, I regret to say, 25 proved fatal.

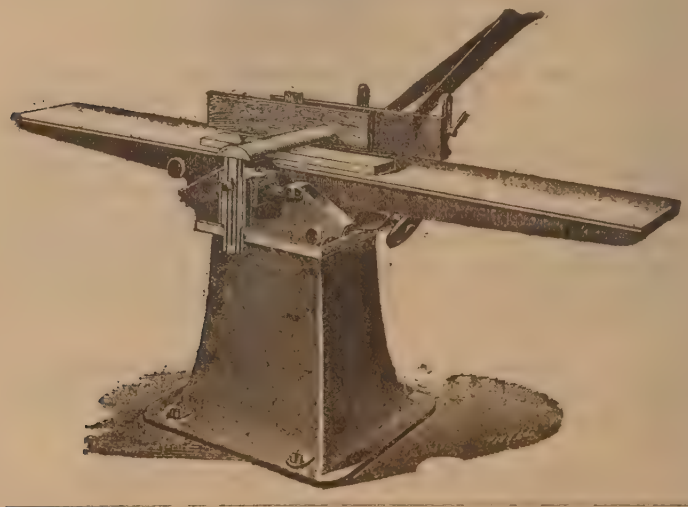
FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Chemical works	6
Potteries	2
Electric works	2
Seed crushing mills	2
Ship yards	2
Sugar factories	3
Brass foundries	1
Bobbin works	1
Candle works	1
Biscuit factory	1
Brewery	1
Dye-wood works	1
Ink factory	1
Confectionery works	1
	25

"Of these five were through being crushed by waggons, locomotive or cart; three by explosion of a saccharine converter; one from fall from roof; two by falling into the dock; one from fall through jigger hoist; one from fall in factory; one through suffocation in a bin of meal; one through breaking of hand lift; two from electric shock; one from scalding whilst steaming casks; one crushed whilst fixing a boiler; two from falling into pans containing hot liquor; one from belt left on running shaft; one crushed by rollers; one from blow from winch handle; one from crank of engine.

"I enclose two drawings of inventions for prevention of accidents, both of which I have seen in use with good effects. The first is a guard for wood-planing machines,* a common source of accident to the hands. The second shows patent hoist gates made by Messrs. Worrall & Co., Liverpool. These gates are in use in several factories in Liverpool, and have been found to act well.

CAMPBELL AND GREENWOOD'S PATENT GUARD FOR WOOD PLANING, AND OTHER MACHINERY.



* Drawings of this guard have also been received from H.M. Inspectors Captain Smith, Mr. Tinker, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Rogers.

"Accidents frequently occur to the hands of the workmen when using a hand feed planing machine but by the use of the patent guard, illustrated on above machine, these lamentable occurrences are rendered next to impossible.

"It is easily and readily attached, and is so effective in preventing accidents, that no machine of this class should be used without it.

"This guard is only 3¼ inches wide, and timber 6 inches long can be *planed with safety*.

"It is capable of both vertical and horizontal adjustment, and can be adjusted to suit various thicknesses of timber instantly.

In case of chamfering or bevelling it also acts as a fence.

"The cover, as shown in the engraving, can be easily removed for rabbeting; it can also be constructed to swivel round so as to drop below the table top.

Worrall's Patent Automatic Gates for the prevention of Accidents with Lifts.

"The gates are formed of light wrought iron and steel, their height being not less than 5 ft. 3 in., whilst the vertical bars are sufficiently close together to prevent the hand or dress getting through.

"A gate of this description fences the entrance to the lift well on each landing and opens by sliding upwards, as the cage steps at any landing indicated. The indicator is in the form of a small handle or stop attached to the lift cage, one for each intermediate landing. It bears the number of the landing and can be reached from the landing or from the floor of the cage. No such indicator is required for the bottom or top landing, or at all where the landings are only two in number. It is arranged that the cage always stops when it arrives at either extreme, and that the gate always opens without attention.

"At some works where several floors exist an attendant travels in the cage and works the indicators, whilst at others the indicator is touched from the landing previously to the cage starting.

"The effect of touching any one of the indicators is to project mechanical fingers which on the journey of the cage up or down operate on keys which are in connection with the gate on certain landings, and as the keys connected with one gate are never in the same vertical plane with those connected with another, the fingers freely pass all but their own keys.

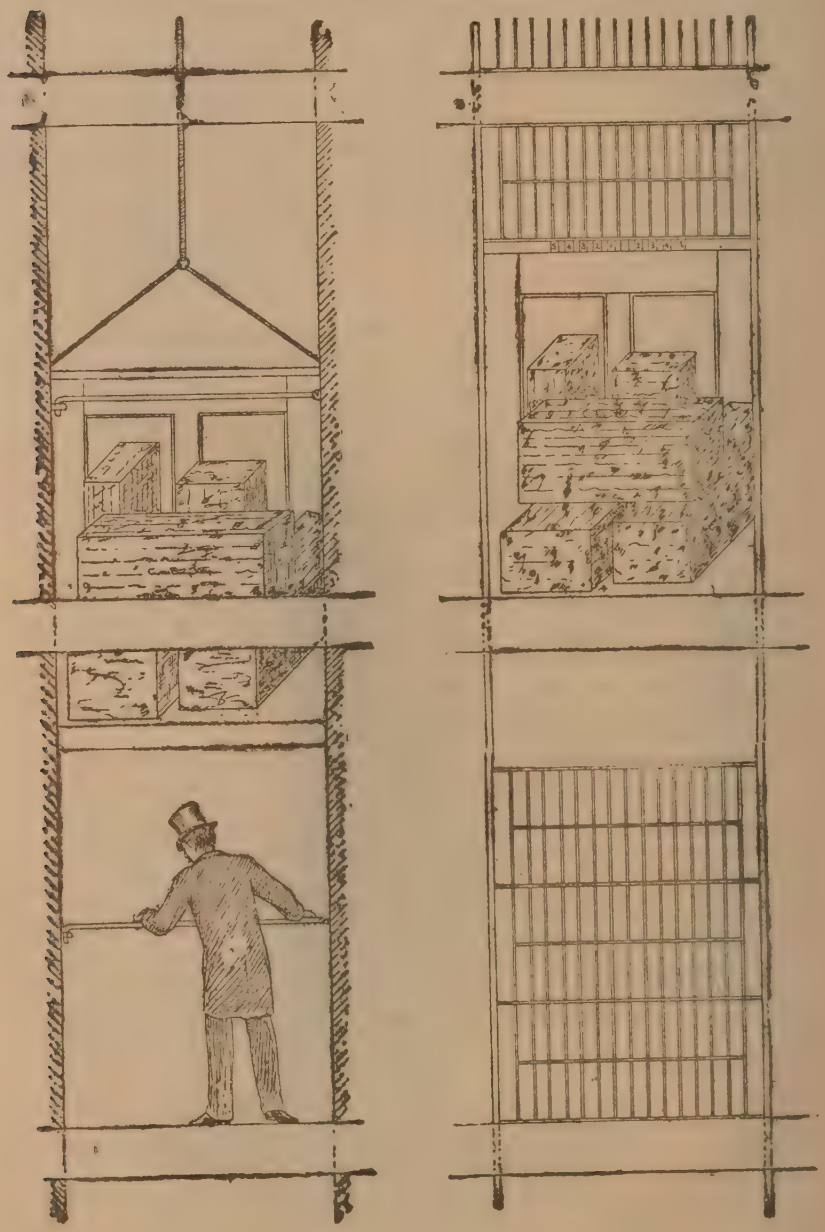
"The same operation may be applied to the stopping and starting gear of the lift, so that by one indication the cage travels to the landing indicated, opens the gate, and stops itself.

"Low ceilings are provided for by an arrangement by which the gate *folds*, when open, into a reduced space. As the gates close through their weight being slightly greater than that of their balance weights, and as they are held open only by the cage, they cannot fail to close on the departure of the latter.

"The accompanying illustration, fig. 1, shows two landings and a portion of a third. On the lowest landing the gate is shown closed as it always is when the cage is absent. At the middle landing the gate has been opened and folded into a reduced space by the action of the lift cage which is standing at the landing, holding the gate open. The small figures along the front of the cage indicate the positions of the mechanical fingers which work the gates belonging to each floor.

"These gates are in use at several factories in Liverpool.

"Any further information may be obtained from the inventor Mr. R. J. Worrall, Iron Gate Works, Byron Street, Liverpool.



WORRALL'S PATENT AUTOMATIC GATES FOR GOODS AND PASSENGER LIFTS.

"These gates are made of light wrought iron and steel, and take up little or no useful space.

"They are high enough to prevent persons looking over them.

"They are so closely barred that no part of the person or dress can accidentally get into the lift well.

"They guard the entrance into the lift well on each floor.

"They are always open when the lift cage is standing at the floor, and always closed when the lift cage is absent from the floor.

"They do not open when the lift cage is merely passing the floor.

"They open by sliding upwards or downwards, and where ceilings are so low that there is not sufficient space for their entire height to slide into, they collapse into such space as is available.

"Their action is very simple.

"The lift cage carries a series of iron fingers, according to the number of floors it serves; for every floor a finger labelled with the number of the floor. It is only necessary to put out this finger on starting the cage and the gate will open and the cage stop at that one particular floor.

"The result is the same whether the cage is travelling up or down. The gate automatically opens as the cage comes to the floor wanted, and automatically closes as the cage leaves; and should the cage by mistake pass the floor, the gate is automatically disconnected and closes without injury.

"The gates are so simple in all their parts and connections that they are not liable to get out of order, and even should they do so, the parts are easily and quickly replaced.

"There are no cog-wheels, no revolving shafts, no winding chains, nothing to give trouble or cause expense in working."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for Wales, observes:—

"I have had reported to me 396 accidents during the year, 49 of which proved fatal, and were as follows:—

Nature of Accident.	Number of Deaths.
Killed by locomotives, trucks, &c.	19
Struck by pieces of metal, &c.	5
Burns in Bessemer steel works	2
Falls from stages, gantrys, &c.	12
Killed by falls of rock	3
Suffocated by gas	1
Fall into vat of hot liquor	1
Caught by belts	3
Explosion of gelatine	3
Total	49

"Inquests touching nine of the aforesaid fatalities were attended by either myself or one of my colleagues.

"Of 25 of the remaining inquests I was not notified; they were mainly touching deaths on railways, and from falls.

"With reference to the fatalities, 19 in number, upon railways and tramways which intersect the large metal and chemical works in my district, it should be stated, in justice to the management generally, that at most of these works, rules and regulations have been adopted

with a view to securing careful working of the locomotive traffic, and, that each driver, fireman and brakesman in the employ is furnished with a copy of the said rules.

"Caution to 'beware of the engine' is also exhibited at dangerous curves and crossings, but, cautions and rules notwithstanding, this class of accident continues to bulk largely in the annual returns from my district. I have forwarded a copy of the rules referred to.

"The fatal accident at a hot liquor vat occurred whilst repairs were proceeding. For the purpose of getting to one of the pipes in the vat, a portion of the cover had been taken off, and the deceased man, who was engaged on the job, appears to have forgotten that the vat was partly uncovered, and, in walking across the top, he stepped into the liquor, and died from the injuries he sustained.

"The two deaths caused by burns were due to the jerking of converters in Bessemer steel works. These huge vessels, when about to be discharged, contain from 8 to 10 tons of molten metal, and their movements are controlled by hydraulic pressure.

"It sometimes happens that owing to a leaky valve, or a failing in the pressure pipes, a portion of the contents of the converter is jerked over the lip of the vessel into the pit below, to the imminent danger of the men who are engaged in making ready for the work of discharging.

"To mimimise the risk arising from this occasional failing in the hydraulic pressure, various means have been tried, and the matter is at present engaging the serious attention of the mechanical engineers connected with the leading steel works in the district.

"Some few years ago, an apparatus known as Phillips and Evans' patent safety gear, (Charles D. Phillips, Newport, Mon.), was fitted up at the works of the Blaenavon Co., Limited, and of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Limited. These were in operation for a considerable time, during which, no accident was reported from either of these works as being due to the jerking of the converter, but, on account of its alleged complicated working parts, the apparatus was discarded at both places. On the 1st August last, a converter at the Blaenavon steel works jerked, and about 30 cwt. of molten metal was thereby spilled. One of the workmen was burned so severely that he died four days afterwards, from the injuries he had sustained. I attended the Coroner's inquest, and the jury, whilst bringing in a verdict of accidental death, recommended that the converter should be fitted with some kind of safety gear.

As the engineers in my district appeared to be dissatisfied with the working of Phillips and Evans' patent gear, I caused inquiries to be made in another district at works where I knew it to be in operation, and the following is a copy of a letter received from the general manager of a very extensive works in the North of England:—

"'Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co., Limited,
"'Cleveland Iron and Steel Works,
"'South Bank, R.S.O.,

"'To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, "'September 13, 1894.

"'We have much pleasure in certifying that the apparatus known as Phillips and Evans' patent safety gear for converters, hydraulic vessels, and lifts, has been in operation in these works for nearly four years, during which time they have given every satisfaction (both in their working and cost) to all concerned, and we are so

satisfied with their efficiency that we have 13 in use at our Cleveland Steel Works.

"'Yours truly,
"'For the Company,
"'DAVID EVANS,
"'General Manager.'

"In the face of the foregoing unequivocal testimony to the efficiency of the apparatus, and having regard to the very great danger which its operation is calculated to avert, it would appear expedient to make compulsory, by special rule, the use of some such safeguard at all works where the Bessemer process of steel making is carried on."

Having requested Colonel Meade-King to make inquiries as to the success of these safety-valves he did so, and received the following letter from the secretary of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. of Middlesbrough:—

"Bolckow Vaughan & Co., Limited,
"DEAR SIR, "Middlesbrough, October 10, 1894.

"REFERRING to your call here on Saturday last I now beg to inform you that after having made full inquiry, it seems certain that your request is in connection with Phillips and Evans' patent hydraulic safety-valves now in use at our Cleveland steel works. On this assumption I beg to say that the object of these valves is to insure safety in the Bessemer converters, casting cranes, &c., so that in case of the pressure pipes fracturing or the regulating valves suddenly failing while the machinery is in motion (which sometimes happens) the valve acts automatically and retains the machinery exactly in the same position as before the fracture or failure occurred; for instance should a converter filled with molten metal be tilted and should the pressure pipe break or the regulating valve fail, the converter would remain in the same position, instead of turning completely over and scattering the molten metal over the pit.

"The first of these valves was erected in 1890. They are now attached as under.

	Total number of Valves.
Bessemer Converters, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4	4
Centre Casting Cranes, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive	6
Spiral Hoist	1
Total	11

"They have worked to the present time without any repairs, only requiring the glands packing occasionally, and they are very reliable and satisfactory. They have been severely tested since erection, and have never failed in any case when the pressure pipes have given way while there has been molten metal in the converters or in the ladle of the centre casting cranes. I trust the foregoing is the information you are requiring, and if necessary I should be happy to supplement it in any way in my power.

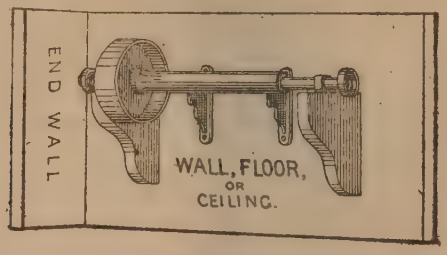
"Yours truly,
"Lieut. Colonel Meade-King, "W. W. STOBB,
"Regent Chambers, 121, West Regent Street, "Secretary."
"Glasgow,

Captain Smith, H M. Inspector for Sheffield, reports :—

"The very large number of fatal and other accidents caused by revolving shafting, has always been a serious consideration, but the danger was the more deeply impressed upon me in the early part of this year, when I attended quite a succession of inquests on men killed by being caught, not by bands, drums, wheels, couplings, or projections, but by the shaft itself. Dangerous as it is, I know no greater difficulty that we have, than to make people believe that there is danger in approaching the shaft. Low shafting has of course for years been securely fenced, most of the accidents are caused by shafting at a considerable height from the ground, men approach these on ladders for oiling and felling bearings, putting on belts, often for lime-washing and other purposes.

"Prudence suggests, that whenever it is necessary to do any work near a revolving shaft, the engine should be stopped or 'slowed' and the engine-tender should be near the starting or stopping gear till the man employed is in a place of safety, this suggestion and other remarks made by me at an inquest led to models for the fencing of shafting being submitted for my opinion.

"It would be difficult and expensive to fence lines of shafting at a considerable height from the ground, but it is easy in nearly every case where men approach revolving shafts to fence the shaft for a few feet from the drum. I forward a photograph and description of an appliance sent me by Mr. Charles Helliwell of Hackenthorpe for the fencing of shafts and drums, which if adopted would I feel sure save many lives.



Improved Safety Appliance for Shafts and Pulleys.

"'The invention relates to the construction of a safety appliance for preventing accidents to persons who have to attend to the numerous requirements of machinery shafting, such as oiling bearings, putting belts upon pulleys and the like.

"'It is proposed to enclose the shaft adjacent to the drum or pulley in a metallic sleeve with plenty of clearance, (say 4 inch in diameter for a 2-inch shaft). The sleeve is preferably made in two longitudinal parts, so that it can be readily applied, and removed, and at one end (the end next the pulley) I secure to each part a half disc, which when the parts are put together will fit loosely inside the rim of the pulley with clearance for any inequality in the casting. These semicircular plates are held rigidly upon the sleeve, preferably by bolts, so that they can be removed and others substituted if desired.

"'The sleeve is made with a flange or flanges to secure it upon wall brackets or other like supports, which will hold the sleeve firmly and clear from the shaft, so that there will be no contact either with the shaft or pulley.

"'The sleeve may be long enough for a ladder to be reared against it, and a collar or other projection may be placed at the opposite end to the disc, to prevent a ladder slipping laterally.

"'The sleeve and disc can be adjusted in any direction.

"CHARLES HELLIWELL,
"Hackenthorpe.'

"Mr. W. Trueman, of Newgate Street, Worksop, an operative in a saw-mill, sent me a very similar model, his was made of wood and was equally efficient, with the exception that it did not protect the spokes of the drum.

"'Clutches' which readily admit of the shafting in any particular room being instantly stopped, if in more general use might save life and property. Messrs. Tasker, Sons, and Co. of Sheffield sent for my inspection an improved clutch, and I enclose the following diagram and description.

"'GENERAL DESCRIPTION of "BULL DOG" FRICTION CLUTCH.

"'A is an outer shell or cylinder, with a boss behind, and is made preferably in cast iron or steel. When it is intended to act as a coupling for connecting or disconnecting two shafts it is keyed on the end of one of the shafts, preferably the driving shaft; and the friction block is keyed on the other.

"'B is the friction ring, which is of suitable metal, and made to fit the inner surface of the shell (A), and is divided as shown at C, to admit of being expanded by means of the rollers (E), which roll between the V faces when moved into gear and thereby expand the friction ring B.

"'The rollers (E) are made in two pieces so that thin steel washers may be inserted therein, so as to take up wear.

"'F is a sliding sleeve, which is rigidly connected to the rollers (E) by means of arms, and is also connected with the usual disengaging gear, and by this means moved along the shaft.

"'Efficient means for lubrication are provided."

VI.—LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

i.—*Inspection of Workshops.*

I have referred to this subject in my introductory remarks and append the reports of H.M. Inspectors:—

Mr. Cameron H.M. Inspector for the Central Metropolitan District observes:—

"I have to express a warm recognition of the services rendered by the local authorities in London in response to numerous complaints made by me from time to time, in connection with sanitary shortcomings in factories. Immediate attention has been paid to my representations; and I think, the knowledge that such attention will be paid to these representations not unfrequently obviates their necessity. I have also to recognise work done by the London County Council in connection with the provision of means of escape from fire in certain factories."

Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, reports as follows:—

"I forward a return kindly sent me by Mr. Harvey Littlejohn, medical officer of health for Sheffield.

"It will be seen that in 33 cases I have asked for his assistance to remedy sanitary defects; that assistance was readily given, and the changes have added much to the comfort of the workers.

"The officers of the local sanitary authority have paid 1,441 visits to workshops, and I have great hopes that next year I will be able to report that all the Sheffield workshops have been visited in a systematic manner. Owing to the appointment of an 'inspector's assistant' to my district, we have been able to prepare excellent and complete registers of workshops. The whole town is mapped out in eight sub-districts; in each sub-district every street is entered, also every workshop in that street. I have promised to allow these registers to be copied so that the local authorities and ourselves will work on the same lines, co-operating with each other, and I have little doubt that the work of workshop inspection will be done in a more systematic and effectual manner than it has ever been done before.

"Having thus prepared the ground, Mr. Morris hopes soon to see the 'outworkers lists,' and to visit all places not known to us.

"During the year we have sent 259 notices of new workshops to local sanitary authorities, whilst we have received three notices to comply with the requirements of section 3, paragraph 3 of the Act of 1891. This in a district containing parts of four counties and many large towns.

"In Sheffield we may in a measure account for the few notices by the fact that most of the workshops outside private dwellings are known to us.

"In country districts the medical officer is often in private practice; his time rarely admits of much clerical work, and there is, I think, a dislike to sending reports, which lead to visits from an inspector, and a feeling that making such reports is injurious to private practice.

"For years I have advocated the taking out of a license for employment of persons in a workshop, and as time goes on my conviction as to the necessity and utility of such a step gets stronger."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector of factories		33
(*a.*) Offensive privies, urinals, &c.	9	All repaired or altered.
(*b.*) Insufficient privy accommodation.	9	Six accommodation increased, one in process, two still under consideration.
(*c.*) Offensive drains, &c.	4	All repaired.
(*d.*) Defective and dirty workshops.	7	All repaired or cleansed.
(*e.*) Overcrowded or unventilated workshops.	4	All are now in conformity with the Act.
	33	

Whitewashing notices served in addition to the above	70
Number of notices of new workshops sent by H.M. Inspector of factories	142
Number of workshops sent by the medical officer of health	1
Number of visits to workshops paid by the local sanitary authority between October 31st, 1893, and November 1st, 1894	1,441

Mr. R. Cooke Taylor, H.M. Inspector, reports:—

"Having put myself in communication, either orally or by letter, with the sanitary authorities of the principal industrial centres therein,

namely *Coventry*, *Northampton*, *Oxford*, *Banbury*, *Leamington*, *Nuneaton*, *Atherstone* and *Witney*, the following is the result :—

"From the last two I have had no reply, but nothing has, I believe, been done.

"I enclose replies from *Oxford*, *Banbury*, *Leamington* and *Nuneaton*, to the same effect.

"In *Northampton* an official was appointed in the autumn of 1892 to inspect workshops there, and up to March 1893 he furnished me with information and lists but not within the time embraced by my report. The Medical Officer of Health has now supplied me with an extract from his last report (enclosed) showing that such inspection has been continued nevertheless, and also with copy of a notice (enclosed) which has been widely distributed; and he expresses himself willing to recommence communications.

"In *Coventry* the matter was considered shortly after the Act of 1891 came into operation, and a list of workshops was, I believe, prepared. Action was taken also in some instances under Section 7. So far as I know this is all that has been done; but the town clerk informs me that a reconsideration of the subject is likely to be entered on and that he may have further information to communicate.

"In no other parts of my district am I aware of any overt action.'

"'Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall,
"'DEAR SIR, "'Oxford, 19th November 1894.

"'IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to inform you that this Corporation has not taken any special steps for the putting into operation the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

"'I am, &c.,
"'RICHARD BACON, J.P.,
"'R. W. Cooke Taylor, "'Town Clerk.'
"H. M. Inspector of Factories, Coventry.

"'Town Clerk's Office, Banbury,
"'DEAR SIR, "'19th November 1894.

"'IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I am not aware of any particular steps having become necessary in connection with the sections which you mention of the Factory, &c., Act of 1891.

"'The medical officer of health and the inspector for nuisances for the borough make periodical visits to each district of the town and report all cases of unsatisfactory sanitation to the committee of the Council charged with the supervision of such matters, who deal with them as they arise.

"'I can, if you so wish, ask the medical officer to make you a special report on the subject.

"'I am, &c.,
"'OLIVER J. STOCKTON,
"'R. W. C. Taylor, Esq., Town Clerk.'
"H. M. Inspector of Factories, Coventry.

"'Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton Local Board Offices,
"'DEAR SIR, "'Nuneaton, 17th November 1894.

"'IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I believe there have not been any steps taken in reference to the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891.

"'I have only lately been appointed clerk to the Board and of course the Act came into operation sometime before my appointment, but from inquiries I have made I believe the above information is correct.

"'If you think anything should be done I shall be happy to bring the matter before the Board at their next meeting which will be on Wednesday the 21st instant.

"'I am, &c,

"'R. W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., "'JOHN H. BLAND.'

"H.M. Inspector of Factories.

"'Borough of Royal Leamington Spa,

"'Town Clerk's Office,

"'DEAR SIR, "'21st November 1894.

"'IN reply to yours of the 17th instant, no steps have been taken here to put in force the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7).

"'A complaint from one of your inspectors as to ventilation in a workshop was received a few weeks ago, and our inspector of nuisances inspected same and had proper ventilation carried out.

"'I am &c.,

"for H. C. PASSMAN.

"'R. W. Cooke Taylor, Esq. P. A. TURNER.'"

Extract from Annual Report, 1893 *of the Medical Officer of Health, Northampton.*

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The workshops throughout the urban sanitary district have been systematically and periodically inspected during the past year. The returns prepared by Mr. H. Spears, the sanitary inspector, to whom this duty has been delegated, show to what extent and character sanitation has been applied in this direction. The enforced employment of workpeople, entirely, in shoe factories and workshops, instead of their own homes will render alterations and reconstruction necessary in many cases of old workshops, and the construction of new ones in some instances.

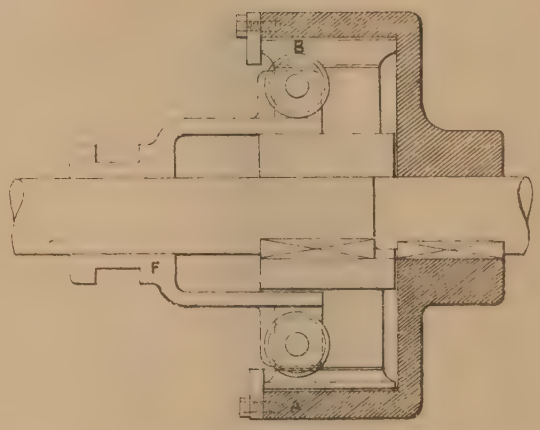
The inspector has been duly instructed by diligent inspection to see that the laws relating to such places are duly observed, and also that the local regulations issued by the sanitary authority are complied with.

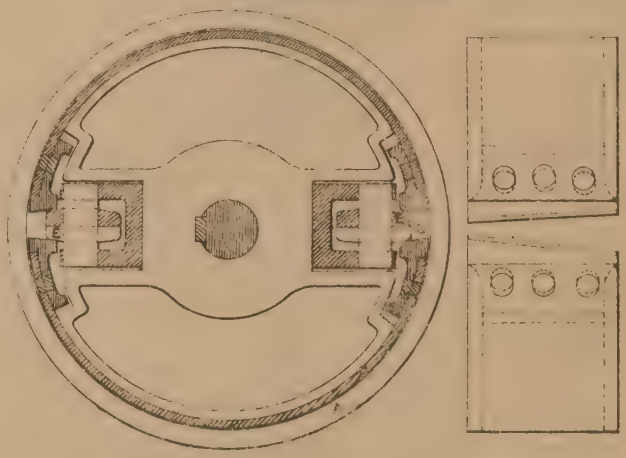
The total number of workshops inspected during the year was 838.

There were 613 workshops on the register at the end of 1893.

The notices served and nuisances abated during the 12 months were :—

Nature of Nuisance.	Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated.	Notices on Books, Dec. 31, 1893.
Overcrowding	73	67	6
Absence of closet accommodation	3	3	—
Want of separate closet accommodation for sexes.	8	7	1
Closets requiring flushing apparatus	178	132	46
Offensive closets, drains, &c.	56	54	2
Offensive accumulations	8	8	—
Insufficient ventilation	12	8	4
Filthy or dilapidated workshops ordered to be cleaned and repaired.	215	205	10
Workshops without supply of drinking water	2	2	—
Total	555	486	69





Wyman's Limited 120392

Notice was given to the factory inspector of the district of children and young persons found employed in workshops.

All workshops and factories in which insanitary conditions were reported to me by the factory inspector, were inspected by myself, and the necessary steps taken for the amendment of the same. Copies of the notice issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department rendering it obligatory on manufacturers to keep lists of their outworkers was served on all shoe manufacturers and other employers whom it concerned, and these places were subsequently inspected. The sanitary state of 264 domestic workshops were investigated by the inspector (Mr. H. Spears), and deficiencies found were dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875.

I personally made inspection of workshops in which my intervention was requisitioned by the inspector relative to unusual circumstances in connection with the shops, and to which it was necessary my attention should be directed for the purpose of aiding the adoption of proceedings for ensuring the amendment of the sanitary deficiencies in existence. Speaking generally, the proprietors of workshops are not reluctant to comply with instructions given them by the health authority, but these places require constant supervision. During the past year improvements in a considerable number of work places have been effected, but in this direction there is ample scope for laborious and active sanitation.

The prominent evils which confront us here are overcrowding and insufficient ventilation. If artificial rather than natural ventilation could be utilised for maintaining the atmosphere of factories and workshops in a sufficiently pure state, it would be an undoubted advantage to those employed therein.

One generally finds windows and other openings for the ingress of air effectually closed and blocked by the workpeople, doubtless for the avoidance of draughts, with the result that the air of the workshop is rendered close and foul and unhealthy.

That draughts of cold air interfere with comfort there is no doubt, but that the polluted atmosphere has deteriorating effects on the occupants is more certain. It is a choice of evils, and the former is preferable to the latter as being less pernicious to health.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.

NORTHAMPTON URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Notice.

The sanitary control of workshops and workplaces and all powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings or otherwise, are transferred by this Act from the Inspector of Factories to the Sanitary Authority.

Workshops include every workplace which is not a factory. A factory is that in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work the machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or in processes incident to the manufacture. Premises and places in the open air used as a workshop are included in this definition. Laundries and bakehouses also come under the operation of the Act.

Domestic workshops in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, are excluded, being controlled by the Public Health Act, 1875.

Inspection.—Workshops may be inspected systematically by the sanitary authority at all reasonable times by day and night, when it is believed that any person is employed there.

Penalty for obstruction, 5*l.*

Water Supply.—The owners of workshops are required to provide the same with a proper, sufficient, and wholesome supply of water.

Privy Accommodation, Etc.—Every building used as a workshop or manufactory, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, must be provided with sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences; where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed, or in attendance, there must be proper and separate accommodation for both sexes. One water closet at least (with a proper supply of water for flushing), for every 20 persons employed will, generally speaking, be required.

The Sanitary Authority may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier to make any necessary alterations or additions to secure such sufficient, suitable, and proper accommodation, under a penalty in case of default not exceeding 20*l.*, and a daily penalty not exceeding 40*s.*

Effluvium Nuisances.—The Sanitary Authority has power to take action to abate summarily any nuisance from effluvia arising from any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, urinal, or other nuisance in any workshop or workplace.

Cleanliness and Overcrowding.—Workshops must be kept in a cleanly state, and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in course of the work carried on therein, so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of those employed therein.

A space of at least 250 cubic feet should be allowed for each employee.

Limewashing, Cleansing, and Purifying.—By notice in writing the owner or occupier of any workshops may be required to limewash, cleanse, or purify the same, or a part thereof, as the case may require. Limewashing or cleansing will generally be required, at least, once a year.

Penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for every day in default, and the Sanitary Authority may, if they think fit, cause the workshop or part thereof to be limewashed, cleansed, or purified, and may recover the expenses summarily.

Northampton, December, 1892.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.

Action taken by the Coventry City Council.

Sections 1 and 2.—These sections do not appear to give the Sanitary Authority any additional powers.

Sections 3, 4, and 5.—The attention of the officers of the sanitary department has been directed to these sections, and their provisions have been carried out as far as was practicable consistently with the proper discharge of the other duties of those officials. But it has been found impossible to inspect all workshops with the present staff.

Section 7.—In Sept. 1891 the city surveyor was instructed to report on the means of escape from fire provided in all existing factories in which more than 40 persons were employed. His report was received on 1st December, 1891. All factories stated therein to be insufficiently provided with means of escape were inspected by a sub-committee and formal notices were served on the owners under the section. These notices have been complied with in all but two cases.

Mr. R. W. Cooke Taylor, remarks :—

"The activity of the authorities has never proceeded to the extent of sending me a single notice under section 3, sub-section (3), nor taking any other steps that I am aware of."

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for the Southampton district, reports :—

"I find in almost every case a readiness on the part of local sanitary authorities to adopt means for remedying any sanitary defects in workshops which I have brought under their notice, but with the exception of those instances to which I drew attention in my last annual report, I know of no case in which the duty of workshop inspection has been systematically taken up by local authorities. I have been occasionally able to help local authorities to get county councils to take action in removing some nuisance by showing that it was injuriously affecting the workers in factories or workshops in the neighbourhood of the nuisance.

"I attach a copy of a circular letter which I sent to most of the medical officers of health in this district, but to which I have received very few replies.

"'Office of H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops,
"'2, Hamilton Terrace, Commercial Road,
"'Dear Sir, "'Southampton West, August, 1894.

"'I am informed that you are the medical officer of health for and it may not have come under your notice that under sections 3 and 4 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, the duty of the sanitary inspection in workshops is taken out of my hands and has become part of the duty of the local sanitary authorities. I may, therefore, have to communicate with you in future in any case in which I find the conditions in any workshops in your district to be insanitary.

"'I shall be much obliged if you can tell me what the extent of your district is.

"'If there is any information you require and which I can give you, I shall at all times be glad to do so.

"'Yours truly,
"'C. R. Bowling.
"'Inspector of Factories."

Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, reports :—

"The Shop Hours Act is very unsatisfactory. It should be extended to all females, as it is no uncommon thing for a woman who has been working during the day in the workroom, to be brought down into the shop to serve till a late hour at night. I enclose two newspaper cuttings showing two cases for neglect to exhibit the prescribed notice under the Act. That in Birmingham was lost, that in Liverpool gained. The information in Liverpool was worded on my advice 'for being the 'occupier of a shop in which a certain young person was employed, 'without the prescribed notice being exhibited."

The Shop Hours Act.

Curious Legislative Slip.

"'At the Aston (Birmingham) Police Court, a number of shopkeepers appeared in answer to adjourned summonses for infringing the fourth section of the Shop Hours Act, 1892, which provides that "in every shop

" in which a young person is employed a notice shall be kept exhibited " by the employer in a conspicuous place referring to the provisions of " the Act, which state the number of hours in the week during which a " young person may be lawfully employed in that shop." On the cases coming into court a fortnight ago it was discovered that although in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, under a similar section an employer was liable to a penalty not exceeding 40*s*., there was no penalty provided for in case of the infringement of the new Act. The cases were adjourned in order that the clerk of the peace might be communicated with, and acting on his advice and that of the magistrate's clerk (Mr. J. Rowlands) the bench felt that they had no option but to dismiss the cases. Mr. Yates remarked that there had evidently been a legislative slip. Several of the defendants applied for costs, on the ground that no offence had been committed, but the bench refused the applications, Mr. Yates stating that they might take what course they thought fit under the circumstances.'

"'Liverpool Police Court.

"'Wednesday April 18.

"'Before Mr. J. Kinghorn, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate.

"'*Infringing the Shop Hours Act.*—Joseph G. Little, pawnbroker, Park Road, was summoned under the Shop Hours Act, 1892, for employing a person under the age of 18 years without exhibiting a copy of the Act on his premises. Mr. Moss, who prosecuted, said that a similar case had been heard in Birmingham last week, but the prosecution there had fallen through in consequence of the case being taken on the lines of not exhibiting the Act. Therefore, he had decided to summon the defendant for employing a young person without showing a copy of the Act on his premises. After evidence had been given proving that a copy of the Act was not exhibited in defendant's workshop, Mr. Kinghorn imposed a penalty of 10*s*. and costs.'"

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, remarks:—

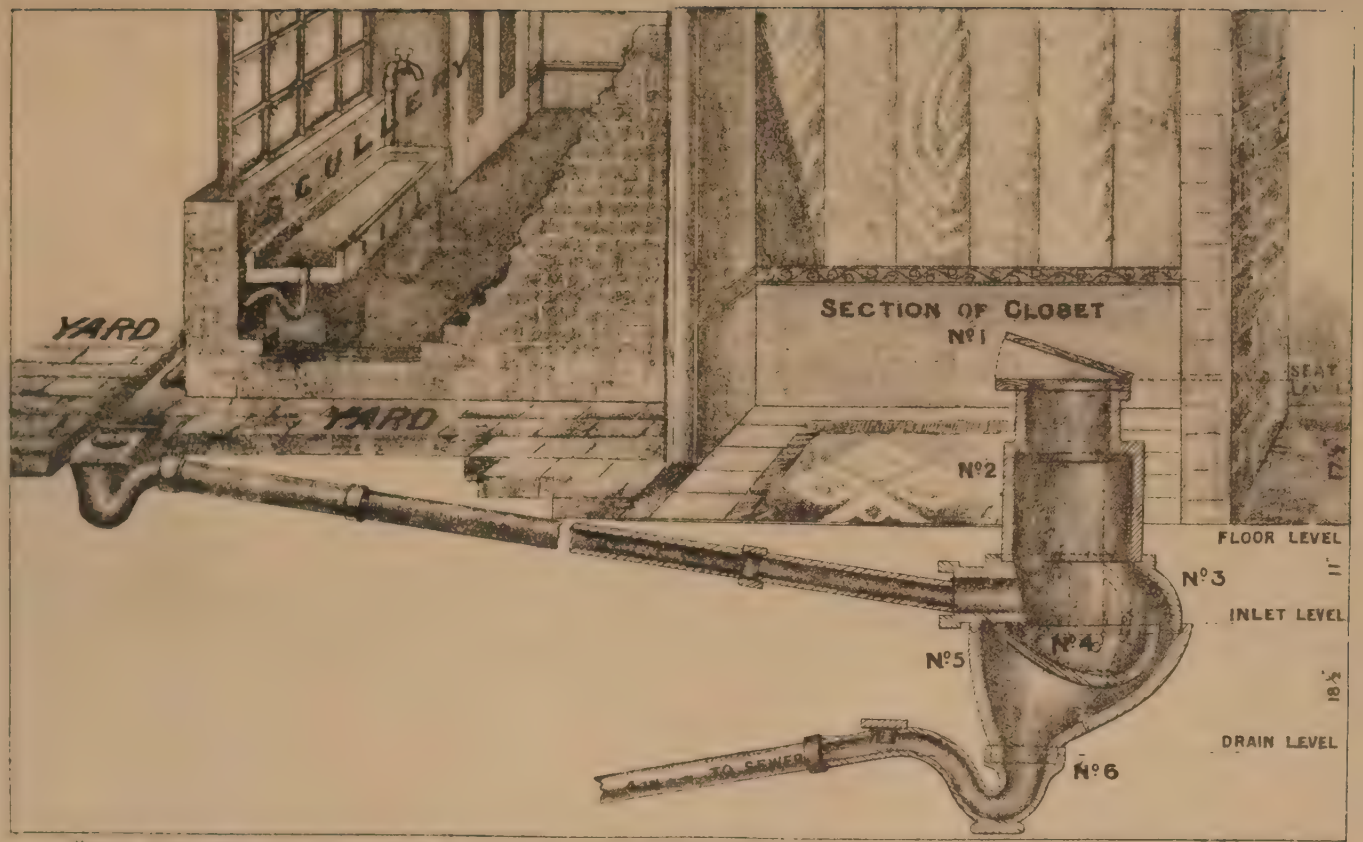
" I am glad to report that the action of the local authorities in the carrying out of the Act of 1891 and the Shop Hours Act has been most carefully and well performed in Bradford and district. Special inspectors have been appointed and their reports have been most useful to me.

" A complete list of workshops has in most cases been made, and every information is given to me as to what is going on in the places coming under the local jurisdiction."

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector for the Wolverhampton District, observes:—

" Local authorities move very slowly in carrying out the regulations of the Act of 1891, I do not hear of any system of inspecting workshops by them save in Willenhall, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge; they do, however, attend to all complaints, but save from Willenhall I never hear of any protected hands being employed.

" In some works I have lately found the sanitary arrangements are not good. I should like to call your attention to Day's waste water-closets, which will, I think, prove in many works a very useful one; the reports I have of it are satisfactory, it is at any rate a great improvement on many now existing in works. I enclose a sketch and description, also some testimonials marked.



"THE STAFFORD CLOSET" SYSTEM. *Sectional Drawing of Day's Patent Waste Water Closet.*

Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Lith. 7020 3 95.

"Day's Patent Waste Water-Closet.

"It will be seen from the drawing that the closet consists of six parts, viz.:—The seat, No. 1; the pedestal, No. 2; the collar, No. 3; the tipper, No. 4; the container, No. 5; and the trap, No. 6; and it is specially constructed so as to be worked and cleansed automatically by the waste-water of the premises on which it is fixed. The pedestal, as will be seen, is slightly larger in diameter than the aperture in the seat and about 10 inches from the top; it expands suddenly, forming inside, a considerable projecting edge which arrangement prevents any matter catching or adhering to the sides. Below the pedestal is the collar, No. 3, which rests upon the container, No. 5, being expanded considerably at its base for this purpose.

"This container is wide at its summit, but at the lower end narrows in a curve to the point where it fits into the trap (No. 6). The drain pipe, intended to convey the waste water, is connected to the closet at a specially prepared apperture formed in the collar; and inside the hollow of the container, and fixed below the mouth of the drain, is the tipper (No. 4). This latter is an oval-shaped vessel, so placed as to catch the excretions, &c., falling from the top of the closet and also the water out of the drain, and so balanced on suitable and strongly made bearings, that whenever it contains a given quantity of water, &c, it turns over, empties its contents directly into the trap beneath it, and then resumes its normal position. It will be seen that the discharge of its contents and resumption of its position is effected in a second of time, or less, and as often as the tipper again contains the same quantity of water, &c., it repeats the above process. The tipper holds about three gallons of water, and, as the quantity of waste water from every house is very large (competent authorities put it at 50 gallons per house at least), it follows that it empties itself and flushes the drain many times in the course of each 24 hours and further, must often flush the drain with water entirely free from excremental matter. The force of the flush being directed on the top of trap is very great, and is exceptionally effective in keeping the trap and sewer clear of excrements and other solid matter. The trap, which of course always contains water, effectually prevents the emanation of any smell from the sewer, and this water is at such a depth below the ground surface as to be unaffected by the hardest frosts; which latter circumstance effectually avoids the dreadful nuisance of bursting pipes in time of frost, an incident inseparable from the ordinary water-closet. The upper parts of the closet are so arranged (as already explained) that the excrements drop in a straight line into the lowest point of the tipper without touching the sides of the closet, and so that their discharge through the trap beneath is well ensured. The waste water, entering through the aperture in the collar, washes round the inside of the tipper with a circular motion, which results in the vessel being kept perfectly cleansed, and prevents any excretions from sticking to its side. Finally, the closet can be easily put down, the expense of connecting with it the drains of the premises conveying the waste water is very slight, and, as we have pointed out, the quantity of waste water proceeding from any house is amply sufficient for the working of it. Where the waste water from a bath-room can be turned into it a splendid additional flush of water is of course obtained.

"*Extract from Report of Maidstone Sanitary Inspector of 31st of December* 1893.

"In the early spring of 1893, I brought before the notice of the drainage committee such a water-closet with automatic flushin

apparatus as in my opinion complied with the above conditions; it is constructed on similar lines to some other out-door water-closets that are in the market, that utilize waste water for flushing. After very careful investigation into the merits of this system as compared with others, the committee decided to recommend your board to send a deputation to Wolverhampton, consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Spencer, Mr. Alderman Clifford, Mr. Councillor Cox, and your sanitary inspector.

"The deputation went, and fully satisfied themselves as to their efficiency, &c., and in due time presented to the drainage committee the following report:—

"'GENTLEMEN,

"'YOUR sub-committee visited Wolverhampton, as requested, on Friday, 10th March, and inspected a large number of these water-closets (Day's patent) in actual use in very low and old property; in some cases as many as three families shared the use of the same water-closet. The water for flushing the same was obtained from an ordinary yard gulley, which received the waste water from the houses, and surface water of the common yard, and delivered direct into the tipper that receives the fecal matter, and the least we can say is that the closets were free from any unpleasant odour. The inquiries were made by us of the occupiers that use this system, were unanimous in its favour, and as far as we were able to ascertain, not one had been out of order since they were fixed, the length of time ranging from a few months to two years.

"'Your sub-committee also inspected a number of these water-closets, in connection with a row of houses of recent construction, the rental of which was 25*l.* per annum, with the same satisfactory result, so that we recommend with considerable confidence the adoption of this system, believing that it will be helpful in removing the objections urged against providing a sufficient flushing apparatus.

"'If your committee decide to recommend this system to the board, there does not appear to us to be any difficulty in its application to any of the existing water-closets in the borough, because they can be connected to the present drains at a small cost.

"'In some cases where the water-closets are a greater distance from the houses, the closet A can be used, and the water for flushing obtained, with proper precautions, from the company's water supply, but as these are purely matters of detail, we need not pursue the question further.

"'(Signed) ALFRED SPENCER, Mayor.
"'JAMES CLIFFORD.
"'WALTER COX.
"'WILLIAM JACKLING,
"'March 21st, 1893. Sanitary Inspector.'"

Mr. Maitland, H.M. Inspector for the Bristol district, reports:—

"In Bristol the inspection of workshops is very thoroughly and well carried out by the sanitary officers, from whom we at all times receive the most ready co-operation and assistance; but, I regret to say, that in most of the other towns in my district there appear to be no properly organised arrangements for the workshop inspection, and we never receive from them any notices of the employment of protected persons, while from the Bristol sanitary officers we receive many such notices."

Mr. Jones, H.M. Inspector for the Plymouth district, reports:—

"The local authorities willingly and promptly carry out any suggestions which I offer with regard to workshops, but I never receive

any information with regard to the employment of women and young persons in workshops in which an abstract is not posted.

"Plymouth is the only town in my district in which any systematic visiting is carried out; below, I give return showing the number of visits and notices served under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1878 and 1891, and Shop Hours Act, 1892 for the year 1893 in Plymouth:—

Visits under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878 and 1891 - - - - -	779
Notices served under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878 and 1891 - - - -	225
Visits paid under Shop Hours Act, 1892 -	630
Notices served under Shop Hours Acts, 1892	340"

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector for the Leeds district, reports:—

"Continued attention is apparent among the various local sanitary authorities in respect to the workshops under their care, and I am pleased to be able to report that one city in my district, where there is a considerable number of workshops, and which last year I was reluctantly compelled to refer to as being very much behind other places in putting the 1891 Act into operation, has now taken the matter up. I am already receiving from this city the names of workshops in which women, young person and children are found to be working, and I have every reason for believing that the authorities are doing what they can to organize a regular inspection, but are at present evidently much in need of assistance. I forward with this a very full report of the work done in Hull during the past year, kindly sent to me by the inspector who is in charge of this work.

"'Sir,

"'In handing you the following report of the work done in Hull, under the provisions of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1891, and the Shop Hours Act, 1892, I think the following remarks will not be out of place:—

"'*Factories and Workshops.*

"'The insanitary conditions that obtained at many of the factories and workshops, on my taking office in Hull, seemed to indicate a total ignorance of, or disregard to, the principles of hygiene. Dirty premises were regarded, in a many cases, by the occupiers and workpeople alike, as nothing to complain of. This kind of thing was most common in the workshops occupied by foreign slipper makers and tailors. I am afraid it will take up a large amount of time and patience, to teach them the value of cleanliness.

"'The sanitary conveniences at some of the factories and workshops are of a most disgusting character. It is no uncommon thing to find an old wooden box from which leaks liquid filth, to percolate into, and saturate surrounding ground. I have found several such abominations, used as an apology for better convenience, actually situated inside the workplaces, and, in one or two cases, within three or four feet of a smith's forge.

"'Untrapped rainfall spouts, having open joints, or even open hopper heads, inside the factory rooms and workshops, is another sanitary defect which requires special attention; for they must, and without doubt do act, as veritable drain and sewer ventilators; discharging their foul gases amidst the workers; the evil effects of which it is impossible to estimate.

"'I am glad to say, we are having such conditions removed as speedily as possible, but, at the best, the work is very slow, owing to the

fact that owners of dilapidated and ill-kept property, are difficult to move.

"'Overcrowding has obtained to some degree in the tailoring, dressmaking, and other season trades. In order to prevent recurrence of this, all the workrooms have been measured and the capacities entered in the register of workshops; and a workroom capacity card has been prepared, and issued for hanging up in the workrooms, where it is deemed advisable, stating the cubic capacity and the number of persons allowed in the workroom during daytime, and during overtime, allowing 300 cubic feet per person during the day, and 400 cubic feet during overtime. I have found these cards to be of great advantage, and they are generally approved of by the occupiers. In a few cases we have secured very valuable additional space, and in the case of Mrs. Salter, dressmaker, Wright Street, whose workrooms were very much overcrowded, I received a ready response to a suggestion to build a new workshop, the result being the erection of a well-lighted and well-ventilated workshop, with a capacity for upwards of 50 workpeople.

"'*Retail Bakehouses.*

"'The retail bakehouses have only recently been put under my charge, I am therefore unable to say much about them, but, so far as I am at present able to judge, they require some improvement in sanitary matters.

"'*Shop Hours Act*, 1892.

"'The Shop Hours Act has received a fair amount of time and attention in Hull, and although it is the weakest of all Acts for the protection of the young, we have been able to do some little good by it in reducing the exceedingly long hours of employment of young persons in shops. The voluntary half-holiday, which, I am glad to say, is pretty general in Hull, has made the work much lighter than it otherwise would have been.

"'There remains much to be done in lessening the long hours of employment in shops generally which will require amendment of the law before it can be accomplished. At present, employers are masters of the situation; for an inspector must rely wholly upon the testimony of the young persons themselves, which, owing to their timidity and fear of offending their employers or inability to state definitely the actual time of employment for any one week, is in many cases worthless.

"'The Act in its application to protected hands in workshops is easily evaded through the insertion of the words "to the knowledge of his employer," in section 3, sub-section 2, and it fails to protect the workshop hands, who are employed in shops as well as in workshops further than for any one day, thus admitting, to my knowledge, of young persons being employed in workshops from Monday to Friday for the full time allowed by the Factory Acts, and then on Saturdays from 7 or 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. or even into the early hours of Sunday morning, giving a total number of hours of employment of something like 80 hours per week.

"'The clauses referring to workshop and factory hands might, with advantage to the workers, be extended to include all females. It is quite a common thing to keep workroom hands, who are over 18 years of age, in shops after completing their time of employment in the workrooms. This is especially the case in the millinery trade.

"'The definition of "a shop" is also weak. I doubt it would be difficult to prove that such places as a barber's shop, or a pledge office and stores, come within the meaning of a shop, under the Act. The Act should be made to distinctly include such places, for, speaking for Hull, and, I have no doubt but that the same thing obtains in other towns, these are the shops in which the Act is most required. I find that it is no uncommon thing, in the hairdressing business, for young persons to be employed from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. four days in the week, and from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Saturdays, with a half-holiday one day in the week (given so as just to keep out of the reach of the Shop Hours Act), and, in some cases, with only two half-hours per day for meals, and on Saturdays, and occasionally on Fridays also, they have to take their meals with them and do not leave the premises the whole of the day. Considering the usual conditions of many of the shops, which for hours together are very much overcrowded, and fairly reeking with the emanations from customers' lungs and bodies, and fumes from gas jets and heating stoves, added to which is the usual quota of tobacco smoke; such long hours must be very enervating.

"'I am afraid that the reduction of long hours in shops, will, to some extent, remain a blank, until the law is made to limit a day's work, and to provide for proper meal hours.

"'Your obedient servant,
"'THOS. F. CASS,
"'Shop Hours and Sanitary Inspector,
Hull.

"'J. A. Hine, Esq.,
"'H.M. Inspector of Factories, Leeds."

HULL.

SUMMARY of INSPECTIONS, and WORK done by the SHOP HOURS and SANITARY INSPECTOR from 4th November 1893 to 24th November 1894.

Inspections.

Not including frequent visits made to places where work was to be done.

No. of Factories Inspected as Houses.	No. of Workshops Inspected.	No. of Laundries Inspected.	No. of Outworkers' Places Inspected.	No. of Bakehouses Inspected.
196	910	8	242	31

TABLE showing the NUMBER of FIRMS' PLACES where WORK was required to be done; where done; and where remaining to be done.

No. of Places found to be out of Order from Sanitary Defects.	No. of Places put in Order by Work done.	No. of Places where Work remains to be done, and under Observation for Recurrence of Nuisance.
358	359	99

NOTIFICATIONS to H.M. INSPECTOR of FACTORIES, and FIRMS added to REGISTER.

Workshops where Protected Hands were employed.	Workshops where the Factory Abstract was not affixed.	Removals and Workshops Closed.	Men's Workshops added to the Register.
252	27	81	148

TABLE showing the number of WORKSHOPS, &c., at present on the REGISTER.

Workshops.	Bakehouses.	Laundries.	Employers of Outworkers.	Outworkers.	Total.
870	111	8	53	263	1,305

TABLE showing number of FIRMS' PREMISES put in ORDER from the SANITARY DEFECTS named below.

Nature of Defect.	Number Abated.	Workshops Closed by Occupiers.	Reported to the Borough Engineer.
Premises cleansed and limewashed -	100	6	—
Overcrowding abated - - -	26	—	—
Additional ventilation provided - -	24	—	—
Drainage defects amended - -	81	—	—
Manure-pits and dust-bins provided -	8	1	—
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences.	119	7	10
Accumulations of manure and rubbish removed.	3	—	—
Dilapidated roofage repaired - -	6	1	—
Foul sinks and water-closets cleansed -	11	—	—
Additional light provided - -	1	—	—
Bed removed from a workroom - -	1	—	—
Insanitary workshops closed - -	4	—	—
Totals - - - -	384	15	10

DETAILED STATEMENT of SANITARY CONVENIENCES provided.

Privies.			Water-closets.			Latrines.		Urinals.	
New.	Repaired.	Use in Common.	New.	Repaired.	Use in Common.	New.	Repaired.	New.	Repaired.
47	3	9	26	13	8	5	1	14	2

DETAILED STATEMENT of DRAINAGE and PAVEMENT WORK.

Length of new Drains.	Number of new Gullies and other Traps.	Area of new Pavement.
739	47	943

INSPECTIONS under the SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

No. of Shops Inspected.	No. of Shops in Order.	No. of Shops in which the Notice had not been exhibited.	No. of Shops exempt from the Act.
2,207	507	878	823

PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP, and the SHOP HOURS ACTS.

Date.	Name and Address of Offender.	Nature of the Offence.	Name of Magistrate.	Result.
1894.		*Factory and Workshop Act.*		
Jan. 26th	John Jacobs, tailor, No. 113, Osborne Street.	Obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duties.	E. C. Twiss	Fined 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs.
		Shop Hours Act.		
May 18th	William Barnby, butcher, No. 89, Holderness Road.	Employed a young person in his shop, and at the same time failed to keep the Shop Hours Notice exhibited in the shop.	"	Fined 5*s.* and costs.
—	W. J. Gook, publican, the Albert Hall, Midland Street.	Employed four young persons in his shop, and at the same time did not keep the Shop Hours Notice exhibited in the shop.	"	Fined 5*s.* and costs.

SUMMARY of other OFFENCES against the SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892. Dealt with by the Committee.

Obstructing the Inspector.	Failing to keep the Notice Exhibited.	Employing Young Persons for more than 74 Hours per Week.	Employing Young Persons in Workshops and Shops on the same Day over Legal Time.
2	5		

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector, Birmingham, reports :—

"In reply to some of the questions which you have requested me to answer in my annual report, I beg to inform you that the local authorities in Birmingham and Aston very efficiently carry out the duties imposed upon them by the Factory Act of 1891, while I think that these duties are quite sufficiently performed by the authorities in my country district, although perhaps not quite as methodically as required by that Act."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector, Birmingham, remarks :—

"As reported to you last year, the local sanitary authorities of Birmingham and the surrounding districts, including Warwick and Tamworth, have adopted means for carrying out the provisions of the Act of 1891 as to the registering and visiting of workshops, and I am constantly in communication with the authorities as to new works, complaints, &c., but I must repeat my impression that, except in large towns and cities, the systematic inspection of workshops provided for will not be carried out, especially in rural parts, the local authorities being reluctant to incur the expense of an official whose duties would not be sufficient to fill up the whole of his time. I find from a report of the Birmingham Health Committee that during the year 1893 amongst the sanitary work done was included 4,744 visits to workshops and 1,004 sanitary defects or contravention of the regulations therein were remedied; 414 workshops where persons suffering from small-pox were known to have been engaged were disinfected. The work done includes the provision of 79 extra water-closets for females, prohibition of overcrowding in 8 cases, and improvements of ventilation in 37 cases."

Mr. Crabtree, H.M. Inspector, remarks :—

"During the year I have visited nearly the whole of the workshops in Redditch, Stratford-on-Avon, Studley, and Alcester, and found several requiring immediate attention from the Sanitary Authority. Some were dirty and dilapidated, not having been limewashed or repaired for five or six years. I have reported these to Mr. Knyvett, the senior inspector, who has effected an improvement on the old order of things. The medical officer of health recently sent for, and received from me, a list of the workshops in Redditch, with a view to systematic visitation, and I am anxious to do all in my power to assist him in ameliorating the condition of the needle and fish-hook makers in the numerous small workshops in that town.

"I am not aware of any system of inspection being carried on by the Sanitary Authorities of Stratford and Alcester. In these districts the workshops are fewer in number and mostly occupied by makers of wearing apparel, who look well to the cleanliness of their rooms."

Mr. Rogers, H.M. Inspector for Manchester, reports :—

"I am afraid that outside of Manchester very little has been done by the local authorities in my district to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1891.

"A few weeks ago I received my first notice from the medical officer of health for Warrington of new workshops, this being the only notice I have received from any authority other than Manchester.

"I have recently had an interview with Dr. Fox, the medical officer of health for the combined Mid-Cheshire Sanitary District, which includes most of the purely country part of my district, and he informs

me that he has always considered it part of his duty to see that the workshops (including fustian cutting factories) were kept in a cleanly and sanitary state—evidently he has overlooked Section 101 of the Factory and Workshops Act 1878. He has made a raid on the workshops about twice a year in company with the local sanitary inspector. This will be done in future, but more stringently. The doctor will notify me of new workshops as he becomes aware of them.

"The medical officer of health for Gorton, which adjoins Manchester, has this week sent me particulars of a few new workshops he has found on making an inspection of *all* the places in his district.

"The medical officer of health for Warrington informs me that the workshops in that town are now being regularly visited by the sanitary inspectors in addition to their ordinary duties.

"*Manchester.*—At the time my predecessor (Mr. Shaw) made his report for last year the Manchester Corporation had recently commenced the systematic inspection of the workshops in their area. During the past year the organisation of the new department has been completed, registers have been set up, the city has been divided into districts, and space cards, showing the number of persons allowed in each work-room, have been distributed. I think the provision of these cards is most useful, especially in Jewish workshops, where trade fluctuates so greatly. At the visit of an inspector a room may not be overcrowded, but next week a press of work may come in and many more hands be engaged. I think it is desirable that we should have the power to compel the affixing of these cards, which the local authorities should supply after measuring the rooms.

"The sanitary department have, at my request, been good enough to specify on their cards the number of workers allowed during overtime.

"I have frequent conferences with the medical officer of health (Dr. Niven) and the superintendent of the sanitary department of Manchester Corporation (Mr. Rook), and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance they are always ready to give me.

"The City Council delegated to the sanitary committee the work of carrying out those provisions of the Act of 1891, which it was the duty of the local authority to administer. I must say that the work appears to have been entered upon with vigour and a determination to do it thoroughly. Six inspectors are now at work in Manchester on behalf of the corporation, inspecting shops and workshops and also factories as regards the provision of means of escape in case of fire. I enclose a tabular statement, taken from the annual report of the superintendent of the sanitary department, showing the work done by four of these inspectors from September 18th, 1893, to September 19th, 1894.

"From this statement you will notice that we have received from the Corporation 409 reports of new workshops during that year. In the year ending October 31st, 1894, I find we have notified the corporation of 382 new workshops. Some months ago I sent them a list of all workshops in Manchester I had in my register, and new registers are being set up from this list.

I was glad to notice some weeks since that the medical officer of health took action under the 1883 Act against some occupiers of Manchester bakehouses for using rooms which were on sanitary grounds unfit for use as bakehouses. In two cases penalties were inflicted, and in the others the necessary alterations were carried out or the bakehouse closed. In all cases I believe the places complained of were cellar bakehouses.

MANCHESTER.

Work done by the Inspectors under the Acts from the 18th September 1893 to 19th September 1894.

Inspector.	Shops.				Workshops.						Factories and Workshops not provided with proper means of escape in case of Fire.	Bakehouses.			
	Number visited.	Number of Copies of "Abstract of Act" distributed.	Number of Infringements of Act reported.	Total Number on Register.	Number Visited.	Number of Lists for Outworkers and Contractors distributed.	Number of Premises in which the Sanitary Arrangements were found defective.	Number of Reports referred to Factory Inspector (unregistered Factories, &c.)	Total Number on Register.	Number of Visits to Houses where Outworkers are Employed.		Number Visited.	Number of Premises in which the Sanitary Arrangements were found defective.	Number of Reports referred to Factory Inspector.	Total Number on Register.
Edward E. Roberts	1,362	528	56	520	3,392	257	555	214	1,326	—	9	418	125	10	195
Francis J. Rowe	2,909	960	51	951	2,695	251	360	62	1,177	—	3	382	97	—	187
Emma Coppock	3,337	480	11	473	623	22	28	66	—	457	—	—	—	—	—
Alice Tattersall	2,762	315	7	314	849	29	29	67	—	931	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10,370	2,283	125*	2,258	7,559	559	972†	409	2,503	1,388	12‡	800	222§	10	

* In the whole of the 125 cases reported for infringement of the Shop Hours Act, the persons are now complying with the Act.

† Of the 972 sanitary defects reported in workshops, 141 have been referred to the city surveyor to prepare plans for improved closet accommodation. In 26 of which cases the necessary accommodation has been provided; 780 have been remedied, and 51 not remedied (44 notices have been served and 7 occupiers have promised to make good the defects).

‡ Of the 12 cases of factories or workshops reported for being insufficiently supplied with means of escape in case of fire, 10 notices have been served, and two referred to the city surveyor for report thereon.

§ Of the 222 defects in bakehouses, one has been referred to the city surveyor to prepare plan for improved closet accommodation, 191 have been remedied, and 30 not remedied (in 12 of the cases the medical officer of health has reported the premises unfit for use, and the reports were referred to the town clerk to take proceedings for closing the same, in seven of which cases proceedings have been taken; and in 18 cases the occupiers have promised to make good the defects reported).

Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector for the Ashton-under-Lyne district, reports :—

"Respecting the carrying out of the sanitary provisions of the Act relating to workshops, I can only repeat what I stated last year. With one solitary exception nothing whatever has or is being done. No special inspector in any part of my district has been appointed to visit workshops, nor is any inspection done by either the medical officer of health or his sanitary inspector. The only exception is in Marple, where a new medical officer has been appointed, and after an interview I had with him, he visited all the workshops and supplied me with a list of workshops which I had not in my register. This list, however, was of little use to me, for nearly all the names were those of dressmakers working by themselves in their own homes. This list is the only one I have received from any local authority during the past year; during the same period I have sent out to the various authorities 52 names of new workshops. I must, however, say that any complaint I may make respecting ventilation or insanitary condition of any workshop, &c., is readily attended to; in fact, I think the local authority prefer to act on a complaint from me rather than move first in the matter themselves.

"I again repeat that in my opinion it is a mistake to have taken the sanitary inspection of workshops from H.M. Inspectors, and I hope to see the old order of things restored in any new Bill that may become law. Dual authority like this in a workshop has many disadvantages, the occupiers are troubled with too many inspectors of one kind and another visiting them, and the authority of H.M. Inspector in the eyes of many of the workshop occupiers is weakened, for he cannot order a workshop to be cleaned, limewashed, or ventilated, but has to write to the local authority to have it made right. I think it would be much better and simpler if H.M. Inspector had full control of the workroom, not only with respect to the workpeople, but also as to the sanitary requirements of the workroom.

"I hope, too, to see in the new Factory Bill the necessity of obtaining a license by anyone opening a new workshop. I have strongly urged this in past reports. To be of any use the license should only be granted *after* the workshop has been visited by the sanitary inspector of the district, and after he has satisfied himself that the premises are fit for the purposes intended. The license should state how many the workroom could accommodate, and any breach of its terms might be treated as a breach of the Factory and Workshops Act. This, to my mind, would be a graver offence to a bench of magistrates than the present one of 'failing to give notice of occupation.'"

Captain Bevan, H.M. Inspector for the Nottingham district, reports :—

"The sanitary authorities of Nottingham are still most energetic in carrying out the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1891 as regards workshops.

"Mr. Boobbyer, the medical officer of health, continues to send me lists of workshops which do not appear in my workshop register, and which register is weekly increasing in consequence; I will quote a few facts from his last annual report for 1893 :—

"'Underground and insanitary bakehouses closed	4
" " workshops closed	2
Overcrowding abated in workshops	16
Fire-escapes provided	6
Additional exit provided	1

Estimated number of females employed in the Nottingham workshops in this report is 6,891, including 4,367 employed in lace warehouses; 1,313 in hoisery warehouses; and 1,160 employed in dressmakers' work-rooms; the visits paid by the local inspector, Miss Hawksley, to these workshops during 1893 number 1,435.'

"In other towns in my district the sanitary authorities are perhaps a little more active in the workshops than they were at the time of my last annual report, but in the country towns and growing villages the Factory and Workshops Act 1891 clauses as to workshops receive little attention; this neglect is not apparent in Lincoln, Mansfield, and Newark. Dr. Wills, medical officer of health for Mansfield and Newark urban district, informs me that he lately looked over the sanitary arrangements of the Newark workshops, and says the sanitary authority will have to regulate the ventilation of them, which seems to be the most important matter. They appear pretty clean, the sweeping and cleaning the floors is important, but he saw little to complain of; in most cases, he was informed, the floors are swept every morning before work; he thinks the ventilation of every workshop (he inspected) insufficient, and purposes having a model constructed to illustrate the subject, which none of the managers thoroughly understand; he finds the workpeople rather obstinate in the matter, which statement I can corroborate.

"A firm of costume makers have lately built excellent premises in Newark as work-rooms, where 150 females are employed. Much attention has been paid to ventilation and sanitary requirements.

"During the past year I have received more than one complaint about the want of ventilation, &c., in a tailor's workshop, situated about 20 yards from High Street, Lincoln; the complaints evidently came from those employed there. Before reporting the complaint to the medical officer of health I visited the workshop and found men and boys employed there; it is approached by an outside staircase; immediately underneath the workshop is a '*pining pen*'—that is a place where beasts are penned up before being slaughtered; next to the pining pen is the slaughterhouse, within about 10 feet of the windows of the tailor's workshop. After my visit I forwarded the letter of complaint (and subsequent ones) to the medical officer of health, who laid the matter before the sanitary committee, Corporation of Lincoln (more than once, I believe).

"I have just received (December 6th) the following resolution of the sanitary committee, Corporation of Lincoln:—

"'After inspecting the slaughterhouse and tailor's shop in Albion Yard, High Street,

"'RESOLVED—That the inspector of factories and workshops be informed that the committee do not find any nuisance arising from the slaughterhouse premises and pining shed, but that on their visit the tailor's shop was found to be very insufficiently ventilated.'

"I replied that the ventilation of the tailor's workshop should be cared for by the committee themselves.

"The position of the slaughterhouse, &c., in question prevents the proper ventilation of the workshop, as the workers state they cannot open the windows owing to the odours from the pining pen and slaughterhouse.

"The solution of this question appears to be that the slaughterhouse should be condemned from its position, not the tailor's workshop."

Mr. J. H. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for the Pottery district, Staffordshire, remarks:—

"From Dr. Clare, medical officer of health, county borough of Hanley, I still receive frequent reports of the visiting of the workshops in his town.

"Since my last report Dr. Taylor of Burslem, and Dr. Hallam of Newcastle-under-Lyne, have forwarded lists of visits made by their sanitary inspector.

"Only in the three towns named have I any official knowledge that any steps are being taken by the local authorities to comply with the Act of 1891."

Mr. Prior, H.M. Inspector for the Huddersfield district, reports:—

"In the boroughs of Huddersfield and Halifax additions have been made to the staffs of sanitary inspectors to enable them to more thoroughly perform the duty of workshop inspection; and in some of my country districts the workshops are also well looked after. In others the work has been less efficiently performed, but I am glad to be able to report that a general improvement in this respect has manifested itself during the year."

Mr. Johnson, H.M. Inspector for the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, observes:—

"It will afford you pleasure to learn that several sanitary authorities have since last year begun to bestir themselves in the matter of their duties under Factory Act, notably Stockton and Darlington have begun to make voluntary inspection of workshops and to act up to their responsibilities, though their methods leave yet much to be desired. I am constantly holding up to them the examples of such places as are worthy of imitation, such as Middlesbro', where, during the last twelve months, owing to the excellent method of work conducted by the chief sanitary officer, Mr. Anderson, there has been added to the list of registered workshops an increase of 80 per cent. besides a considerable increase of factories, leaving, I feel satisfied, not two per cent. in the whole town unregistered, and, without burdening this report with tabular statistics as to sanitary defects remedied, of which there have been many, I may add that the local authorities are highly pleased that they have taken the work in hand, feeling satisfied that the cost has been money well spent, seeing that they now have a class of workshops second to none in the country, there being an entire absence of slum workshops.

"The number of notices sent by me to local authorities are (exclusive of Middlesbro') 203.

"Notices received by me from medical-officers, two; and these were for workshops which were already known to me."

Mr. Platt, H.M. Inspector for the Burnley district, remarks:—

Assistance of Local Authorities under the 1891 *Act.*

"The few prosecutions which have taken place seem to have done good as I now receive notice of occupation from new occupiers, which before was an exception. Since I had the honour of presenting my last annual report I cannot remember receiving any such notice from the local authorities.

"As to the main question, matters seem pretty much as they were."

Mr. J. W. Birtwistle, H.M. Inspector for the Blackburn district, reports :—

"I have waited upon the sanitary authorities and supplied from time to time complete lists of registered workshops, in one or two cases of small towns, I find nothing has been done, except the investigation of complaints forwarded by me, but am promised that the matter shall have immediate attention. In Blackburn, Darwen, Great Harwood and Ramsbottom, a thorough systematic inspection has been in progress for some time, and from my observations, good is being done."

At Ramsbottom the sanitary inspector is required to fill up the following form :—

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Date of inspection			
Situation of premises			
Owner			
Occupier			
Nature of Business			
Sanitary arrangements :—			
Drainage			
Closets, Privy, or Urinals			
Ventilation			
Lighting			
Condition of rooms			
Number of rooms, ground floor			
First floor	second floor		
Overcrowding			
No. of persons working, male adults			
„ „	female adults		
Male children	Female children		
Child, young person, or woman employed in workshop			
Machinery			
Water supply			
Fire arrangements			
Notes :			

Mr. D. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for the Stockport district, observes :—

"I am in frequent contact with the medical officers of health in the industrial centres, and am pleased to find that sanitary inspectors are now making periodical visits to workshops in several of the largest towns.

"The Shop Hours Act is almost a dead letter in this district, so far as its administration by the local authorities. One large town delegated the duty to the inspector of weights and measures although it was pointed out that that official was fully employed with his ordinary duties.

Another town authority declined to investigate a complaint sent through myself to that body, because the complaint was anonymous.

"I have found the Act beneficial in several cases in preventing the overwork of female young persons during the long shop hours, after their ordinary work in the workshop."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Senior Inspector for Wales, reports:—

"With respect to the enforcement by sanitary authorities of the law relating to public health in workshops, I am able to report that in many towns in my district the authorities have taken some steps for carrying into effect the Act of 1891, but it is in a few of them only that the work appears to be done systematically, and with any approach to thoroughness, for instance, in some towns the only visits paid are those necessary to investigate the complaints forwarded to the authorities by myself and colleagues.

"In the following places, viz.:—Aberdare, Abergavenny, Barry, Carmarthen, Cardiff, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Chepstow, Kent, Llandudno, Llanelly, Mold, Merthyr Tydvil, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Pontypool, Rhyl, Swansea, and Wrexham, the workshops are reported to be periodically visited.

"In a few of the above-named towns, a register of the visits is kept and cards are affixed to the workshops, prescribing the number of workers that may be legally employed therein.

"From the foregoing list there are important towns and populous centres conspicuously absent, and with regard to such, it would be well were the Secretary of State to exercise the power vested in him by section 1 (1) of the Act of 1891.

I have received from the authorities of Barry, Cardiff and Carmarthen notices of new workshops, in accordance with section three (3) of the aforesaid Act; and I have furnished the authorities of all the towns in my district with lists of the workshops added to my official register during the year."

Mr. Hilditch, H.M. Inspector North Wales, remarks:—

"A list of towns in this part of the district—where a certain amount of local inspection is carried out, is given by H.M. Inspector, Mr. Lewis.

"I have not been able to ascertain that there has been anything done in Montgomery, the chief towns of which are Newtown, Llanidloes, and Welshpool. One case of overcrowding was attended to in the latter place, on my complaint."

Mr. Edwards, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Cardiff, reports:—

"With the exception of about half-a-dozen districts in this division the local sanitary authorities have not adopted any special measures for carrying out the sanitary provisions of the Act with regard to workshops.

"In Cardiff (my residential town) the local authority have taken up the subject in earnest. The medical officer of health, the chief sanitary inspector, and four assistant inspectors having been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. A complete register of workshops is kept, the result of all visits registered, and all new workshops notified to Mr. A. Lewis, H.M. Inspector, in charge of the district.

"Every workshop has been visited, measured, and provided with a card for suspension in the workshops, showing at a glance the number of persons that can be employed therein.

"During the past year 816 workshops were visited, and 142 nuisances abated, amongst them being the closing of two workshops, provision of ventilation in 10, and overcrowding rectified in 25.

"During the year I have notified the sanitary authority of all new factories in which more than 40 persons were employed, and they have been visited by local authorities, the provisions of section 7, Act, 1891, with regard to safety in case of fire carried out and certificates granted.

"Dr. Walford, the medical officer of health, in his annual report for this year, expressed his indebtedness to A. Lewis, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Factories for Wales, for his valuable aid and assistance in perfecting his system of inspection.

"I enclose a copy of the register and workshops card used in Cardiff.

FORM OF REGISTER OF WORKSHOPS USED IN CARDIFF.

Name and Address of Occupier	Description and Position of Workshop.	Method of Ventilation.	Sanitary Accommodation.	Measurements.			
				Length.	Width.	Height.	Cubic Feet.

No. of Persons Workshop will accommodate during Daytime, 250 cubic ft. per head.	No. of Persons Workshop will accommodate working Overtime 400 cubic ft. per head.	Date of Inspection.	Remarks. Number of Persons working when inspected. Whether the Abstract of the Act was posted up.

This card should be hung in a conspicuous position in the workroom.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Register No._____ Name_____

Occupation_____

No. of persons allowed by day_____

NOTE.—When working overtime, number of persons to be proportionately reduced. Two children under the age of 14 may count as one adult.

Date when lime-washed or painted.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOTE.—Every workshop must be lime-washed once at least in every 14 months.

Mr. Graves, H.M. Inspector for Glasgow, reports as follows:—

"Regarding the burghs and county district sanitary authorities, I am sorry to relate that, with the exception of one or two, they have done little or nothing towards taking over the sanitation of workshops, indeed the majority appear to be absolutely ignorant of the requirements of the Act. In one case a medical officer returned me some notices of new workshops and some complaints, which I sent him, saying that I must have made a mistake, as he was not the factory surgeon. Another (in a town with a population of over 20,000), acknowledged receipt of a long list of insanitary workshops, and said that 'he would have great pleasure in *assisting* me,' and if I would come out and visit the workshops with him, and point out what I wished done, he would be much obliged. Three months afterwards I found that nothing whatever had been done, and consequently wrote to the medical officer asking an explanation. His reply merely stated that he thought the sanitary inspector could do more to help me than he could. I then (after the receipt of your circular, No. 51), wrote to the clerk of the local authority, who replied that he had not heard of my previous complaints, and asking for a copy of my correspondence with the medical officer.

"As a sample of many such letters, I beg to quote from one from the medical officer of a burgh:—

"'Sir,

"'Would you kindly inform me regarding the following point on which I am in doubt.

"'*Factory and Workshops Act*, 1883, *section* 17:—Do you consider it is my duty to examine each apprentice and certify as to fitness for work in order to report to you any case of infringement, in short, to perform the duties of certifying surgeon.

"'*Act*, 1891, *section* 3:—Should I examine each apprentice in workshops?

"'Is it the duty of medical officer or sanitary inspector to supervise the workshops, or must both visit them.

"'I remain, &c.'

"The cause of this inertness on the part of sanitary authorities is, I think, not far to seek. The local committees are averse to the increase of rates consequent upon the appointment of an adequate staff of inspectors to carry out the Act. Medical officers and sanitary inspectors have complained to me that, without extra remuneration or assistance, they are expected to take over and carry out the huge amount of extra work thrust upon them by the Act of 1891. The medical officers are men in private practice, and who are only paid small salaries for their public services.

"The consequence is that I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting anything done.

"The majority appear to think that all they are required to do is to attend to complaints.

"I recently sent a circular letter to the principal local authorities in my district, but so far have received but few replies. One, however, from Dr. Macdonald, medical officer for Ayrshire, I beg to enclose herewith. I also send you a copy of the byelaws framed by the Govan local authorities.

"I beg to submit a return of the complaints sent by me to the various local authorities, and the results attending the same.

Nature of Complaint.	Complaints sent to Local Authority.	Check Visits.	Defects remedied.	Defects not remedied.
Limewashing, cleaning, &c.	310	173	124	49
Insufficient w.c. accommodation.	70	39	20	19
Ventilation or overcrowding.	76	56	31	25
Closets in filthy condition.	52	27	12	15
General sanitary defects	27	12	9	3
Total - -	535	307	196	111

"In Glasgow I am happy to report a very different state of affairs, and beg to record here my hearty appreciation of the kind co-operation I have received from Dr. Russell, the medical officer of health, and Mr. Fyfe, the chief sanitary inspector, both of whom have assisted me greatly. Immediately the Act came into force Mr. Fyfe caused a register of workshops to be prepared. It is the most perfect that I have seen, and I give here a sample folio. Each workroom is measured and sketched to scale.

FACTORY and WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1878 to 1891.

Dates of Registration and Re-Inspections.	Name of Firm, and Address to which Letters are to be sent.	Nature of Work, and Locality of Workshop.	Cubic Space.	Means of Ventilation.

Water-closet Accomodation.	Where Water-closet is situated.	Water Supply, where situated.	Condition of Walls and Passages.	Condition of Light.

Employees.				Cubic Space each Person.	No. of Gas Jets.	General Remarks.
Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Children.			

"Early in the year I accompanied Mr. Fyfe on a round of visits to tailoring and other workshops to establish a standard of limewashing, &c.

"I beg to submit an extract from Mr. Fyfe's last annual report, in which he says :—

"'During the year 1893, 389 workshops have been added to the register, and full particulars in each case obtained. 1,229 re-inspections have been made, resulting in considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of 306 workshops. . . . In the course of my visitations to several of these workshops, in company with the inspector of factories for Glasgow and the West of Scotland and my sub-inspector, the want of adequate light and sufficient means of ventilation were apparent in several workshops, especially in those which were placed in basement flats. Here, daylight for front rooms can usually only be obtained by

reflection through glass prisms cemented into the iron framing above the window opening in the wall, while too often the cold air is let in through gratings just above this, without any attempt at heating or suitable dispersion. In such cases, and also in attic flats, where tailors are ranged on the floor *just under* the skylight windows, the practical difficulties in the way of securing plenty of fresh air without perceptible draught are great. In some cases the difficulties are increased by reason of want of outlets for the vitiated air. A radical change is wanted in this respect in many workrooms, but such radical changes are hardly obtainable without *adequate legal powers.* If, instead of the law demanding a *medical certificate* that any particular condition of ventilation, or want of ventilation, renders the premises *injurious to health and unfit for human habitation or use,* it stated in precise and definite terms the minimum quantity each man or woman was entitled to per hour *without perceptible draught,* and also the minimum amount of cubic space up to a certain height each must have to work in, a great help would be given to the administrators of the law. Light, that is daylight, is not mentioned in any Act of Parliament. That it is an essential of healthy life and a vast boon to every worker goes without saying. But at present we have no means, legally, of securing its addition to the amenities of workshops. . . . . Good work has been done in the matter of supplying adequate water-closet accommodation for each sex in workshops. Here, thanks to the 30th section of our local 1890 Act, we have a sufficient legal instrument, as the term "house," in the definition clauses of the Act, covers all workshops and factories. In such places we demand one convenience for every 20, or under, of each sex.'

"Having quoted the above admirable report, it is needless for me to enlarge upon the subject of the weakness of the Public Health Acts of Scotland beyond saying that if further legislation is required in Glasgow, where there is an admirable local Act, it is indeed required in the burghs and county districts.

"Upon this point I beg to refer you to the last paragraph in the report of the medical officer for the county of Ayr.

"It is not easy to get a medical officer to declare before a sheriff, or even to sign a certificate to the effect, that any particular sanitary defect 'is injurious to health, &c.'

"Reviewing the whole question, and noting the want of uniformity of practice on the part of local authorities, I humbly submit that until it is made compulsory for each local authority to keep a register of workshops in some prescribed form, there will be no systematic inspection.

"I have done all I can to assist the local authorities in this district, and in many cases have offered to allow them to make out lists from my registers, but not one has accepted my offer.

"So far as my experience goes, I find that instead of being relieved of work in consequence of the sanitation of workshops having been placed in the hands of the local authorities, as they carry out their work in the majority of cases, our work is materially increased.

"In completing my remarks on workshops, I beg to give here the number registered on 31st October 1894:—

'In Glasgow	2,487
'In country	2,885
'Total	5,372

"An increase since 31st October 1893 of 224 in Glasgow, and 951 in country.

Copy of LETTER from Dr. MACDONALD, county medical officer, to C. G. Shaw, county clerk, Ayr, giving reply to the questions asked by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

"*Factory and Workshops Act*, 1891.

"Health Department, 7, Wellington Square, Ayr,
"Dear Sir, "November 3, 1894.

"I beg to send the following reply to the questions asked by H.M. Inspector of Factories in his letter to you dated 31st ultimo.

(1.) "A register is kept of all workshops *to which the attention of the* Local Authority or their officers *has been directed.*

"As there does not appear to be any statute compelling occupiers of existing workshops to be registered, the sanitary authorities in the county have not yet been able to ascertain the sanitary condition of the whole of the workshops within their jurisdiction.

"It would have been an advantage if the Act provided for the registration by the occupier of all existing, as well as new, workshops.

"(2) No special inspection has been made in connection with workshops, but all those to which H.M. Inspector of Factories directed the attention of the sanitary authorities were duly inspected as to their sanitary condition and any necessary alterations were carried out.

"(3.) Occupiers of *new* workshops have given notice to H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district, that they have begun to occupy such workshops and H.M. Inspectors have forwarded these notices to the sanitary authorities, who through their officers inspect all these notified.

"(4.) 250 cubic feet per person employed in workshops, is considered by the county medical officer to be the minimum, but there does not appear to be any statute or byelaws, by which the county sanitary authorities could enforce a definite amount of cubic space.

"To efficiently regulate the sanitary condition of workshops, all sanitary authorities should be empowered to make byelaws and regulations for the purpose. But it does not appear that this is provided by any statute.

"Yours faithfully,
"C. G. Shaw, Esq., (Signed) C. R. MACDONALD."
"County Clerk, Ayr.

"BURGH OF GOVAN.

"FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS 1878, 1883, 1891.

"*Byelaws for the Regulation of Workshops, made by the Commissioners as the Local Authority under the Pulic Health Acts.*

"1. That in no workshop shall there be at any time less than 250 cubic feet of free space allowed to each person employed therein.

"2. That the cubic space shall be measured, exclusive of lobbies and closets, and from wall to wall, and also free of all obstructions.

"3. That the workshop must be adequately ventilated, and especially must be in direct communication, on one of its sides, with the open air.

"4. That no workshop shall be permitted to be used in which artificial light is necessary during the whole extent of the working hours.

"5. That unless special means are taken to prevent the products of gas from mingling with the air, three gas burners shall be counted as one person in the estimation of the cubic space per person.

"6. The position, construction, and ventilation of the workshop, the nature of the work carried on therein, and every other circumstance likely to influence the amount of cubic space necessary for the health of the persons employed therein, shall be considered in determining in any case whether more than 250 cubic feet is necessary.

"7. That each factory, workshop, or workplace shall have proper water-closet or latrine accommodation convenient to the workers, and in the proportion of one water-closet to every twenty persons; but where ten or more persons of different sexes are employed, separate water-closet accommodation must be provided for each sex.

"8. Every workplace shall be kept free from effluvia arising from any drain, water-closet, earth closet, privy, urinal, or other nuisance, and unless so kept, shall be deemed to be a nuisance, liable to be dealt with summarily, under the law relating to public health.

"Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, defines what is to be considered as a nuisance under the Act, and sub-section (g) of that section is as follows:—'Any factory, workshop, or 'workplace not under the operation of any general Act for the regula-'tion of factories or bakehouses, and not kept in a cleanly state, or not 'ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as 'practicable, any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated 'in the course of the work carried on therein, and injurious or 'dangerous to the health of persons employed therein, or any such 'factory, workshop, or workplace as is so overcrowded while work is 'carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of 'those employed therein.'

"A. Macdonald,
"Clerk to Commissioners."

"Hillock House, 752, Govan Road,
"Govan, 8th January, 1894.

Mr. Robinson, H.M. Inspector for the Dundee district, reports:—

"With regard to carrying out the Act of 1891 by the Local Authorities, things are much about the same as when I reported last year, with one exception, viz., the County of Fife. There the medical officer of health, whose district also includes Clackmannan, has now instituted regular inspection of workshops. I must state, however, that all Local Authorities are very ready to take action when any defect in a workshop is reported to them; and with the help of one of the Assistant Inspectors from Glasgow I do not find much difficulty in overtaking the inspection of workshops."

Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector for the Dublin district, reports:—

"The sanitary arrangements of workshops are I understand duly enforced by the medical officers of health in Dublin and Cork, the principal centres in this district."

ii. *Fire Escapes.*

The following are reports received from some of H.M. Inspectors with reference to section 7 Factory Act 1891, which although of great importance has received no attention from many of the local authorities.

The London County Council have been actively employed in enforcing its provisions.

By a return dated 9th April last, I find that 170 owners of factories had been served with notices and in 154 of those cases the alterations were carried out by arrangement and I am informed that since March they had 182 cases in hand, viz.:—

16 cases have been completed.
31 new cases.
135 cases now being dealt with.

With reference to Sheffield, Captain Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector, remarks:—

"I have before reported that effectual steps were taken by the Sheffield Corporation to give effect to the requirements of section 7 of the Factory Act of 1891. A special inspector was appointed, and as far as I have seen, he has done his work in a systematic and careful manner, the town clerk has been good enough to give me a report from this inspector.

"'Town Clerk's Office,
"'My Dear Sir, "'Sheffield, November 8, 1894.

"'In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, the city surveyor informs me that the whole of the factories and workshops in your list have been visited.

"'He says that in 73 cases alterations were required, and of the latter number there are only ten still to be carried out, so as to make the means of egress satisfactory.

"'I hope this information is sufficient for your requirement.

"'I am, &c.,
(Signed) "'J. W. P. Smith.
"'Commander Hamilton P. Smith, R.N., "'Town Clerk.'"
"Heatherleigh, Sheffield.

H.M. Inspector for Liverpool, Mr. Richmond, reports:—

"I have made inquiries from the city surveyor Liverpool, as to what steps have been taken for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of Act 1891 as to providing means of escape from fire. He informs me that since the Act came into force, he has dealt with 115 factories and that only three now remain in abeyance. During the year ending 30th September 1894, 29 factories have been inspected and found to have sufficient means of escape; 26 have been pronounced satisfactory after suggestions without service of notice; 11 have been reported as satisfactory after having received notice to make alterations; three have received notice to make alterations but have not yet complied. The city surveyor informs me that he has scarcely had any trouble with occupiers, who have willingly complied with his requirements. In no case has arbitration been resorted to."

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports:—

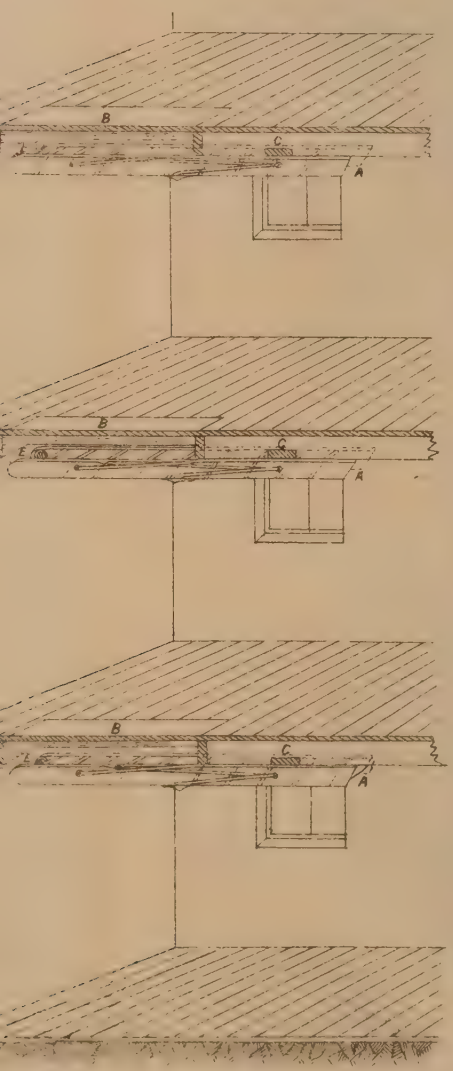
"In reply to an inquiry I recently addressed to the city surveyor of Birmingham, I have been informed that the total number of factories inspected by the officers of that gentleman in connection with the means provided for escape from fire, amount to 655. Of these factories, 462 have now satisfactory means of ingress and egress: structural alterations are in progress in 21 factories, and in 172 cases less than 40 hands were found to be employed."

AWLINGS' PATENT EMERGENCY STAIRCASE.

It is Moderate in Price; Occupies no Available Space; Requires no Structural Alterations; Always Ready for Instantaneous Use; Can be used without help by a Child; Can be used by the most Aged and Infirm.

THE object of this Invention is to procure a ready means of exit from the upper floors or galleries of buildings in case of fire or other emergency. For this purpose trap doors are placed in the floors of the upper rooms, and light staircases kept suspended under the ceilings below, which, on a catch being pulled out, immediately drop and open the trap floors, which are so balanced as to allow the stairs to fall gently to the ground.

EMERGENCY STAIRCASE CLOSED.



A is the Staircase.

B Trap floor.

C Catch keeping Stairs in position.

D Handles to release Stairs and open Trap Doors, which, on being pulled on either floor, will open the whole of the Traps and Stairs from top to bottom.

H Weight to balance Trap Door and Stairs.

F Hand Rail on either side of Stairs.

G Guard on either side of opening to prevent persons falling in.

The Handles D are placed in small cupboards with glass fronts.

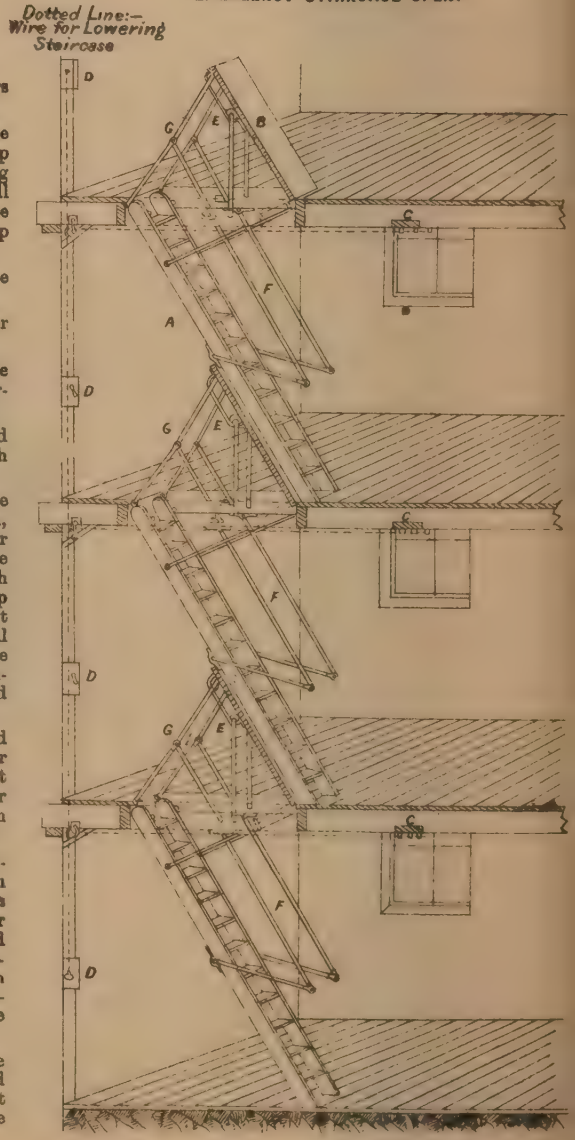
In case of necessity the glass would be broken, when a bell on each floor would ring, the Handle D pulled releasing Catch C; the Stairs A then drop down simultaneously, at the same time opening all the Trap Doors B in the various floors and extending Hand Rails F and Guards G on either side.

The Stairs can be placed directly under one another in a continuous length at right angles to each other or in any other position that may be desirable.

The apparatus is suitable for any Buildings in which a number of persons are likely to be on upper floors at any one time, and can be made plain or ornamental in harmony with the other rooms or corridors in which they may be placed.

It is desirable that the Emergency Stairs should be placed at the farthest possible point from the ordinary Staircase.

EMERGENCY STAIRCASE OPEN.



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tee and Sole Maker: **S. T. RAWLINGS, South Parade Works, Frome.**

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Mr. Maitland, H.M. Inspector for the Bristol district, reports:—

"So far as I am aware none of the local authorities in any part of my district have done anything to carry out the provisions of section 7, Act of 1891.

"In April last Mr. Pendock called on the deputy borough engineer of Bristol to inquire what steps had been taken and he was then informed that a scheme was being drawn up showing the necessity for having a special inspector appointed to look after this matter.

"I wrote to the engineer on the 12th November asking what had been done up to that date. The engineer's reply is as follows:—

"'Bristol Urban Sanitary Authority,
"'DEAR SIR, "'November 23, 1894.

"'REFERRING to your letter of the 12th instant.

"'Since April I have brought the subject of the systematic inspection of factories with a view to carry out the provisions of section 7, Factory Act 1891 before my committee, and made certain recommendations, which however, have not been adopted.

"'Your letter of the 12th instant was read to the sanitary committee at their meeting held yesterday, and I am requested to inform you that the subject shall have consideration.

"'Can you inform me the approximate number of factories within the district of the Bristol Urban Sanitary Authority that clause 2 of section 7 will apply to?

"'Yours faithfully,
"'To J. S. Maitland, Esq. "'THOS. HENRY YABBICORN.'"

"In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the patent emergency staircase invented by Mr. Rawlings of Frome, of which I enclose a diagram and description. I have seen it tried in a factory and consider it a most ingenious and useful invention.

(1.) No structural alterations are required to fit it;
(2.) It takes up no available space;
(3.) Is easily worked; and
(4.) Not liable to get out of order.

Capt. Bevan, H.M. Inspector for Nottingham, observes:—

"The Anidjah bag fire escape has been adopted in some of the Nottingham factories, and is easily adapted to any room with fairly large windows; it appears to be a favourite means of exit from the factory on ordinary occasions, the descent into the street from an upper storey window being quite easy. Nottingham enjoys its fair share of large factory and warehouse fires, and proper means of escape, and fire proof buildings are essential where so many females are employed.

"Mr. Boobbyer writes to me under date Nov. 1894:—'We do not 'appear to have had any fire escapes or other additional means of exit in 'case of fire provided for factories in Nottingham during the current 'year, most of the old factories requiring such provision have already 'had it made, and new ones recently constructed are for the most part 'so built as not to require it.'"

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector, reports with reference to Leeds:—

"The administration of the 'new building' clauses is in the hands of the building inspector. He reports to me that 10 new factories and workshops or additions to existing ones have been erected since the Act came into operation, and that no plans for these have been passed without the proper means of egress in case of fire where necessary.

"For the clause referring to old buildings an inspector has been appointed under the Fire Brigade Committeee, and he has to report to the committee any building in which he thinks alterations should be made. I am unable to say exactly what has been done as I am informed that the committee object to the inspector furnishing me with a written report. In course of conversation, however, I gathered that about 25 factories and workshops have been reported as not having adequate means of escape in case of fire, but that no action at present has been taken to enforce any required alterations."

Mr. Hine has obtained the following information with respect to Hull:—

Fire Escapes.

"We have not yet done anything in respect to the fire escape clauses of the Act in Hull. There are but few factories here that will be affected by the Act in this respect, so far as I am able to ascertain. The principal factories in Hull, as you are aware, are ship-building and engineering works, oil and cake mills, and paint and color works; works in which not many hands are employed above the ground floor; possibly some of the printing houses may require attention, but owing to the pressure of work in workshops, and in introducing the Shop Hours Act, and in anticipation of the new Factory Bill, which proposes to extend the fire-escape clauses becoming law, I have thought it advisable not to press the matter on my committee. It is my intention to bring the matter before the committee again at an early date next year."

Mr. Prior, H.M. Inspector for Huddersfield, reports:—

"As far as the operation of section 7 of the Act of 1891 is concerned, I cannot give such a favourable report. Trade has been so bad, and so many mills are empty, that no new ones have been built of late; consequently I cannot charge the local authorities with neglecting the duties devolving on them under sub-section (1). But sub-section (2) applying to existing factories, has hitherto been disregarded here. My colleague and I have repeatedly reminded officers and members of the local sanitary authorities of the grave responsibility resting on them as long as they allow mills to remain without proper means of escape in case of fire, but our remonstrances have been unattended with any visible result. A large cotton mill in Huddersfield was a few months ago destroyed by fire. Had the fire broken out in a bottom story instead of the top, a lamentable loss of life would probably have resulted. Yet notwithstanding this warning, nothing, that I am aware of, has been done to provide means of escape elsewhere. I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that as long as the mill-owning interest is so strongly represented on local governing bodies, section 7, sub-section (2) will remain a dead letter, unless some pressure is brought to bear on the sanitary authorities to compel them to do their duty, or the administration of this sub-section is entrusted to other and more disinterested guardians of the safety of the workpeople."

H.M. Inspector for Blackburn, Mr. J. T. Birtwistle, observes:—

"As I reported to you on the 7th of April last, the authorities here had commenced an inspection of all works, coming under the section, so far as they had gone, they had prepared plans of each, showing floors, provision made for escape in case of fire, with notes as to further requirements, &c., since that time. So far as the present engineer, only recently appointed, can ascertain, nothing further has been done. I am

told, however, the inspection will be proceeded with and completed without delay."

Mr. Rogers, H.M. Inspector in Manchester, remarks:—

"I am informed that most of the factories in the city where more than 40 persons are employed have been visited by the inspectors of the sanitary department, and that any factories these inspectors thought dangerous have been referred to the city surveyor, who, in 11 cases, has reported that further means of escape should be provided. Notices have been served on the owners of these 11 factories, requiring them to make certain specified alterations within a given time. In some cases the required new arrangements are completed and in others they are in progress.

The superintendent of the sanitary department informs me that the inspectors are now devoting more time to calling upon the factories coming within the section, with the object of having all these places visited and the necessary means of egress provided as soon as possible.

"No certificates of safety have yet been granted for buildings erected since the 1st of January 1892. I have directed the attention of the local authority to one factory in the city which has been erected since this date, and where over 40 persons are employed. The place will be visited at once and a certificate granted as soon as possible.

"The matter of granting these certificates has been before the town clerk this week, and all new factory buildings in the city are to be visited by an official of the surveyor's department, and if any of the places besides the one referred to above come within the sub-section (which is doubtful) certificates will be granted at once.

"I am assured that the subject has been noted by the city surveyor, and no plans for buildings have been passed for some time unless due provision was made for escape in case of fire.

"In that part of *Gorton* which is not incorporated with the city, the local board have caused all the factories to be visited recently and the board will enforce the provision of sufficient means of escape where such doesn't already exist.

In *Warrington*, which is the only other place in my district where the section applies to any extent, I have recently had an interview with the town clerk and borough surveyor. The latter informs me he has visited a few factories, and proposes to call upon the rest at an early date. The necessary safety will be insisted on. No new factories, employing 40 persons, have been erected in the area of the Warrington Corporation within the last three years."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Johnson, reports:—

"Section 7 of the Act, 1891, is practically a dead letter in Newcastle-on-Tyne, no factory having been visited up to this date.

"Section 7, sub-section (2).—Sanitary Authority have visited one factory only, and this on my initiation."

Mr. Graves, H.M. Inspector for Glasgow observes:—

"Under section 7 of the Act 1891, I am glad to report that much has been done in Glasgow. The duties of inspection devolved upon Captain Paterson, the fire-master, and he, together with the master of works, at once commenced a systematic inspection of factories; and, I am informed, in many cases considerable structural alterations have been ordered.

"I enclose a copy of the Glasgow Building Regulations Act, 1892, from which you will see, sections 59 and 60, what further powers the

authorities will have, in June 1897, to deal with all workrooms on upper floors, as to fire-escapes.

"'59. Where any warehouse occupies more than two floors of a building it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy or use in connection therewith any workrooms in which more than 10 persons are employed if situated above the first floor and in direct communication with such warehouse unless such workrooms are provided with a passage and stair giving access to a street or court and enclosed within walls of stone, brick, or other incombustible material. Where such stair gives access to the ground floor of such warehouse at or near to an existing door or other satisfactory outlet the Dean of Guild may dispense with a separate fireproof access to a street or court. The provisions of this section shall apply to all existing buildings not already occupied in the manner hereby prohibited, and on the expiration of five years from the passing of this Act they shall also apply to and be enforceable against existing buildings which are so occupied. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a guild offence and liable to a penalty of one pound for every day or part of a day during which such violation is continued.

"'60. Wherever more than 40 persons are employed on an upper storey of any building and access to such storey is provided by a stair which is not enclosed within walls built of stone, brick, or other incombustible material and communicating direct with a street or court the owner or occupier of such upper storey shall provide at least two separate stairs or means of exit from such storey 25 feet apart with two separate doors leading therefrom direct to a street or court. Wherever by reason of the structure of any such building a fire occurring at or near one of the exits might cut off a section of the building extending to one-fourth of the area of any storey, and prevent egress therefrom by either exit such section of the building shall be provided with a separate stair and door of the description and in the situation aforesaid. The provisions of this section shall apply to all existing buildings not already occupied in the manner hereby prohibited, and on the expiration of five years from the passing of this Act shall apply to all buildings whatsoever. The provisions of this and the immediately preceding section whereof the marginal note is "Workrooms above large warehouses" shall not apply to factories as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.'"

Captain Kindersley, H.M. Inspector for Edinburgh, reports:—

"An inspector and an assistant under the Shop Hours Regulation Act have been recently appointed for Edinburgh.

"With regard to section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, I find that nothing has yet been done by the Edinburgh local authorities, but I have received a letter from the burgh engineer, to whom the administration of this section of the Act has been committed by the town council, stating that he is about to take immediate steps to give effect to the requirements of the Act on this point.

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Robinson, writes:—

"I have to state in reply to your letter of the 3rd November that nothing further has been done by the authorities in Dundee with regard to the means of escape from factories in case of fire, since I reported to you on the 7th April last."

Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector for Dublin, observes :—

"With regard to fire escapes under section 7 of the Factory Act. I have a letter from Sir Charles Cameron, Medical Officer of Health, Dublin, in which he states, that 'the only new building employed for 'factory purposes erected in Dublin since 1892 are an extension of 'Messrs. Jacobs' biscuit factory. No action was taken in connection 'with this building in reference to the erection of fire escapes. The 'city architect has received instructions that in future all factories 'intended to receive 40 or more workpeople shall be obliged to have 'fire escapes as provided in the Factory Act.'

"I have a letter from Mr. Shuter in which he states he called on Dr. Donovan, medical officer of health, Cork, on November 7th.

"Dr. Donovan stated to him 'he had done nothing at all in the 'matter respecting fire escapes, neither was he aware it was within 'his province.'

"I am not aware of any new factory being started in Cork since 1892, which would come under section 7."

Mr. Snape, H.M. Inspector for Belfast, reports :—

"With reference to the Safety Clause Act, 1891, I beg to state that I am informed that a resolution has been passed by the town council that all old mills affected by Act, 1891, should be examined and deputed Messrs. Parker (superintendent of fire brigade) and Muntz (assistant surveyor) to do the work. About this time new plans were laid before the corporation (for a large tobacco factory) and Mr. Parker (the fire brigade superintendent) was asked to give a report as to safety. These plans were reported upon by Mr. Parker, suggesting certain alterations. The plans were passed by the council, no notice being taken of the suggestions of Mr. Parker. Since this Messrs. Parker and Muntz have done nothing with reference to the inspection of old mills affected by the Act *re* safety, nor can I hear of anything having been done heretofore.

"Mr. Bretland (the city surveyor) says that any plans for new factories are now being most carefully considered as to safety."

VII.—Outworkers.

In addition to the observations and statistics as to outworkers within the area of the London County Council embodied in the report of Mr. Lakeman, I have received the following reports from H.M. Inspectors :—

Mr. Hine, H.M. Inspector for Leeds, forwards a report from the local sanitary inspector for Hull, which contains the following :—

"There are but few outworkers employed in Hull, excepting in the tailoring trade.

"The occupiers of factories and workshops employing outworkers in the scheduled trades have been supplied with the prescribed form for keeping the list required to be kept by the Act of 1891. Most of the employers approve of the system, and readily comply with the Act in this respect. I find that by far the greater number of outworkers, especially in the manufacture of wearing apparel, are employed by people who are not occupiers of factories or workshops. One or two of the principal of such employers have kindly supplied me with lists of their outworkers. I have thus been enabled to visit more of them than I should have been.

"As regards the outworkers themselves they are mostly a respectable class of workpeople, who carry on their work in their own homes; in some cases with the aid of one or two female assistants. Their workplaces are generally well kept and their homes are cleanly, only in a few cases have we had cause to complain, and this, invariably, among foreign tailors. They do not complain much of low prices, although they generally state, on being asked, that Hull is a low priced town for their work. The price per garment ranges for trousers from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; waistcoats or vests, 2*s.* to 4*s.*; jackets, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; coats, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*, according to the class of goods and style of make up, which admits of them earning from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per working hour. The majority of them state that they prefer taking their work out to working in workshops kept by an employer, and those who employ female assistants say that they can make more money than when working in workshops under a master.

"They have throughout the year complained of the scarcity of work, which they attribute to the coal and dock strikes of last year. This is, no doubt, to some extent at least, correct."

Mr. Jackson, H.M. Junior Inspector, Birmingham, states:—

"With regard to outworkers, the lists of names, &c., now required to be kept has been a great help, but I do not think that 'sweating' will be efficiently coped with until the hours of work of those who work at home, and do not employ anyone, are restricted in the same way as they are for those who are employed in factories or workshops."

Mr. J. H. Crabtree, H.M. Junior Inspector, Birmingham, reports as follows:—

"The Birmingham workshop trades appear to be undergoing a change of front. Formerly a large number of gun-makers employed protected hands, but from my visits during the last few months to these gun-works I have found it necessary to erase nearly the whole of them from the registers, women and young persons being rarely met with. On the other hand, makers of wearing apparel, particularly tailors, are evidently on the increase. These tailors are principally outworkers, so that notwithstanding the existence of three large clothing factories in this district, I am persuaded that these have not absorbed the work formerly done in small workshops. I have occasionally turned into tailors' shops where I had reason to believe that employment was being carried on, and found 'nothing done on the premises.' Fortunately a list of outworkers has been forthcoming, and I have been able to trace new firms who had sent no opening notice and affixed no Abstract. The rooms occupied by these workers are generally at the top of a three-storey building, badly lighted, with means of ventilation utterly disregarded, and containing an atmosphere feted with the exhalations of the occupants, often too numerous. It is in such workshops as these where the evils of *overtime* employment are most keenly felt. I visit them on Monday and Tuesday, and find the workers all absent. Then from Wednesday the work goes on at a good pace. On the Friday night the overtime notice is sent, and females who are already fully spent with a full day's work bend over the gas-jets for another two hours. I am of opinion that if overtime employment in these trades were abolished the workers would carry on a more uniform and regular employment, and the tradesmen would learn to give out their orders with greater regard for the health of their dependants."

Mr. D. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for Stockport, reports an increase in the number of outworkers, and remarks:—

Outworkers.—"Outworkers appear to be on the increase instead of decreasing, and there are several points which appear favourable to their retention, 1st, a manufacturer can conduct his business on smaller premises with a corresponding decrease of expense, 2nd, the work can be done by the outworker (who is invariably the occupier of her own workshop) at any period of the day or night without any liability on the part of the occupier, or of the employer, or manufacturer.

"When in Denton during the spring of this year I had occasion to point out to a firm the inadequate space for their trimmers during overtime. I suggested that if the ceiling was removed and the room open to the slates, sufficient space would then be given for such overtime, the occupiers eventually preferred to leave the room as before, suspend some of their trimmers, and engage outworkers, and thus avoid any risk in employment or expense in alterations. I am afraid the Bill as proposed by the Home Secretary will not restrict this 'uncontrolled labour,' but help to increase it. Several managers and employers have informed me that should their workpeople not be allowed to take work home during the busy season, after their ordinary work, they would suspend them as 'inside' workers, and employ them solely as 'outworkers.' An Act to include these 'occupier outworkers' would regulate the employment of this unrestricted labour."

Mr. Dodgson, H.M. Inspector for Sheffield, reports:—

"The only branch of business in our district in which outwork is being curtailed is that of electro-plate manufacture. Nearly the whole of the outworkers are tenants of factories or registered workshops, the practice of putting out to home workers polishing and burnishing being almost obsolete."

Captain Bevan reports:—

"In the Nottinghamshire villages, such as Ruddington, Gotham, Woodborough, Arnold, and Calverton (the birthplace of the stocking frame), the hosiery frame work, Ruitters' workshops, are gradually disappearing, owing to the work going to the factories; one large firm who used to employ a dozen outworker occupiers of workshops 10 years ago now employs only two; the superior class of hosiery, especially silk hose, is still made in such workshops, and made for the large firms of hosiery manufacturers, but the cheaper work is now produced almost entirely in the factories; these villages suffer much from the decay of this industry; the hosiery-seaming and lace-mending is still done to a considerable extent by outworkers not occupying workshops."

Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector for Ashton-under-Lyne, states:—

"There are practically no outworkers in this district. There are just a few in the woollen district of Saddleworth, where women take home a few shawls for 'fringing.' The district (about Saddleworth) is particularly healthy, and there cannot be the slightest allegation of 'sweating.' The work could easily be done inside the mills, but a portion is allowed to be taken outside, as a special favour to the women."

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for Southampton, says:—

"I see no indications of the system of outwork being done away with. The glove trade is the principal industry in which outwork obtains,

and I was informed the other day of one large firm in Somersetshire who are employing 1,000 outworkers. Lace as a cottage industry, has much died out, but this I found to be the case when I took charge of the district, and is not of recent occurrence. I know of no change in industrial centres."

Mr. Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector for Walsall, reports:—

"I find improvement in the means adopted to carry into effect the Act of 1891 by the local authorities. There is still room for further improvements in many of the smaller places in this district. I find that, wherever it is practicable, outwork is being gradually done away with."

Mr. Bignold, H.M. Inspector for Norwich, says:—

"With regard to the sanitation of workshops and the action of the local authorities, I have to report that in Colchester and in Ipswich sanitary inspectors have been appointed by the local authority, at my suggestion, to inspect outworkers' workplaces, and with excellent results, and more I hope will be done in that direction. It is estimated that there are over 10,000 outworkers in Colchester, Ipswich, and the adjacent villages. These are mainly employed in slop tailoring and boot and shoemaking, but in Colchester the boot and shoe industry is now entirely carried on in *three large factories*, whereas in Norwich, the 'garret masters,' who give out the work, are as numerous as ever.

"In June last Mr. T. C. Hayward was appointed to 'assist in the inspection of workshops,' and he has done good work, especially in sanitary matters. I enclose his report herewith.

Report of Mr. J. C. Hayward, Assistant Inspector.

"'During the time I have been under you I have, at your request, inspected workshops in numerous towns (small and large) in this district; and in nearly every workshop (except in private houses) I have entered, I have found the occupiers desirous of conforming to the requirements of the Act, after explaining the same to them.

"'The greatest difficulty I find in my work of inspection is with dressmakers who live in private houses, and employ as many as 12 (more or less) females in a room just sufficiently large enough to hold half that number, to allow 250 cubic feet for each worker.

"'It is in private houses that it is necessary to call the attention of the sanitary authorities to the overcrowding of workrooms, although their attention has also to be called to the same state of things in other workshops, but more especially to the sanitary arrangements.

"'Writing of the sanitary arrangements, I must say that in no other town (small or large) in the district do I find them so bad as in Norwich. In the first place, the water-closet accommodation I find is insufficient for the number of hands employed, say perhaps one water-closet for every 40 persons. The situation of them are in many cases practically indecent, being built side by side, with a thin boarded partition to separate the one used by males and the one used by females; and in the second place, the majority, a very great majority, of the water-closets are either on the pit or bin system, thus the soilage remains stagnant in these pits or bins until such time as it is convenient for them to be emptied; thus the stench from these places is practically unbearable at times to those who have to work in the workshops, and very unhealthy.

"Where the above insanitary conditions have come under my notice, the same has been notified to the sanitary authority; and I believe in

nearly every case, the same with overcrowding, and the dirty or dilapidated condition of workshops, that body, or through their medical officer of health, have made some improvement.

"'In other towns visited by me, and where it has been necessary to call the attention of the sanitary authories to any overcrowding or insanitary condition of workshops, I have always found the same has received attention and improvements made; but if it was not for the attention of those bodies being drawn to these insanitary defects by H.M. Inspector of Factories and his assistant, I am afraid little would be done in the way of improving the condition of the workshops, &c.'"

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for Swansea, remarks:—

"Respecting outworkers, I do not find upon inquiries that outwork is being substituted by work done in factories and workshops, but rather, that the trend is in the direction of increased outworking.

"With regard to the various trades and staple industries of my district, and their respective seats of manufacture, there has been no change of note during the year. As a rule, the large towns and industrial centres have increased in population, and continue to attract workers from the country districts."

Mr. Edwards, H.M. junior Inspector, Cardiff, remarks:—

"The only industry in this district in which outworkers are employed to any extent is the tailoring trade, and instead of the number of outworkers employed diminishing, there has been and is a continual increase, there being probably 50 per cent. more employed at present than there were five or six years ago.

"This increase can probably be accounted for to a certain extent by the following reasons:—

"(*a.*) The master-tailors are able to have their work made up at a lower price by outworkers than by indoor workers.

"(*b.*) They are better able to depend upon outworkers finishing their work to time than indoor workers, the average persons who work at home in preference to working in the general workshop being of a more thrifty and temperate nature; in fact the chief inducement for a man to work at home is that he is able to work longer hours, and also be assisted by his wife or daughter, who are generally able to sew some parts of the garments as well as the man.

"(*c.*) By employing outworkers, the master tailor saves also workshop rent, gas, coal, &c.

"But almost without exception I have found that master tailors would prefer having all work made up indoors if possible, but having failed they have been obliged to protect themselves by employing outworkers.

"As I have stated previously the tailor who works in the general workshop is not as thrifty as his brother who works at home, and his more intemperate habits naturally play havoc with his health, and this is intensified by his sedentary occupation and want of physical exercise. On the other hand, the outworker works for considerably longer hours in, as a rule, more confined space, and with surroundings which are often the reverse of sanitary. The result being a high mortality, amongst tailors, from respiratory diseases. The late Dr. Edward Smith estimated that fully two-thirds of the entire mortality amongst tailors was due to phthisis and chest diseases; the increase of outworkers can only have the effect of maintaining or even increasing this high proportion."

Mr. J. Hilditch, H.M. Junior Inspector for North Wales, observes :—

"In Llanidloes (Mont.) where the making-up of shirts, &c., has been carried on for a number of years by outworkers, I am pleased to find that one of the largest manufacturers has now transferred the whole of this branch of his business to the factory.

"I have also found a few instances in different parts of the district where tailors' workshops have been extended and improved. The whole of the work previously given out, being now made up on the premises. One occupier says that this has been attended with very good results, as far as he is concerned. The work being more uniformly done, and also with less waste of material."

Mr. Timothy, Inspectors' Assistant for South Wales, states that :—

"There are in Swansea 32 occupiers who employ and keep a list of outworkers. They are all either tailors or bootmakers. The outworkers number 57, which is small in proportion, the reason being that several work for the same tradesman. Their work is entirely piecework and is done either at home or in a workroom in which hands are employed. In the tailoring trade female labour predominates while the inverse is the case in the boot trade. For the most part these workrooms are in a sanitary condition, but in some cases I have had cause to report insanitary condition and overcrowding, chiefly the latter.

"But a few of these take advantage of the overtime exception ; and excepting three or four who require to be carefully looked after, they can hardly be said to be guilty of excessive hours. Indeed, the tendency to overwork the hands is mainly to be met with in the dress-making establishments, where the work is not done by piece, and where extra pay for overtime is very rarely received. This is the case in country places especially. The most flagrant case that came directly under my notice was where girls were worked up till midnight. But I have had workrooms pointed out to me where it was alleged that the girls had worked all night nearly, and were, after about three hours' rest kept working the whole of the following day. This happened before the Abstract, or the 'work-room rules' as it is often termed, was sent to them. The fact of the Abstract being affixed on the wall and which reminds them of their obligations, seems, I am told, to deter many from pursuing that baneful system of 'driving,' which so enervates the human system that it has destroyed the constitution of many a girl and rendered her unfit to perform duties which she might be called upon to undertake.

"Although very little excessive hours and hardly any 'sweating' may be said to exist among outworkers in Swansea, there is one point that can truly be said to justify the order requiring occupiers to keep lists of outworkers and, that is, to enable the workrooms to be inspected and to be kept under the surveillance of the sanitary authorities in case of a fever or a disease breaking out in the house. A case illustrating this happened in Swansea last June. In inspecting one of the outworkers' workrooms I discovered that there had been a case of scarlet fever in the house a month or so previous. On making further inquiries I found that the sanitary authorities had taken certain precautions to prevent the spread of the fever and had disinfected the house, but the existence of a tailoring workroom in which three or four females were employed and in which work was carried on during the whole of the time, was not discovered, and the occupier remarked that, as they had

not discovered it, she did not deem it necessary to volunteer any information concerning it. A case of this sort, in which a fever or a disease might be spread all over the town, clearly proves the utility of the order.

"I am informed that of late years the boot trade has undergone a great change in Swansea. Where formerly there was a fair amount of bespoke trade done, there now is done, comparatively speaking, but little. With the exception of about half a dozen all the shops retail boots and shoes solely manufactured in factories, and employ a few outworkers to do any repairs that may be required to be done for their customers. While in the few remaining workshops in which the bespoke trade is carried on very little of the *bonâ fide* hand sewing, as one bootmaker remarked, is now done; sewing machines being extensively used, at which females are mostly employed."

Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector for Dublin, reports very little outwork in his district, and observes:—

"The principal outworkers in this district are among the tailors in Dublin—from all of whom I have received lists of outworkers. These outworkers, I find, are for the most part, domestic workshops, and no cases of overwork have come under my notice."

VIII.—Overtime.

In their reports on this subject, H.M. Inspectors draw attention to the excessive amount of overtime worked by some dressmaking firms, and contrast this with the ease with which other firms similarly placed organise their work so as to avoid recourse to overtime. One of H.M. Inspectors remarks:—"If overtime were "not permitted it would simply mean that the customer would "have to give the order earlier, and it might perhaps give "employment to more girls without affecting at all the wages "of those at present employed, for too often the overtime is "worked for no extra pay whatever." And it is suggested that it be made the duty of the superintendent of police in each town to give notice to H.M. Inspector of Factories of any case of illegal employment that comes under his observation.

Mr. Richmond, H.M Inspector for the Liverpool District, observes:—

"Every year makes me more and more desire to see 'overtime' abolished altogether. It is abused in many ways, as I have shown in previous years. It is not so much used in the words of the Act, 'Where press of work arises at certain recurring seasons of the year,' or, 'Where the business is liable to sudden press of orders arising from unforseen events,' but it is commonly used on Saturday nights because the occupiers keep their shops open late, and wish to keep the workrooms open as a consequence. It is a common practice also for females to be kept overtime in dressmaking without a farthing of extra remuneration

"During past years there were numerous prosecutions for night employment of women in cotton kilns, but these have during 1894 entirely died out. The reason of this is that the Liverpool Salvage Association, who used to sell the damaged cotton to dealers, have now built cotton kilns for themselves, and employ numbers of women in picking the cotton, &c."

Captain Bevan, H.M Inspector for the Nottingham District, reports :—

"The system of working overtime in trades where it is permitted is on the increase in my district: in 1893, 111 firms reported overtime. This year their number is 205, comprising dressmakers, makers of aprons, and other articles of wearing apparel, fancy-box manufacturers, confectioners, and letterpress printers. I think this system is becoming excessive."

Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector for the Ashton-under-Lyne District, reports :—

"During the past year I have received 1,761 notices of overtime from 102 firms, this is a large increase on last year, when I only received 1,048 notices. I cannot ascribe this to better trade, on the contrary, it has been much worse than in the preceding year. It can only be due to greater attention in sending off the notices, as I have drawn particular attention to this requirement, and have also taken proceedings, where possible, as a warning. In respect to overtime, I can only repeat what I have said in previous years, I do not see that overtime is really wanted in a very large number of trades where it is now permitted. There are many large firms of dressmakers and milliners who never work overtime, and I can only think that if they are able to do without, surely others can. In the latter case all work is taken, no orders refused on account of not being able to complete within the time specified by the customer, however unreasonable this may be. If overtime were not permitted it would simply mean that the customer would have to give the order earlier, and it might perhaps give employment to more girls, without affecting at all the wages of those at present employed, for too often the overtime is worked for no extra pay whatever.

"But if overtime is still to be permitted I say most emphatically it should be limited to women over 18 years of age and to boys over 16. I am convinced that for either males or females under these ages to work overtime must be very injurious to their health.

"The classification, too, of trades permitted to work overtime seems to be wrong in some instances. If it is permissible for overtime to be worked in some of the trades which are enumerated, there are several trades excluded which ought to have the same privileges."

Capt. Kindersley, H.M. Inspector for the South-East district of Scotland remarks —

"With regard to employment during illegal hours, I wish once more to place on record my firm conviction that nothing will really check the practice but the remedy I suggested in my report last year, *i.e.*, it must be made the duty of the superintendent of police in each town to inform the district inspector of factories if he knows of any case of illegal employment at night or during meal-hours. That and nothing else will effectually put a stop to such employment at once.

"With regard to the system of overtime at present sanctioned by law, I am quite certain that if any attempt is made to abolish it there will be a strong opposition made to such legislation not only by the employers but also by the operatives themselves *in all trades in which overtime is paid for*. The outcry against overtime, I believe, emanates solely from the operatives in trades where it is *not paid for*, as is I understand usually the case in dressmaking, millinery, &c. In my opinion it is a great injustice to both employers and employed in any trade to withhold

the right of working overtime within regulated limits such as now exist. Quite recently I had to prosecute a firm of woollen manufacturers for employing women from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. as 'pickers and menders' in a perfectly healthy factory; and these women, who were all piece-workers and had been earning very little for several months past owing to the depression of trade (the mill had been on short time for a considerable period), were only too glad of the opportunity of picking up a little extra money at the approach of winter by working the overtime which had been rendered necessary by a sudden order for a large supply of tweed for ladies' mantles. Had these women been in the employment of a dressmaker, a printer, or a bookbinder, or in any of the numerous trades specified in third schedule of the Act they could have been legally employed on such an emergency from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and probably under far less healthy conditions.

"Then again in the case of a fire or a breakdown of machinery, either of which misfortunes may cause a factory to be closed for many weeks, causing not only serious loss to the manufacturer, but severe privation to his operatives who are thrown out of employment, possibly in the depth of a severe winter; it is a monstrous injustice to all concerned that scores of non-textile trades are by law allowed to make up as far as possible the time thus lost by working two hours overtime for 48 nights, while the whole of the textile trades of the country and some few of the non-textile are debarred from this privilege

"I have reason for believing that in Scotland at any rate a movement has already commenced among the textile community for taking united action in this matter with the view of getting the textile trades of the country put on the same footing with regard to overtime as the numerous non-textile trades specified in the third schedule of the Act."

Mr. Jackson, H.M. Inspector, remarks:—

"The question of overtime in those factories and workshops to which the special exception has been granted is one which, in my opinion, demands a thorough and careful revision, with the view to its abolition in certain trades and curtailment in all. The proposal made in the early part of the year, to limit the number of days per week, upon which overtime might be worked, does not go far enough. In looking through the large number of notices received in this district, I could not find a single instance where overtime notices had been sent for more than three days in any one week. I think the abolition of overtime for young persons, under section 53, would go a long way towards solving the difficulty. In many cases I find employers will only allow the women to work overtime and send all the young girls home at the usual hour. Another suggestion that has been made to me is the extension of the section (43) under which employment, 9 to 9, is granted, without, of course any overtime being allowed to those trades. As it is, in many of the better class of workshops for wearing apparel, employment does not begin before 9 a.m. and generally ends at 7 or 7.30 p.m., the extension to 9 p.m. would then give them a sufficient allowance to meet any sudden press of work, and would at the same time relieve them of the trouble that the sending of notices is both to the occupier and the inspector. I should also like to call attention to the uncertainty that exists with regard to confectioners working overtime. Their case is one which, by reason of the nature of the work, overtime seems to be particularly necessary. Their hours of work are very irregular, and on most days are much under what is allowed by the Act. The present difficulty is caused by separate articles being named, for the making of which overtime is legal. To clear this up I would recommend that the

wording of the Act in section 46 (*c*) be adopted, *i.e.*, that overtime be extended to 'non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of any article of food.'"

Mr. Dodgson, H.M. Inspector, observes :—

"The steady increase of overtime notices which we receive, leads me to infer that those privileged occupiers of factories of workshops who are permitted (as I consider by an unequal law) to work overtime, are exercising those privileges without due regard to the spirit of the law which only regards overtime as an exceptional contingency, or a necessary emergency, only to be used when urgent circumstances require it. I am afraid many occupiers abuse the privilege by creating an emergency when the exercise of a little forethought, or consideration might obviate frequently the necessity for overtime at all.

"I wish very much that those philanthropists, orators, and writers who clamour for an eight hour day for able-bodied men would see the justice of including in their scheme for the amelioration of the condition of humanity, a reduction of the 14 hours of labour at present legalised to immature weakly maidens and sickly women who have little or no power to protect themselves.

"Except in the case of perishable articles of food, I fail to see why so much distinction should be drawn between one class of employment and another. Every business and every handicraft is subject to fluctuation, and every trade is occasionally liable to calls of exceptional pressure. Yet the favour is granted to those handicrafts whose employés labour in the worst type of workshops and under the most unfavourable hygienic conditions.

"Moreover, overtime employment leads to more undetected evasions of the laws than all the other offences under factory and workshop legislation. I am convinced if overtime were forbidden that the average of businesses would suffer no loss, and what loss there might be, would fall upon the most unscrupulous and unconscionable employer. For this reason I am inclined to press for the removal of all overtime provisions for protected persons, except in the case of perishable articles. If this for the present be deemed impracticable, I recommend that overtime should be made illegal for all female young persons, and for male young persons under 16 years of age."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for Wales, reports :—

"I have received during the year 4,295 notices of overtime mostly from makers of wearing apparel. Many occupiers have been prosecuted for working their hands overtime without sending notice thereof, an offence which is undoubtedly very common, and is due, as often to neglect, as to design."

Mr. Hilditch, H.M. Inspector, remarks :—

"In the dressmaking and millinery trades I find where hands are solely employed in the workroom that they are fairly well treated. The hardship exists among those who are partly employed as milliners and partly as shop hands. I find many instances when visiting these places after hours, that as far as the workroom is concerned all work has ceased, but the hands are kept on the premises, either engaged at the counter, or waiting in close proximity to the workrooms for any work customers may bring in up to 11.0 p.m. I have also observed that overtime notices are sent when there is no real necessity through stress of work, but simply in order that these hands can be occupied in

the workroom, when there is no necessity of their being in the salesroom. After 10.0 p.m. they are brought to the salesroom and often kept there until 11.0 p.m.

"I am of the opinion that if the two hours overtime extension were abolished, occupiers would soon outlive the little inconveniences they may be put to for a short time, and would probably soon find a remedy to deal with sudden press of work.

"It is curious to note that very few complaints have reached me regarding illegal overtime. The Shop Hours Act in these small towns is a thing almost unheard of. It is no uncommon thing to see children of 12 to 13 out at 12 o'clock on Saturday nights staggering under baskets of groceries, &c., which have only been given out at the last moment before closing time."

Mr. Hayward, Assistant to H.M. Inspector in the Norwich District, remarks:—

"The difficulty in getting the requirements of the Act enforced has been with the private dressmaker, who lives and works her employees in quietude, unless someone you may visit in a public workshop, as I may term it, informs you that such a person employs labour. Thus you pay the occupier a visit, and ask if she has a workroom in which she employs female labour. The reply is sometimes in a courteous manner, and sometimes not. Then you get the old stereotyped term, 'I 'only employ two, or may be three, therefore I do not come within the 'Act, unless I employ five.' When you reply, 'One or more persons employed constitutes a workshop,' they at times disbelieve the fact, until a lot of explanation is given; and if you do not give it you are called 'insolent,' &c.

"I also find in private workshops of this kind young ladies who live and sleep in the same house, and often discover, when visiting after 8 p.m., them at work in the workshop; but when asked who the work they are upon is for, it is 'my own.' And that is the only reply they give. Thus overtime is, without a doubt, more prevalent in private houses of this kind than in any other trade; and more difficult to cope with, while those who are employed refuse to give correct statements, and it is as much the fault of the employee as the employer that this state of things exists for they refuse to give information, either from fear of doing so, or ignorance.

"Owing to the lowered state of agricultural depression, the state of all trades in the East Anglican district are very much depressed, thus overtime work is little resorted to, except with dressmaking, occupiers of workshops complaining that they have not sufficient work to employ their workpeople full time, many having to stand idle."

IX.—Education and Employment of Children.

Each year the half-timers decrease in number, and no objection has been made to my knowlege to the raising of the age for first employment to 11 years nor to the raising of the standard for full-time employment to standard five.

In Nottingham and the neighbourhood H.M. Inspector of schools holds quarterly examinations for labour certificates, and notice of the time of such examinations is posted in the various schools; in some School Board districts, the dates of such special examinations are advertised by posters in the streets, which act as

a reminder to parents as to what the law requires and have a good effect.

H.M. Inspector for the Huddersfield district, Mr. Prior, reports with reference to half-timers :—

"The number of half-timers employed in my district is steadily decreasing, and trade has been so depressed that many children qualified for employment are compelled to remain at school because no work can be found for them. Under these circumstances the raising of the standard of age to 11 years has been effected without inconvenience to employers, and its results are declared by educational authorities to be most beneficial.

"Special examinations of children desiring to obtain labour certificates have been held by H.M. Inspectors of schools in Huddersfield and Halifax, and in other districts where school boards are established. I am informed that children from rural districts are frequently presented for examination on such occasions. Inquiries made in districts under the control of school attendance committees apparently indicate that in some quarters the changes in the educational regulations have been but imperfectly understood; but my recent investigation into this question will, I hope, have the effect of removing any mis-apprehension which may have prevailed. The following notice to parents has been issued by the Halifax School Board :—

HALIFAX SCHOOL BOARD.

Notice to Parents as to Special Examinations for Labour Certificates, &c.

"'In consequence of changes in the Government regulations relating to the inspection of schools, it has become necessary to hold special examinations of those who wish to obtain half-time or full-time labour certificates. Such examinations are held as a rule at Akroyd Place Board School, and the dates are announced in the various schools from time to time. The names of those to be examined must be given to the head teacher, from whom tickets and all information as to the results of the examinations may be obtained.

"'Under the new regulations it is more than ever necessary that children should attend every time the schools are open, as discretionary power is given to the managers of a school to keep a backward child in the same standard for another year; therefore, parents who are anxious for the welfare of their children must enforce regular and punctual attendance to ensure due progress through the school.

"'The following is a summary of the law relating to the education and employment of children:

(A) *Education of Children.*

"'1. All children between 5 and 11 years of age must attend school full-time, or be under efficient instruction in some other manner.

"'2. A child between 11 and 13 years of age must attend school full-time, unless

(a.) He has received from the School Board a half time certificate, to obtain which he must present a certificate of birth (unless born in the borough of Halifax), pass in reading, writing, and

arithmetic, in the second or a higher standard, *and satisfy the Board that he will be beneficially and necessarily employed;* or

(*b.*) He has passed the fifth or a higher standard, in which case he is entitled to total exemption.

"'3. A child between 13 and 14 years old must attend school at least half-time unless he has passed the fourth standard (fifth standard on and after September 1st, 1894) or has received a certificate of "previous due attendance," showing that since five years of age he has made not less than 250 attendances, in not more than two efficient schools during each year, for five years, whether consecutive or not.

(B) *Employment of Children.*

"'1. No child under under 11 years of age may be employed.

"'2. No child under 13 may work full-time under the Factory and Workshops Act, nor half-time without attending school half-time, and no boy under 12 years of age can be employed in any mine.

"'3. A child over 11 may work full-time at any employment that is not under the Factory and Workshops Act, if he or she has passed the fifth or a higher standard as prescribed by the byelaws.

"'4. A child between 11 and 13 may work half-time at any kind of employment if he has obtained a half-time certificate from the school board, except that no boy under 12 may be employed in any mine.

"'5. A child between 13 and 14 may be employed half-time under the Factory and Workshops Act, irrespective of attainments or previous attendance, on condition of attending school half-time.

"'6. On and after the 1st day of September, 1894, children must have attained the age of 13 years, and must have passed the fifth standard to be employed full-time under the Factory and Workshops Acts.

"'7. A child between 13 and 14 who is not qualified for whole-time employment, cannot be legally employed half-time except under the Factory Act, but the Board do not usually enforce full-time attendance if the child is usefully employed at anything and attends school regularly half-time.

"'N.B.—1. Special attention is drawn to the fact that a child qualified for half-time employment and holding a labour certificate, must attend school full-time when not working.

"'2. A certificate of birth in case of children under 16 years of age may be obtained for 6*d.* (section 20 Factory and Workshops Act, 1891).

"'3. All half-timers under the age of 11 on the 22nd September 1893, must attend school full-time until they attain the prescribed age.

"'(Signed) W. H. Ostler.

"'Halifax School Board Offices, "'Clerk to the School Board.'"

"'22, Union Street, December, 1893.

H.M. Inspector at Ashton under-Lyne, Mr. Ashworth, remarks:—

"The standard for full time employment is now raised to the fifth, but the certificate of previous due attendances has not been altered. I presume by this alteration it is intended to make it more difficult for a boy to obtain full time employment, and to keep him longer at school;

if this is intended, the certificate of previous due attendances should also have been altered, 250 attendances each year out of a possible 420 or 430 is certainly too little. This might have been made 300 or perhaps 320 for each of five years at the least.

"*Age* 11 *for half-timers.*—The raising of age from 10 to 11 for half-time employment, has not in a general sense, been felt. The only complaints one hears are from improvident and conscienceless parents, who would send their children to work at five if they could, and who would spend the child's earnings on their own pleasures. There are also cases where the parents are really poor from various causes over which they have no control, perhaps illness of the father, or perhaps where there is no father; in these cases, it certainly is an advantage to get the child to work and earn wages as soon as possible. But these latter form a very small proportion of the total number employed. It must be an advantage to the general health of the children to keep them out of the mill for this extra year, and I think it could, with advantage be extended for another year to 12 years of age in the near future, with a view possibly, to the abolition of half-time employment. It would not interfere with the work of the cotton mills for there are many factories now who will not employ a half-timer.

"*Labour examinations.*—In order to overcome the difficulty of children having been examined by sample under the new code of the Educational Department, special labour examinations are held, at which each child is individually examined in all the subjects required to comply with the conditions of the Factory Act. This, of course, necessitates a second examination, and at first, difficulties arose through this not being properly understood, and children were in consequence often disqualified for employment. But this is now very well understood, and there is no difficulty whatever. The labour examinations are held at intervals of about three or four months throughout my district, and the time and place of holding each examination is well advertised beforehand."

H.M. Inspector in Leeds, Mr. Hine, states with regard to raising the standard of school exemption for full-time employment :—

"I find that many children of 13 years who desire full time employment take advantage of the attendance qualification to avoid the trouble of going through a special examination. In country districts I am afraid there is rather more laxity allowed, and I have known cases where schoolmasters have signed certificates for children who have only passed the necessary examination in class.

"With regard to half-timers. So few children are now employed in my district that any remarks on this point from me would be of very little value.

"*Labour certificates.*—For the purpose of granting labour certificates examinations are held in the larger towns in my district about once a month."

H.M. Inspector in Bradford, Mr. Beaumont, states :—

"There has not been the least difficulty or drawback either to manufacturers or schoolmasters by raising the age of half-timers, and I have not had a single complaint from any of the school authorities on this subject. This is all the more remarkable as about 9,000 half-time children are employed in this district."

H.M. Inspector in Blackburn, Mr. J. T. Birtwistle, reports:—

"I have met with only one opinion as to the effect of raising the age from 10 or 11 years, from either employers or schoolmasters, all agree, that it has been beneficial to the children in every way, a few parents possibly may contend to the contrary, but they are few indeed.

Special or Labour Examinations.

"The power given H.M. Inspectors of Schools, in concert with the local authority, to hold examinations of children over 11 and under 14 years, does not appear to be acted upon, at least so far as Blackburn is concerned, in a manner satisfactory to parents. These examinations have only been held twice yearly, at the first examination in present year, June 9th, 936 candidates entered. At the second one, 27th October, 1,132 entered, of which latter number 863 were children entered to pass the half-time standard. Parents complain of the length of time between examinations, a child may, upon reaching 11 years, be examined, but in some cases has not the opportunity until close upon 11½ years, again, I am informed the inspector refuses to examine child for full time employment until fully 13 years; this acts in a similar way, a child may be 13½ years before allowed to qualify.

"A very small portion of my district comes under H.M. Inspector of Schools for Bolton, &c. I am given to understand that there an examination is held every month.

Mr. Birtwistle encloses the following letter addressed to him from the clerk to the Blackburn School Board:—

"School Board, Blackburn,
"November 29th, 1894.

"Dear Sir,

"In reply to your question as to the effect of raising the age for half-time employment from 10 to 11, I have to state that from my own opinion and from the knowledge I have of the opinions of teachers generally, the effect on children has been very beneficial both with respect to their health and education. A *few* parents I have heard grumble, but generally they have accepted the alteration very gracefully. The change from 10 to 11 will give one more year for making the 250 attendances per year for five years, in order to qualify by attendance for full-time employment at 13.

"With regard to obtaining certificates of proficiency, since class examination was substituted for individual examination, I may say that in Blackburn H.M. Inspector of Schools has held special examinations for the purpose of granting these, as under;—

1893, June 24th and November 25th.
1894, June 9th and October 27th.

"For the June examination of 1894, 936 candidates entered, and for the October examination 1,132; of these latter, 863 wished to pass the half-time standard. There is much complaining among parents as to the long time there is between the examinations, and certainly in those cases where children are just under 11 or 13 when one examination takes place, and they have to wait nearly six months for another, it does seem rather hard.

"Yours faithfully,
"Nicholas Taylor,
"Clerk.

"J. T. Birtwistle, Esq.,
"H.M. Inspector of Factories,
"Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.

H.M. Inspector for the Stoke-on-Trent district, Mr. J. H. Walmsley, reports:—

"There has been a marked decrease in the number of half-timers in this district, not only caused by the raising of the age from 10 to 11, at which half-timers can commence work, but in the pot-banks, the masters are getting tired of the trouble of looking after school-books, &c.

"From Mr. R. Farrow, sanitary inspector for the Leek Commissioners, I have received the following particulars: In 1892, when the qualification for half-time employment was 10 years of age, and a certificate of having passed the 3rd standard, the number of half-time children was 443. Since the age was raised to 11 years, and the qualifying standard for Leek raised to the 4th, the half-timers have decreased to 228 in September, 1894. The textile trade in Leek has also been abnormally quiet, which may have helped to bring about the tremendous decrease of half-timers."

H.M. Inspector for the Stockport district, Mr. D. Walmsley, observes:—

"The number of half-timers is steadily decreasing, partly owing to raising the age to 11, and, may I add, partly through the disfavour they get into. In this district were it not for the weavers and spinners engaging these half-timers direct, as helpers, very few would be employed. A general expression of disapproval against them is generally caused through the children themselves, either being absent from school, which means absence from work the following week, failing to bring the school register at the appointed time, making false entries in school registers, &c., thus causing uneasiness to the occupier. The number employed for the years 1892 to 1894 for the undermentioned towns are as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Stockport - - - -	1,604	1,418	1,195
Macclesfield - - -	1,173	1,140	827
Hyde - - - -	547	502	422
Denton - - - -	176	163	143
	3,500	3,223	2,587

"Ample arrangements are made in this district, for the special examination of children for factory employments; notices are hung in the schools, and posters are pasted on the walls for the attraction of the general public, and I believe the schoolmasters offer every facility to children who desire to present themselves for examination."

H.M. Inspector, Major Roe, observes, with reference to the Birmingham district:—

"Half-time children are not now systematically employed in my district, and therefore I have not heard the question of the raising of the age for employment mooted.

"In the main part of my district, viz., the city of Birmingham, the arrangements for the individual examination of children for the qualifying educational standard are ample, on an average examinations for these separate certificates are held three times a month in ten months of the year, and the children can be separately examined, if the parents

so wish, at the ordinary examinations in their own schools; but I am informed that it is a disadvantage to a school to have these separate examinations, as the children are withdrawn from their classes, and the grant suffers. However, the question of passing the qualifying standard, has, as I pointed out in my last report to you, become a secondary one, for certificates of due attendance are now so largely made use of that the certificates of having reached the qualifying standard are not often required."

H.M. Inspector Mr. Crabtree, in Birmingham, remarks:—

"Birmingham, I believe, has never had a large number of half-timers, but it has probably fewer now than heretofore. Within the city I am not aware of a single instance.

"In the country parts of Mr. Knyvett's district I am glad to see a growing antipathy for child labour. In Birmingham it is not difficult to see that child labour is largely inadmissible, but in Redditch it has in time past played an important part in the needle and fishing-tackle industries, and in respect of the adaptability of these trades to the abilities of children, there is no reason why many should not *now* be employed. The work usually allotted to children is light and the period of employment well within statutory limits; notwithstanding this, child-labour in Redditch is rapidly decreasing, and is, in fact, now but a shadow of its former self. I rarely find more than five in the largest factories and *one* is the usual modicum for workshops. I attribute this state of things to the growth of educational advantages which Redditch has latterly produced, and to the ever-increasing desire on the part of parents to have their children suitably educated before putting them to their life-work. It will thus be obvious that the raising of the age for half-time labour has had little or no effect on the children in Redditch, Alcester, and surrounding neighbourhoods.

"The fixing of Standard V. as the uniform standard for total exemption at 13 years of age is likely to affect the district much more, at all events, for the next year or two. Many parents are still under the impression that Standard IV. is sufficient and are content with their children reaching that standard. I have already had to caution firms for taking into their workshops, since September 1st, 1894, children who have passed Standard IV., and several have been discharged. The parents then apply to the schoolmaster for a certificate of due attendance which clears their difficulty irrespective of the standard attained.

"My experience in Mr. Knyvett's district convinces me that manufacturers are totally averse to half-time labour, and I feel perfectly satisfied that the schoolmasters will welcome the day when it may be abolished."

H.M. Junior Inspector in Sheffield, Mr. Dodgson, remarks:—

"Very few half-timers are employed in our district, and there is a marked tendency to dispense with this class of labour altogether, manufacturers and occupiers generally regard the trouble of obtaining birth and school certificates of children too great for the amount of benefit obtained between children's and young persons' labour.

"I have one point of complaint to raise on the general ignorance which prevails, especially in country districts, amongst teachers of certified efficient schools on the subject of standards. Many teachers appear to suppose that when a child has passed the standard prescribed for exemption from school attendance, that child, no matter how young, is entitled to work either half or full time without further school attendance, and more than once I have found teachers and school authorities

refuse admission to the schools under their control, of children I have required to attend school, in accordance with the half-time arrangement, who have ceased to attend school having passed the standard of exemption."

H.M. Inspector in Burnley, Mr. Platt, observes:—

"Manufacturers, speaking generally, appear quite indifferent on the subject. Some, I venture to say, would not mind if half-time employment was dispensed with altogether. Messrs. B. Thornber and Sons, Burnley, large manufacturers, will only allow a limited number.

"Schoolmaster *approve* the change. The extra year's schooling at a time when the child begins to grasp his subjects is sure to prove beneficial. The opinion amongst these gentlemen seems to be that factory half-timers and domestic half-timers should come under the same law.

"*Arrangements to facilitate the separate examination of children.* In Burnley there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining a labour certificate. In addition to the usual government examinations the board arrange two extra examinations during the year for children who have failed. Again the schoolmasters appear to have an understanding of this kind.

"If a child fails at its own school and an examination is being held at another school in three months the child may undergo examination at the latter school."

H.M. Inspector for the Manchester district, Mr. Rogers, states:

"I am informed by the clerk to the Manchester School Board (Mr. Wyatt) that special *individual* examinations for labour certificates are held in Manchester monthly, besides which, any children who give notice can be individually examined at the ordinary school examinations.

"In Warrington special examinations for labour certificates have been held annually since the new rules of the education department were issued. This year the ordinary annual examinations were at the request of the school attendance committee conducted on the old system, and individual certificates were granted to all who passed."

H.M. Inspector in Southampton, Mr. Bowling, remarks on the granting of labour certificates and on the raising of the age to 11:

"From the few inquiries I have made on this matter I have not been able to ascertain that any special arrangements have been made by H.M. Inspectors of Schools for holding examinations at fixed periods in some local centres with a view to granting labour certificates.

"I understand that under the present code an examination by 'the sample' method is only permitted up to, and including, the fourth standard. For any higher standard individual examination in each of the subjects specified is necessary.

"This, I think, will much simplify the arrangements for labour certificates, especially as the qualifying test for full time employment on attaining the age of 13 is now fixed at Standard V.

"There are very few half-timers employed in this district, and I have not heard any opinions expressed by either manufacturers or schoolmasters on the point. I do not anticipate any objections being raised to the age for half-time employment having been fixed at 11.

"I have written to all the principal newspapers throughout the district calling the attention of all concerned to the order of the Secretary of State, which took effect on September 1st."

Mr. Jones, H.M. Inspector for Plymouth, reports:—

"There are only two firms who employ many children. I quote the remarks of the proprietors as to the effect of raising the age to 11 years.

"'In reply to yours of the 25th inst. we beg to say that we have not felt any particular inconvenience from the alteration of the half-timers age limit. On the other hand from our point of view, as employers, we cannot say that the raising of the age has been attended with any advantage.'

"'In reply to your letter of the 25th inst. respecting half-timers we beg to say that for ourselves we have not felt any inconvenience by the raising of the age of half-timers from 10 to 11 years as we do not employ a large number.

"'If any inconvenience has been caused it must be to the parents, who want to get an income from their earnings. We think, however, there should be no attempt to raise the years above 11, as the comparative light work of the mill cannot injure a boy of 11 when employed a few hours in the day, and the parents are glad of the little earnings which they bring in.

"'In addition to that there are many departments of the textile trades in which the manipulation of the fingers becomes more skilful when started in early life.'

"One schoolmaster, so far as he has any definite opinion on the matter, is rather in favour of the change.

"'As a schoolmaster I have nothing but praise to give to the Act for raising the age of half-time employment from 10 to 11.

"'At 10 years of age a boy's education is very imperfect and when he commences to work half-time his progress is necessarily very slow.

"'I regret that the local byelaws are not more in conformity with the Factory Act.

"'At present a boy can leave school at 10 years, run the streets till he is 11, and then come back to school again if he intends to work half time.'"

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Law, in Preston, sends the following information:—

"The dates fixed for special examinations for labour certificates during the year 1894, in Preston, were as follow:—24th February, 2nd June, 15th September, and the 1st December.

"Children are required to send in their names, together with certificate of birth not later than a week before the day of examination, to the clerk of the school attendance committee. Children between the ages of 11 and 14 are eligible for examination, but no child can be examined a second time in the same standard, until three months from the time when such child was previously examined."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. H. M. Robinson, of Dundee, observes:—

"There has been a steady decrease in the number of half timers employed, but I do not think the raising of the age has had much to do with it here, the cause is more likely to be found in bad trade and the stoppage of mills and machinery, and moreover the feeling against the employment of half-timers altogether is certainly gaining ground.

"When the change was first made by which children in the State inspected schools were examined collectively instead of individually in each standard, some trouble was caused with regard to certificates for employment in factories, &c., but this is now satisfactorily arranged in this district. Throughout Forfarshire children are examined individually in the fifth standard, and where necessary also in the third. Moreover

when an examination is taking place at a school, any child from another school, who wants a labour certificate may present itself for examination In Fifeshire much the same arrangements are made, the children being examined individually in the third and fifth standards, in the principal industrial centres. In Perthshire those in the fifth standard are examined individually in all schools, and any children wanting labour certificates are also examined individually in the third standard."

H.M. Inspector for Wales, Mr. Lewis, writes :—

"Respecting half-timers, I beg to state that the raising of the age at which they may commence to work, viz., from 10 to 11, has had no appreciable effect in my district, in no part of which does the half-time system prevail."

Mr. E. Dawson, H.M. Inspector for Salford, remarks :—

"The raising of the age of half-timers to 11 has generally been beneficial. No employer has complained, and schoolmasters say the children are all the better for the change which is only natural.

"When a school examination is being held it is I think customary for a special class to be examined for the purpose of a certificate of proficiency, and children from other schools can also attend this class for the purpose."

H.M. Inspector for Walsall, Mr. Sedgwick, reports as follows :—

"So far as arrangments made to facilitate separate examinations of children for employment in factories and workshops, no complaint has reached me of any difficulty having arisen."

Mr. Cooke-Taylor, H.M. Inspector for the Coventry District remarks :—

"Very few half-timers are employed in my district, and in respect to those few no difficulty seems to have ensued on raising the age to 11.

"I am not aware of any special arrangements having been made for the examination of these in connection with factory and workshop employment."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Knyvett of Birmingham, remarks :—

"There are practically no half-timers in my district, and I believe that the alteration in the qualifying standard for full time employment in the case of children aged 13, will make but very little difference, and certainly is not disapproved."

X.—Protection of Children Acts.

Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, *and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act*, 1894.

Return of licenses granted under section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, and section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, forwarded

to the Factory Department during the year ended 31st October 1894:—

Licenses granted to theatres, &c. - - -	30
Licenses granted for school entertainments, &c., continuing more than one evening - -	3
Licenses granted for school entertainments, &c., for only one evening - - - -	4
Total - -	37

It again appears that the conditions attached to the licensing of children for performance in theatres, &c., are not generally fulfilled. As will be seen from the report which follows of one of H.M. Inspectors, a magistrate granted a license for a child of five to take part in an entertainment although the child was two years under the legal age; the license stated that proof had been shown to the magistrate that the child was of the age of seven years. It is also evident that children are employed without any license at all.

Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector for Ashton-under-Lyne, reports:—

"I have not received a single notice of children acting in theatres, or some such places of amusements, during the whole of the time I have had charge of this district. I presume the theatres are visited by the same companies that go elsewhere, and I have no doubt children under 10 are often present with these companies. I have had interviews with the chief constables of Ashton and Stalybridge, and they tell me that no one ever applies for a license for children to act or take part in the performances; and the police authorities do not interfere. It appears as if the best way to escape inspection, is for the manager not to apply for a license, and he then runs no risk."

Mr. Law, H.M. Inspector for Preston, observes:—

"I think it would be better if the magistrates before granting a license for a child to take any part in any entertainment would insist on getting a birth certificate of the child. I once investigated a case where the magistrate had granted a license for a child to take part in an entertainment, and the license stated that proof had been shown to the magistrates that the child was of the age of seven years and upwards, but upon inquiring into the case I found that the child was only five years old. In another case I did not consider the child to be of the age of seven years, but in the absence of a birth certificate, I had no proof of same."

XI.—Ventilation.

I have received the following reports from H.M. Inspectors with respect to ventilation:—

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for the Southampton district, remarks:—

"I have had various pamphlets sent to me extolling one or another system of ventilation, but I am inclined to think that ventilation is not so much a matter of science as of common sense, and that the more scientific you make it the more you are likely to fail. Get your supply of fresh air in as low down as you can and provide outlets for the vitiated air as high up as you can is the one sound principle to start on, but each building to be ventilated must be studied separately. Its situation with regard to surrounding buildings must be observed, also its bearings by the compass, the quarter from which you are likely to get the purest air. I have known inlets for fresh air opened out over reeking back courts, in which the air has already been fouled by many causes, whereas had the inlets been made on the other side of the room a comparatively pure supply of fresh air might have been tapped. The prevailing winds also in the district should be borne in mind, both with regard to inlets and outlets. The weather side of outlets should always be protected, so as to prevent any heavy winds from blowing down them and thus checking the escape of the foul air. I always consider, when much draught is felt in a room from the outlets for the foul air, that the ventilation is at fault. I anticipate the best results possible when all factories and workshops shall be lighted with electric light, for in most places of the kind it is only after dark that the air feels seriously vitiated, and this is mostly to be attributed to the effect of the gas-burners.

"The case of letterpress printers is one in which the electric light will be especially beneficial. Compositors must have a bright light to work with, the consequence is that after dark every gas burner is turned up to the full flare, and as the least flickering of the light is bad for the work every ventilator which can be accused of causing any draught is carefully closed and stuffed up. I have known some of these rooms, lofty, and in every way well constructed, with approved ventilators, quite overpowering to any one entering them from the open air. Where these rooms are low I have seen very good results produced by fitting over every gas-burner a bell-mouthed metal tube connected with a larger one running along the centre of the ceiling, and carried out into the open air; care must here be taken not to let the wind blow down this outlet pipe. I cannot help thinking that inquiry would show that letterpress printing should be scheduled among the dangerous trades."

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the Central Metropolitan district, observes:—

"I have been struck with the very large use of basements as work-rooms. This is frequently the case in the city and its immediate vicinity where space is so valuable. In many cases successful efforts have been made to ensure sufficient ventilation, but in many others the conditions in this respect are unsatisfactory, and it is not always easy to suggest a cure. It is to be observed that the conditions have existed for many years. Frequently the introduction of a small fan effects a great improvement, and I think that such means should be more generally adopted; though, of course, additional driving power is required, an addition which on occasions is beyond the capacity of the engine in use. Structural defects often constitute a serious difficulty; and many of the basements used are, in fact, unfit for workrooms."

Mr. Tinker, H.M. Inspector for the Bolton district, reports :—

"A new mode of ventilation is in operation at the new spinning mill of the Atherton Cotton Spinning Company Limited, which was opened last year. It is ventilated in every part by a new system which is inexpensive, easily controlled, and has proved very satisfactory. It provides for the regular admission of small quantities of fresh air at a large number of points so arranged as to be slightly heated. The exhaust flues with the outlets all along the opposite side of mill to inlets are connected into a vacuum duct, which joins the chimney and extracts the superheated and dry air. The constant stream of warmed fresh air in limited quantities prevents the extreme dryness so noticeable in many spinning rooms, causing injury to the health of the operatives and interfering with the quality of the spinning. The mill is of fireproof construction throughout with flat concrete floors on rolled steel girders at 21 feet apart, with a window opening 15 ft. 6 ins. wide at ends of bays. In the brick pieces which support the ends of the girders the ventilating flues are built and specially designed so as not to interfere with the strength of the building. On the southerly side are the inlets for the fresh air. At the outside the opening is about 9 ins. above the floor level with special terra-cotta concrete air inlets, which keep out the rain and the heavier particles of soot, &c. in the air. The bottom is kept as horizontal as the thickness of the wall allows, the flue then going vertically up the pier and turned into rooms at about 7 ft. 6 ins. from the floor line. This arrangement of flue slightly warms the air, allows the smaller particles of dust to settle, and the inlet into rooms being about the level of the steam pipe, the air gets warmed immediately on entering the room and a down draught prevented. Each inlet has slide shutter arrangements to regulate amount of air admitted. On the opposite side of mill to inlets are the exhaust flues, these are continuous in the walls from top to bottom with outlets placed near level of ceiling. Each outlet has a regular shutter which is easily controlled by the spinner. The flues are carried down and connected with vacuum direct under the basement floor which starting with an area of 162 square inches at one end gradually increases to 3,360 square inches at the discharge end, all the connections being so arranged as to give the easiest flows to the air. This vacuum duct has a damper at its connection with the flues behind the boilers and thus with the 50-yard chimney, the inlet to which is made to give the smoke and heated air an upward tendency. At the top the chimney shaft has greater area than at the bottom and the upcart is exceptionally good, giving a satisfactory vacuum in the duct. It is found that this arrangement in no way interferes with the effectiveness of the work of the boilers. If made during the construction of the mill this arrangement involves comparatively little extra expense. I am greatly indebted to Messrs. Bradshaw and Gass, the architects for the mill as well as for many others of the finest in the district for their information and help in getting the particulars of this well-ventilated place."

Mr. Beaumont H.M. Inspector for Bradford, remarks :—

"The ventilation of gassing rooms for the finishing of yarns has occupied my attention, and in the less modern works difficulty in getting thorough ventilation has been great. I find the only sure system is to make the intake of air on the level with the floor and a fan overhead of a power adapted to the size of the room will produce a steady current of air which carries away all dust and gas fumes."

XII.—Miscellaneous Observations.

i. *State of Trade.*

I have received the following reports from H.M. Inspectors on the state of trade in their various districts. They point to a continuance of the unfortunate depression remarked upon last year.

Mr. C. C. Hoare, H.M. Inspector for the Wolverhampton district, reports :—

"I have now had charge of this district for 11 years, and during the whole of that time I never knew the manufacturing industries in such a depressed state.

"There are a large variety of industries carried on, a great portion of which are connected with the iron industry their state of depression may be well judged from a statement lately made by Sir Alfred Hickman, the largest ironmaster in the Midlands, who says, 'It has been impossible to do more than make both ends meet;' from the fact that the new British Iron Co., an old established firm carrying on an extensive business in Cradley Heath for making pig and finished iron, has been brought to the hammer and broken up; from the fact that the iron works, lately sold by Lord Dudley to a limited company, have gone into voluntary liquidation, and this notwithstanding that the company has added an expensive steel plant to the works; and from other iron works being stopped or working only short time.

"A clothing works at Shrewsbury has been broken up.

"The carpet trade in Kidderminster has long been depressed, some hope arose of better times from the abolition of the McKinley tariff, but it is slow in being realised.

"The glass trade is depressed, the union in that trade doing its best to drive the trade out of the country.

"The brick trade, which is an important one in the district, including blue and firebricks, in addition to common bricks as well as roofing and drain tiles, is rather busier, there seems to be a growing demand for bricks for railway work.

"During the year there have been a few strikes, the only lasting one being in the building trade at some of the builders' factories, the union has done its best to prevent men being taken on from other towns but I do not find it has been entirely successful.

"The chain and nail trades appear to have periodical strikes, the unfortunate outworkers in these trades in order to get work after a price list has been agreed upon, at once begin to take out work from the warehouses for less than the list price and the price paid gets lower and lower until the workers find it about a starvation wage, agitation then begins, a strike is threatened or takes place, employers after a time again agree to a list and the same system goes on as before.

"Unfortunately women, working in their own shops or renting stalls, *i.e.*, a portion of a shop, can by working most ungodly hours, obtain a higher wage than females working under legal restrictions, and a warehouse master can trade on this by holding them up as examples of good workers. Some think that the factory system would mend this, I do not, where the wife and mother are away from home all day or nearly all day, the children and the home are not so well cared for, and the husband is led to depend too much on the wife's earnings.

"Machinery and casting have for a long time been slowly killing the nail trade and now attempts are being made to make chain by machinery, I have seen some chain so made and for many purposes it will answer, but the links are not welded, but that too may come.

"Many of the trades in this district are in the hands of small masters, these make the goods for the factor or middle man who distributes them, when these small masters are not trying to undersell each other, especially if orders are scarce, they are being squeezed by the middle man, who knows how to use one man's patterns by placing them in the hands of a cheaper maker, and the cheaper maker often has to cudgel his brains how to scamp the work to obtain a margin of profit, this system is very common in the lock, latch, and key trades.

"In these trades I hear little of foreign competition, the stock phrase is, 'we ruin our trade by underselling each other.' In these trades skilled labour is often paid no more for than unskilled.

"The spectacle trade does suffer from foreign competition, a purchaser has no idea when buying a pair of spectacles where they are made and in buying folders—eye-glasses—is almost sure to get foreign ones. To label boxes 'made in France or Germany,' is no use where the contents consist of a dozen pair of glasses none of which are labelled.

"No new works of any importance has been started during the year, the furnaces of the new British Iron Co. at Cradley have been restarted. A new electric works is about to be started in Wolverhampton, and I hope it may succeed as it is a *bonâ fide* undertaking.

"I have omitted to say that in the clothing trades there is a disposition to get more work done on the employers' premises rather than send it out, as in that and the wholesale boot trade there is a disposition to use mechanical power which must be a great boon to the workers of sewing machines, &c."

Mr. Cameron, H.M. Inspector for the Central Metropolitan district, remarks:—

"I cannot record any marked changes in any of the various industries within my district; but general alterations, and, in some instances, development of trades are perhaps of interest. Thus, in connection with typographical printing, I am informed that the cheaper class of composing and printing such as in the case of novels, &c., has of recent years entirely left London and gone to the country—a great deal of it to Holland. The country has been resorted to by some large firms both on account of space and the cheaper rate of wages; but even there, serious and increasing difficulty presents itself owing to the foreign competition. Lithographical printing is, of course, largely done in Germany, while copperplate appears to retain its conditions. America printing her own paper money and some foreign orders, but not competing with England. There has, however, been a very large extension at home in the industry of photo-zinco engraving. Within the last three or four years the principal photographic engravers likewise migrated to the country—especially to the vicinity of London. There was no question of wages as they had necessarily to carry with them their expert workers; but their main attractions have been better light, purer air, and the absence of vibration. In this industry new firms are constantly starting; and the electric light being an essential, they all use gas power engines, and thus come under my notice as non-textile factories. Females are not employed in the principal work, as the details involve a considerable amount of somewhat arduous and dirty labour in con-

sequence of the different acids used, and it is deemed unsuitable; but there is an increasing field of work for girls in the completion and finishing of detail. The male operatives are of a superior class, and can earn from 2*l.* 10*s.* up to as much as 6*l.* or 7*l.* per week. They commence at about fifteen years as apprentices, giving, now, a premium for apprenticeship. The progress of the industry in this country promises to extend largely, and has already, I am told, almost entirely killed the art of wood engraving, the fidelity in copying which is obtained being immeasurably beyond the capacity of the wood engraver, and enabling an artist to become practically his own engraver, the feeling and expression of his picture being faithfully rendered. Another increasing, but, as yet, very much smaller industry has also come under my notice. An important firm in the City, manufacturing the higher class of trimmings and embroideries, have made great strides recently in the production of passementerie, claiming even to rival the hitherto unequalled work of the continent. This embroidery requires very skilled labour and has the advantage of being always in demand. Experts can earn as much as from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per week all the year round, and, a remarkable exception, there is a great scarcity of workers. It is a work which requires patience to learn, and, of course, natural aptitude; though, I am told, there is no inherent difficulty which cannot be overcome by the former qualification. Yet only some 20 per cent. of the learners have heretofore persisted and become continuous workers, though this percentage is now increasing. It is a little difficult to understand when one is assured that the market is always open, and that it is not at all uncommon for clever workers to earn as much as 10*s.* per week after only three weeks' experience. Of late years various depôts have been opened in the home counties for the instruction of females, and these have proved successful feeders for London, where, it seems, the industry centres to the practical exclusion of local competition. It is satisfactory to hear of this development, and to recognise even the chance of this special industry and its attendant wage becoming an institution at home, instead of being entirely confined to the continent, as has hitherto been the case. I am told that there is no reason at all why, if English women will only learn and have patience, they could not retain at home the whole supply demanded in this industry, which in such case, would, undoubtedly, become an expanding one.

"I may, perhaps, give one more illustration of the very varying channels through which industry and profit become established. I recently visited a large factory in my district. The firm manufacture 'dentists' materials;' on enquiry I have ascertained, and am permitted to mention, that 'dentist' materials' stand for an average annual turn-out of eight tons, or about six millions of artificial teeth, apart from an extensive manufacture of gold and rubber palates, dental instruments, and other various material. The firm have almost a monopoly of the industry at home and on the continent, with depôts at all the European capitals. America only is their serious competitor; and yet from America comes the material from which the six millions of teeth are made—the mineral feldspar. This last fact, I am told, is sometimes information to an uninstructed public, who conceive artificial teeth to be manufactured from ivory, or, indeed not uncommonly connect them with other, and somewhat gruesome, associations. It is a fact that some 40 or 50 years ago ivory was used, and artificial teeth manufactured from the teeth of the sea-horse or walrus; but such material has long been abandoned."

Mr. Sedgwick, H.M. Inspector for Walsall, reports a further decline in the state of trade since his last annual report and remarks :—

"I much regret having to repeat last year's doleful story so far as the state of trade is concerned. In fact, bad as the condition of trade was then, it is even worse now, for there were some few places where a degree of activity prevailed, now all seem bad alike.

Several large iron works have closed up, and I fear will never start again. In the township of Tipton alone, within the past few years, upwards of 20 blast furnaces and nearly half of that number of large iron mills and forges have been closed. This has thrown some hundreds of willing, able workers out of employment, thereby bringing poverty and misery into many hitherto comfortable homes.

"The South Staffordshire iron trade seems beset with difficulties. The output of pig iron from the furnaces, many of which are built and worked on the old-fashioned principle, falls far short of the quantity of iron as produced by the more modern furnaces, constructed and worked on the most approved principles. I am also informed that the rail charges for manufactured iron from the Midlands to the seaports practically prohibits competition with the producers more favourably situated. Then in some trades the powers of production have increased so largely that, short of an abnormal demand, nothing could maintain trade even fairly busy. As an instance, in conversation with the representative of a firm I was visiting, he informed me that in making a small article not having a large demand, made by hand a few years back, a fairly quick workman would produce six or seven gross per day, the wages for which would be about 6*s*. Now a machine will produce from 60 to 70 gross per day at a few pence (for actual labour) above the cost of the smaller number. Here we have an output increased tenfold, whilst the actual wage earned remains practically the same, and as the machine is able to perform the work of 10 men a very large amount of male adult labour is necessarily displaced. The increased demand, notwithstanding the decreased price, being nothing like proportionate to the displaced labour. The bread winner being unable to procure work is forced into idleness, and his wife and children are constantly on the verge of starvation.

"In Walsall the staple trades (saddlery and harness making) are now working short time, and so far as can be seen, with little hope of any immediate improvement. The nut and bolt trades of Darlaston, the tube trades of Wednesbury, and the japanners of Bilston are in much the same depressed condition."

Mr. J. H. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector for the Stoke-on-Trent district, observes :—

"I regret to state that trade in this district has been in a depressed condition during the past year, the most noticeable being the silk and hatting industries.

"Hat manufacturers have had an exceptionally bad trade, all without exception complain of lack of orders ; several large firms have been running short time nearly all the year, and one large manufacturer stated it was the worst year he had experienced during the past 30 years, consequently a number of firms have become extinct.

"Silk manufacturers have had a chequered time, the trade has almost without exception been in a depressed condition; the tastes of the consumers are so changeable that very few goods are made except to order at the present time. As a case in point of the changeableness of

fashion, a brisk demand sprung up last spring for ladies' scarves; anticipating the usual run on these goods, several manufacturers made largely. The demand went down at once, leaving some with heavy stocks, which were comparatively worthless and had to be cleared out at about one-third their value. I give this instance to show the difficulty Macclesfield lies under in being almost entirely a silk manufacturing town.

"Two large mills have been closed during the present year, and it is regrettable to find that the number of factories and consequently of operatives is diminishing year by year. Considering that 12,000,000*l.* of foreign silk goods are annually imported into England it is often expressed by those interested in the silk trade how desirable it would be if means could be adopted for preserving for our poor workers a portion of this gigantic trade."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. J. D. Prior, of Huddersfield, remarks: —

"I regret to state that in my district trade has been very depressed during the year ending October 31st, 1894. The American market is a very important one for our staple products, and the long delay in the settlement of the tariff question stopped exportation and impeded industrial enterprise at home. During the month of October, however, signs of improvement have become visible, and as stocks are very low there is reasonable cause for hope that better times are dawning on us."

Speaking of the cotton trade in Bolton H.M. Inspector, Mr. Tinker, remarks:—

"In submitting my report for the year I regret that I cannot say that the cotton trade in this district has been anything like satisfactory. Everywhere I have heard complaints of low prices, and in many factories I have seen very heavy stocks waiting for a market. Yet there is one redeeming feature, viz.: that most of the limited companies have been able to pay good dividends, dividends that seem to have given encouragement to promoters of several cotton spinning companies. Within a radius of two miles three new mills are being erected. The Irwell Bank Spinning Co., 120,000 spindles; the Bolton Textile Mill Co., 104,000; and the Beehive Spinning Co., 100,000, other mills are being built and altered, that altogether during the forthcoming year work will want finding to run nearly 500,000 more spindles than at present time. I am pleased to report that no serious disputes between employers and employed have come to my knowledge."

Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford, remarks:—

"Great disappointment has been felt throughout my division in the continued depression of trade. It was hoped that at least on the settlement of the American tariff a considerable impulse would be given to trade generally, but this has not been the case, and as throughout this district the American requirements form a most important factor of trade, the result in most cases, should any result lead to prosperous times would be greatly discounted.

"One of the trades of rapid and greatly improved growth in my district is that of the production of really good class furniture, which in both quality and design is surprising and is made chiefly for the operative classes."

Mr. Maitland, H.M. Inspector for the Bristol district, in reporting on the state of trade offers some interesting remarks concerning

the "Team system" lately introduced in that district. He observes:—

"In most branches trade throughout the year has been very dull, but there appears to be at the present time an improvement.

"The wool mills have been very slack indeed. It was hoped that the reduction in the American tariff, which comes into effect in January next, would mend matters, but I have not yet heard of many orders being placed.

"One of the largest industries we have is the manufacture of boots and shoes. In Bristol there are 33 boot factories, and in the Kingswood and St. George's District about 50. There are also several large factories of the same kind in other parts of the district. In connection with these factories a very large number of outworkers are employed, and as many of these work in their own homes I cannot give the number of workshops. Some workshops are very large and their output equal to that of many factories.

"I gather from the masters that on the whole they have had a satisfactory year's trade but that the Scotch strike affected some of them adversely.

"On the other hand in Bristol, from the men's point of view, it has been one of the worst years ever experienced. They attribute this to the introduction and development of machinery and consequent displacement of labour, *i.e.*, a few hands working a machine can do the same amount of work now that formerly it took many hands to do.

"The team system has lately been introduced, the number of men in a team varies according to the nature of the work, but we will take a team of four men—a good man (No. 1) is put at the top of the bench, he puts on the inner sole and pulls over the toe; No 2 finishes the lasting and tacks in all round; No 3 puts on the shank, the middle sole, and tacks of sole; No. 4 drives the spriggs and rivets bottoms, and the lasting is now done and the boot sent to the heeling machine, then coloured, and finally polished and finished. Each man in the team is paid separately according to his ability.

"The team system is no doubt a benefit to the master as by it production is increased, but it is doubtful if it is a benefit to the men, except perhaps to No. 1, who may be able to earn a little more.

"The fault of the team system seems to be that after a time a man will only be able to make one part of a boot

"Last year the masters' federation and the men's union agreed that in Bristol the masters were to provide indoor workshops with heat and light for all their men. This was carried into effect last January and seems to be a good arrangement from both a moral and sanitary point of view.

"It would also seem to be an advantage to the men as it saves them rent, fire, and light, but I am told the gain is more apparent than real as so many of them utilised one of their own sleeping or living rooms as a workshop, and the light and heat would be there in any case. The plan must save the men time and make them more regular in their habits. Under the old system a man might have to send his wife or child to the factory for his work, and they might be kept waiting there several hours, meantime the man had nothing to do but would be obliged to work late into the night to make up for his enforced idleness.

"The following paragraph appeared in a recent Bristol newspaper. At the time of writing this I have received no letters from Mr. Hallaran. He is secretary to the Kingswood branch of the Operative Boot and Shoe Makers' Association."

KINGSWOOD AND THE FACTORY ACT.

"'Mr. J. S. Maitland, H.M. Inspector of Factories, has applied to Mr. J. Hallaran to be favoured with information on many questions of interest affecting the Kingswood district. In reply, Mr. Hallaran said the state of trade this year had been satisfactory and it was generally acknowledged that the output of the district was greater than in any previous year. The last strike had driven no trade away, and he did not think that if another occurred trade would leave the district. The team system was in operation in Kingswood and was a curse to the district. In no way was it beneficial, inasmuch as the team system in Kingswood was very different to that in other districts where machinery was more in operation. The team system there consisted of one man employing seven or eight boys and taking work in large quantities from the factories at a reduced price. Its existence was due largely to laxity on the part of the authorities. The system of inspection was insufficient. The district of an inspector was far too large for him to look after all. Those working the team system evaded the statement, and thereby brought down wages; and there was a kind of evolution in the system. As soon as the boy became old enough he began a similar trade on his own account. The provision arrived at last year for providing indoor accommodation in all factories for outworkers was not in force in Kingswood. It would be a great advantage to the workers if it were, because it would put a stop to the condition of things brought about by the team system. In reply to the question, "Have you any idea of the number of workers employed in the bootmaking in Kingswood, both indoor and outdoor, male and female," Mr. Hallaran says 8,000 or 9,000. The introduction of machinery, he thought, had a tendency to lower the wages of the working people and drive a lot of surplus labour on the market. The next question was regarding the wages statement. This Mr. Hallaran affirms was not uniformly observed, but it represented an increase of wages; and the last question was as follows:—"Do you think the raising of the standard qualifying children of 13 for full time employment from the 4th to the 5th standard has been for the benefit of the children and meets with the approval of the parents?" The substance of the reply is that it was beneficial to the children, but not approved of by parents. On the School Board they found the greatest difficulty arising out of the facilities the parents had of sending their children to work under existing circumstances of trade. Many were prepared to pay a fine imposed time after time instead of sending the children to school, in consequence of the high wages they got. Mr. Hallaran, in conclusion, pointed out that this was an infringement of the Factory Act.'"

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Ashworth, reports the cotton trade in the Ashton-under-Lyne district much depressed, owing largely to Indian and Japanese competition. The latter country has established cotton mills superintended by Lancashire men, employing Japanese workers whose wages average from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a day. He remarks:—

"The trade carried on in this district is principally cotton-spinning and manufacturing, wool manufacturing, and calico-printing and dyeing, cotton-spinning being the most important. Cotton-spinning during the past year has been very unprofitable, and appears to have been going from bad to worse, the position at the present time being probably the worst of any time during the year. There appear to be two or three reasons for this:—(1) Over-production in the trade; (2) the rapid

decline in Indian exchanges has disturbed business, for when exchange is fluctuating in the way that it has lately been doing, it is very difficult to arrange a price with any confidence that when a remittance for the goods bought has to be made, the rupee will be of the same value as when the order was first placed; (3) and then there is foreign competition. India is now a very serious competitor with Lancashire in the lower numbers of yarn spun, and China and Japan are also rapidly coming to the front, more especially Japan. Cotton-spinning is there very profitable, and new mills are increasing at a rapid rate. These mills are all fitted up by Lancashire machinists, superintended by Lancashire men. Labour in Japan can be got for about 4*d.* per day for adult males, and 2*d.* per day for women, the mills are working day and night continuously, and I am afraid that the outlook is very ominous. It is a curious sort of competition, Lancashire men with Japanese workers working a day of eleven hours on the average for 4*d.*, fighting Oldham.

"As showing the growth of competition in Japan, a consular report states that in 1883 the gross import of raw cotton in Japan was 2,800,000 lbs.; last year (1893) its quantity was 154,400,000 lbs. The following table will show how much faster other countries are progressing in the number of cotton-spinning spindles than England:—

——	Great Britain Spindles.	Continent Spindles.	United States Spindles.	India Spindles.
1885	43,000,000	22,750,000	13,250,000	2,145,000
1886	42,700,000	22,900,000	13,350,000	2,260,000
1887	42,740,000	23,180,000	13,500,000	2,420,000
1888	43,000,000	23,500,000	13,525,000	2,490,000
1889	43,500,000	24,000,000	14,175,000	2,760,000
1890	43,750,000	26,460,000	14,550,000	3,270,000
1891	44,750,000	26,035,000	14,781,000	3,351,000
1892	45,350,000	26,405,000	15,278,000	3,402,000
1893	45,270,000	26,850,000	15,641,000	3,576,000
1894	45,270,000	27,350,000	15,841,000	3,650,000
Increase: 1885–1894	2,270,000	4,600,000	2,591,000	1,505,000
Increase: Per cent.	5·28	20·22	19·55	70·16

"The wide disproportion in the increase within the last ten years in Great Britain and in the other cotton-spinning countries is very remarkable.

"I am assured that the loss of spinning medium counts from American cotton is not far short of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound, even where the best machinery is employed; whilst in spinning 60's twist from Egyptian it is not less than $\frac{3}{8}d.$ per pound. On September 1st, 1893 the price of middling American cotton was $4\frac{3}{8}d.$ per pound, and since then the price has steadily declined, until the last day or two the price has got to 3*d.*, a lowest price on record, with a prospect of going even below this. This is due to the prospect of a very large cotton crop for the season 1894–5, estimated at from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales. To an Indian buyer even 3*d.* does not appear cheap, for whilst in March 1892 the price of cotton was $3\frac{9}{16}d.$ per pound, the price of silver was $41\frac{1}{8}d.$ per oz., and to-day, at a very little below the same price for cotton, silver is only about 29*d.* per oz. It might be thought that cotton being at such a low price, must benefit the spinner, but, unfortunately, the decline in

the price of yarn has followed the decline in cotton, on account of large stocks and overproduction. The spinners lately have been struggling to retain a portion of the decline in cotton, but there are appearances of weakening, and there seems to be only lessened production, either by combined short time, or by individual stoppages, to remedy matters.

"In one of the newspapers it is stated that in 101 Oldham spinning companies, the profit earned in the last six months on a gross capital of 7,372,000*l.* was only 35,667*l.* a trifle over 1 per cent. per annum, while 63 companies had a gross debit balance, being losses carried forward, of 291,700*l.* The shares of ten companies only are at par or a premium, the shares of the remaining companies, 91 in number, being at a discount, many of them to the extent of the whole paid-up capital. This is a serious position, and it behoves masters and men to consider how this great industry can be preserved and carried on so as to return a reasonable interest on capital, and a sufficient wage for the worker. Capital will not long remain in a channel where no interest can be derived.

"The tariff question in the Unites States has at last been settled, and in this district it is expected to benefit the woollen manufacture, as there has been a considerable reduction in the import duty on this material."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Jones, reports much depression in the state of trade in Cornwall and Devonshire. He observes:—

"Trade has been dreadfully bad during the last twelve months in Devonshire and Cornwall, the latter county especially seems in a general state of collapse; the only redeeming feature being the continued and increasing demand for china clay.

"I find a very general opinion expressed that Cornwall has seen its day as a manufacturing county, freight and distance from coal and iron centres being such important factors when any new enterprise is canvassed.

"The largest manufacturing concern in Cornwall, the engineering and shipbuilding works belonging to Messrs. Harvey, are being gradually closed, batches of men being discharged at irregular intervals.

"The stoppage of these works practically means ruin to the township of Hayle.

"In Devonshire the closing of a large pottery concern at Bovey Tracey has thrown a number of hands out of employment.

"The most serious aspect of the question is that no new industries are taking the place of those in a declining state. It is quite true many of the owners of small workshops are putting in small steam or gas engines, but this additional power goes a very small way to increase profitable business or towards finding employment for hands discharged from other works.

"The distress in Cornwall is aggravated by the depressed condition of the tin-mining industry owing to the exceptionally low price of tin.

"New machinery which necessitates the discharge of hundreds of women and young persons has caused a great scare in the labour market.

"A tin stream employing 20 women and young persons before the introduction of self-acting frames, can now produce the same results with one-third the number of hands.

"The same reduction in the people employed applies to the surface works of all the big mines.

"Some few of the mines and streams carry on their works in the old fashioned way, but these self-acting frames must eventually be laid down in all the works, otherwise they will not be able to compete with their neighbours who have been able to find the capital required for the change.

"Still larger reductions in the women and girls employed is inevitable.

"The following scale of wages paid to surface hands will show what difficulties the people have to keep body and soul together, nor is the pity alone due to the employees, for the masters under present conditions could not pay higher wages and carry on their works:—

"Wages paid at tin streams and surface works of tin mines.

Average wage of experienced man	per month	-	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*
„ „ labourer	„	-	3*l.*
„ „ woman	„	-	1*l.*
„ „ male young person about 14	„	-	24*s.* to 30*s.*
„ „ „ „ 18	„	-	40*s.* to 45*s.*
„ female young persons from 14 to 16	„	-	14*s.* to 18*s.*"

H.M. Inspector for Nottingham, Capt. Bevan, reports:—

"The lace trade at the time I write (November) is still depressed, and manufacturers are complaining of the paucity of obtainable orders and especially of good ones; there appears to be very little improvement in the hosiery trade; these matters I need not refer to at any length as they are frequently reported on elsewhere.

"Lincoln is at present the busiest centre in my district; the agricultural implement trade being generally brisk, especially that with South America; about 7,000 hands are employed in Lincoln in these works and allied industries.

"A new industry in the district has been started at Long Eaton—the preparing and spinning of China grass to take the place of silk used in the lace trade. The silk trade is not in a very prosperous condition.

"The manufacture of basket ware, wicker work chairs, and ornamental bamboo furniture is very largely carried on now in the neighbourhood of Nottingham and Southwell, and many hands are employed; during the summer months many women find work preparing the osiers used in their manufacture, working mostly in the open air."

Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports as to the jewellery trade in that place and remarks that he has given—

"A few statistics from information supplied me by the courtesy of the Assay Master of the Birmingham Assay Office, as they furnish a reliable indication of the prosperity or otherwise of the jewellery trade, which again is one which probably indicates fairly accurately the power of spending of the population generally on articles essentially luxuries.

——	For year ending 30th June 1893.	For year ending 30th June 1894.	Increase or Decrease.
Gold wares assayed and marked - -	229,016 oz.	223,759 oz.	— 5,257 oz.
Silver wares assayed and marked - - -	1,276,317 oz.	1,401,449 oz.	+ 125,132 oz
Number of gold and silver wares entered for assaying - -	6,467,922	6,764,476	+ 296,574

"This shows a slight decrease in the gold, but a large increase in the silver articles marked, and I may mention as being a hopeful sign for this trade in the near future that for the four months from June to the end of October last, 84,300 oz. of gold were assayed and marked, as against 75,800 in the same period of the previous year; and that 60,830 oz. of silver wares were also assayed and marked as against 43,900 in the same period of the year before, showing a very large increase in the last four months."

Mr. Knyvett, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, remarks:—

"I am sorry to be obliged to report little or no improvement in the state of trade in my district. I have recently been assured that for very many years there has not been such a condition of complete stagnation as at present obtains in the bedstead trade, and I believe that the same description would apply to most other branches of Birmingham industries. The diminution in the number of workshops on my registers is a sure indication of the shrinkage of employment. The shops remain but there is no work for the women and young persons, whose employment in former years brought these shops under my supervision.

"Notwithstanding, however, the decline of trade, the steady yearly increase in the number of overtime reports and of opening notices received by me, shows conclusively that the Act is taking a tighter hold in this district of the occupiers of the smaller classes of factories and workshops. I have now no fewer than 1,273 names in the register of opening notices, which has been kept for about two years in accordance with your instructions, and during the past year my overtime notices have risen to a total of 2,536, as compared with 2,332 received during the previous year, and with 470 received in 1883, at the completion of my first year in charge of the district.

"The manufacture of weldless steel tubes and chains is the only one which has in any way developed during the past year, while the trade in wrought nails is fast becoming extinct."

Mr. Johnson, H.M. Inspector, Newcastle-on-Tyne, reports:—

"Since last year's returns there has not been in this district any material alteration in the volume of trade. Shipbuilding and engineering are the principal industries, and these show, if anything, a decrease of output in the year. One firm, however, Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., Ltd., owing doubtless to the war between Japan and China with its disturbing influences, are receiving many new orders for war material, which has caused the re-employment of about 2,000 hands, this will materially affect the condition of the working class in Newcastle-on-Tyne for the better in the coming winter, but it cannot be expected to have any but a local influence.

"During the year there has been a most disastrous strike, one that has had a calamitous effect on the two trades indicated. The moulders in the north-east coast district came out on strike for an increase of wages. They returned to work a few weeks ago, having been out about 27 weeks, this strike paralyzed the trade of the whole district, but showing its disastrous effect most clearly in the engineering trade. Almost concurrently the pattern makers came out on strike and are still out. This trade is so closely allied with the shipbuilding and engineering trades that the strike will act prejudicially on them and subsequently upon the district generally.

"The chemical industry, the next in importance, is in a poor way. Vast accumulation of manufactured goods being a sure sign of stagnation, and such conditions meet the eye at most of the large chemical works.

"In the brown earthenware manufacture there is abundant evidence of its evanescent character in this district, abandoned factories, small ones, usually bear eloquent witness to this. This trade seems to be gravitating to the 'potteries.'"

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for Wales, reports:—

"Trade has been generally in a depressed state during the greater part of the past year. Of not a single industry of any importance can it be recorded that the depression of last year has passed away, and a period of prosperity set in, but rather must it be admitted that dulness prevails in nearly all branches of manufacture and of trade.

"Sudden spurts and spasmodic intervals of improvement have, it is true, been here and there intermittently enjoyed, but there has not been experienced that general activity and healthy state of affairs which secure for the manufacturer a living profit, and for the proletariat regular employment at a 'living wage.'

"It had been generally hoped that the modified American tariff, which came into force quite recently, would have led to an immediate increase in the American demand for tin plates; but at the time of writing (November 1894), this industry and its many important allies, evidence but very few signs of a return to the good old times of big demand and sound business.

"In the parts of my districts where textile factories prevail, complaints are rife of the slackness of trade and the unremunerative prices obtainable.

"Perhaps of the leading industries, the slate workings of North Wales with their kindred branches have been most favoured by fickle fortune during the past year. As to the coming year much must depend upon the upshot of the negotiations now pending between masters and men in the coal and metal trades, respecting the rates of wages which shall obtain, and the mode of regulating the same in sympathy with the fluctuating market prices of the output. These negotiations are fraught with very far reaching results for within the zone of their influence are included the chief industrial centre in nearly the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire. It is therefore most earnestly to be hoped that a settlement will be arrived at, upon a basis satisfactory alike to both employer and employed, which will give stability to trade in general, and bring in its jocund train a season of joyous revival and contentment to the teeming thousands who 'live, move, and have their being' in this huge industrial hive."

Mr. Hilditch, H.M. Junior Inspector for North Wales, remarks:—

"One thing which has struck me after coming from South Wales is that practically no females are employed in the brick and terra-cotta industries of the district. Trade in this branch has been very good during summer months. The textile trades, I am sorry to say, have been working on short time during the greater portion of the last 10 months, while some of the mills have closed altogether. There are signs of a little improvement during the last month, some of the mills going on full time again.

"The engineering trades, I believe, have been fairly well employed during the year.

"The chemical trades have been rather slow. Lead smelting has also been very slow, but there are signs of improvement in this branch.

"The slate quarries have been busy for some time, several places which have been idle having restarted.

"Printing trades have been working full time, but complain of excessive competition."

Mr. Timothy, Assistant to H.M. Inspector for Wales, remarks :—

"Many are the complaints amongst bootmakers and tailors as well as amongst milliners and dressmakers of exceedingly bad trade during the past season.

"The state of trade made employment amongst outworkers in the two former trades very precarious. I have known a good many instances where the number of hands had to be greatly reduced, and where only a few were employed, had to be discharged altogether, the work being totally insufficient to keep them on. In some of the leading dress-making establishments, however, work has been pretty regularly maintained, one having already completed the number of times in which overtime can be legally worked, and if that may be taken as any criterion of the amount of business done we may assume that in that establishment, at least, there cannot be much room for complaint."

Mr. Graves, H.M. Inspector for Glasgow, reports :—

"The past year has been a disastrous one in many ways. In November, 1893, a coal strike commenced which lasted till 9th December. About 35,600 men were idle. The blast furnaces, with the exception of two or three, were shut down. Many large works were closed, and most were on short time.

"In June last a far more serious strike was commenced. It lasted till the first week in October and affected about 70,000 men.

"By the middle of September only two blast-furnaces were in full operation in all Scotland. The shipbuilding yards and engineering trades were short of material and coal, and all other trades were necessarily seriously affected.

"All this alone would be bad enough, but it came on top of an exceptionally unfortunate year in 1893. The *Glasgow Herald* of 27th December 1893 says that 'trade, in the leading industries, throughout 'the year, has been slack all over. Banking crises in Australia, 'together with financial dislocation in America, and subsequently the 'disastrous dispute in the Midlands have wrought havoc with trade in 'general. In steel and iron trades the net result of the twelve months 'to the employers will possibly be the worst ever known. Hope is 'entertained that an improvement is not far off.'

"In place of improvement things are now in a worse state than ever.

"To fulfil contracts, and in some cases to keep men employed, many firms imported coal from England, but at a price that demolished all profit. The amount of coal sent from England and Wales to Scotland during September 1894 was 354,000 tons, compared with 70,000 tons in September 1892. I quote the above statistics from the *Labour Gazette*.

"Up to June, according to the monthly reports in the *Labour Gazette*, most trades showed a gradual improvement, but with the commencement of the coal strike came a sudden change for the worse. How long it will be before any real relief is felt it is impossible to say, particularly as there are rumours of yet another coal dispute."

Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector, Dublin, remarks:—

"When I came to Ireland in 1875 there were 10 paper factories working in and around Dublin. I find at present there are only five working, and one of them it is not unlikely will shortly be closed. I have a letter from one of the leading paper manufacturers in Dublin in which he states the price of the class of paper made by him has declined 55 per cent. within the last 10 years, and the cause he states is having no protection against America and Germany. Another gentleman in the paper trade in this district writes to me that paper which he made in 1884 at 13*l.* 10*s.* a ton had fallen in 1889 to 8*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1894 to 6*l.* 10*s.* a ton.

"With regard to the industries of this district the most important of them lie in the north-east part, *i.e.*, in Ulster. The industries in the south and south-west, I regret to say, with few exceptions, are small and unimportant, for the most part entirely dependent on local trade. I cannot report that I find many new industries starting outside Ulster to give employment to the numbers of unemployed."

Mr. Snape, H.M. Inspector, Belfast, reports:—

"I regret to have to report that the trade of Belfast, generally, has for the past year been passing through a very severe crisis owing to the uncertainty as to how the American tariff would be settled and also owing to very extensive failures which have unsettled trade very considerably.

"*Flax Spinning.*—For the first six months spinning was good and profitable, but for the past six months I am told that trade has been very bad and unprofitable and has not been so bad since 1887 and 1888. Prices of yarns have persistently fallen. The causes being—1st, America checked the sale of cloth and the means of increasing the stocks of yarns. 2nd. Large crops of Irish flax consequently low prices, it being impossible to keep yarns up. Spinners bought flax and ran full time. For the past three months about one-third of the spinners have been only running five days during the week.

"*Linen Weaving.*—For the first six months trade was fairly good, since that time trade has been very bad, owing to the large surplus stocks which have accumulated. The new tariff in America has not as yet been the means of removing these stocks owing to bad financial condition of America.

"With reference to the linen handkerchief trade during the first six months the demand was very slow in consequence of the uncertainty as regards the alteration of the then existing tariff in America. Since that time, the tariff having been settled, business has improved and a greater demand has sprung up. These remarks apply to such goods as linen handkerchiefs (white) and various classes of household linens comprising about five-eights of the whole trade. The home trade has been in a very unsettled state during the past year owing to coal strikes in England and Scotland, the demand being of a very hand to mouth description; at the present time there is a better prospect in view.

"The continental market has been fairly good throughout the year, but has been interfered with in consequence of the high tariffs notably 'Spanish,' but it is expected that a new rate of duties will be fixed which will be advantageous to the manufacturers here.

"With reference to the manufacture of cotton goods these have been largely on the increase, as owing to the low price of cotton these goods can be produced very cheaply and are replacing certain classes of goods, more especially as regards handkerchiefs.

"During the first six months of the past year, as far as the handkerchief trade was concerned, short time was resorted to by many of the large firms.

"I am glad to state that the shirt and collar trade has during the past year been fairly good.

"As regards shipbuilding and engineering works trade has not been brisk. On the Queen's Island large numbers of hands have been discharged and one large engineering works is at the present time running only five days per week."

H.M. Inspector for the Coventry district Mr. W. Cooke Taylor, observes :—

"In the boot and shoe manufacture of my district a great effort is being made to abolish home work by men, and in a less degree by women. In the ribbon and watch manufactures, the same result is being gradually brought about by natural economic influences ; but in these latter cases the industries, unfortunately, tend less to be aggregated at home than transferred abroad."

ii. *Eight Hours Movement.*

With reference to the Eight Hours movement, Major Roe, H.M. Inspector for Birmingham, reports :—

"I have watched with interest any development of the eight hours movement in my district and may mention that it was adopted in February last by Messrs. Kynock and Co., Ltd., of Wilton, ammunition makers, they are employers of many hundreds of hands, male and female, both on the time and day systems, and from what I have gathered, it gives, after some months' trial, satisfaction to both the employers and employed."

H.M. Inspector for Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. J. H. Walmsley, remarks :—

"Messrs. Macintyre & Co., Ltd., of Burslem, earthenware manufacturers, have for some months had their place working on the 48 hours per week system, and so far with success. Messrs. Pitcairns, Ltd., of Tunstall, earthenware manufacturers, have also adopted the 48 hours per week."

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Ashworth, of Ashton-under-Lyne, observes :—

"To give employment to the large number of workpeople unemployed the officials of the operatives' associations in the textile trades have been advocating a compulsory 8 hours per day for all operatives, and a ballot has just been taken as to whether the operatives in the cotton trade were favourable or not to this movement. The operatives were plainly told that this would at the same time mean a 15 per cent. reduction in wages. The voting has been very equal, for out of about 77,000 votes recorded, there was only a majority of about 400 in favour of eight hours. Under these circumstances, it appears as if the workers in the textile trades will have to wait some time yet for their eight hours day."

H.M. Inspector for Glasgow, Mr. Graves, remarks :—

"The United Alkali Company have, as far as possible, introduced a 48 hours week, and extended the system to 250 out of 500 men, but recently have slightly reduced the number affected, owing to the lower efficiency of labourers past their prime."

iii. *Proceedings before Magistrates.*

H.M. Inspectors report on the difficulty they experience in some cases in getting adequate penalties, and it is suggested that the owner of a factory be added to the list of those who are not permitted to hear cases under the Factory and Workshop Act.

With reference to proceedings before magistrates Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector in Southampton, observes :—

"I suppose, in common with most of my colleagues, I have at times to suffer from the strange prejudice which exists in the minds of so many magistrates, especially on county benches, against the Factory Acts, and which leads at times to their giving decisions which are neither in accordance with law or common sense, and which hamper us sadly in the performance of our duties. If the country cannot be mapped out into stipendiary magistrates' districts, then we want a considerable alteration in the constitution of the present benches, and a large introduction of working men magistrates, to counterbalance the evident bias of those who are now administering justice in our provincial and county police courts."

Mr. Hoare, H.M. Inspector in the Wolverhampton district, remarks on this subject :—

"I am sorry to say that I do not get support, when prosecuting occupiers of works, from the local justices, where an offence had been clearly proved, often candidly admitted, and nothing but an empty excuse offered, a fine of 1*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* is imposed. A few substantial penalties would be a great assistance to me in enforcing the Acts, but I cannot get them ; it would also be of use if landlords were added to the list of those who are not permitted to hear cases under the Factory and Workshops Acts."

Mr. Dawson, H.M. Inspector in Salford, remarks on the subject of prosecutions :—

"I think that section 28 of the Act 1891 in reference to a minimum penalty on second offence within two years should be made operative on a first conviction. Excepting when the cases are heard before a stipendiary, the penalty inflicted (if any at all) is no deterrent at all. In some cases it is so small that it really becomes a farce ; in fact, I myself, since I came in this district, have had one case (three informations—working before 6 a.m.) dismissed, because it was deemed trivial to summons the firm for working their women before 6 a.m., *when the engine was not running ;* cleaning, &c. evidently being considered of no consequence. In another case a large firm of cotton spinners, with two mills were summoned for the limewashing being 17 months overdue, and they were fined 10*s.* Did it not pay them to let it run so long?"

In this connection the following case, reported by H.M. Inspector, Mr. Shuter, is deserving of attention ; he states :—

"Another portion of the year has been taken up in conducting prosecutions, the total number of which amounts to 26 ; many of these are the results of visits paid by the inspectors' assistants, who are engaged in this district. One of these cases, I think, deserves special mention.

"It was a case where females are engaged, partly as saleswomen and partly as milliners. The defence set up was that the Act was never intended to apply to such small places, &c. The bench inflicted a fine of 21*s.* and solicitor gave notice of appeal. The appeal was heard before

Judge Kelly, at the Ennis Quarter Sessions, who upheld the decision of the bench but reduced the fine from 21*s.* to 6*d.*

"As these various cases have been heard in almost every part of the country, north, south, east and west, their effect on the employers of labour in their respective localities have proved very salutary.

"I have to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by the resident magistrates, whose presence on the bench have made the inflictions of fines more certain than they otherwise would be."

XIII.—Concluding Remarks.

The retirement of Sir Godfrey Lushington, K.C.B., has been a personal loss, and I shall always remember his readiness at all times to give me his opinion and advice on legal questions that continually arose, and had it not been for his assistance it would have been difficult to have got satisfactorily through the various questions that have arisen in connection with the Act of 1891 and through the increased activity of the department. All H.M. Inspectors of Factories will cordially re-echo these sentiments.

Several of H.M. Inspectors and others have called attention to the necessity for a simplified and improved abstract, the desirability of which is very generally acknowledged. In accordance with your instructions I have obtained several reports from H.M. Inspectors on the subject, and after a departmental committee has reported on their suggestions for your consideration, I hope a great improvement will be made when it is necessary to issue fresh abstracts on the passing of an amended Factory Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. E. Sprague Oram.

The Right Hon.
H. H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
The Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

APPENDIX Nº I.

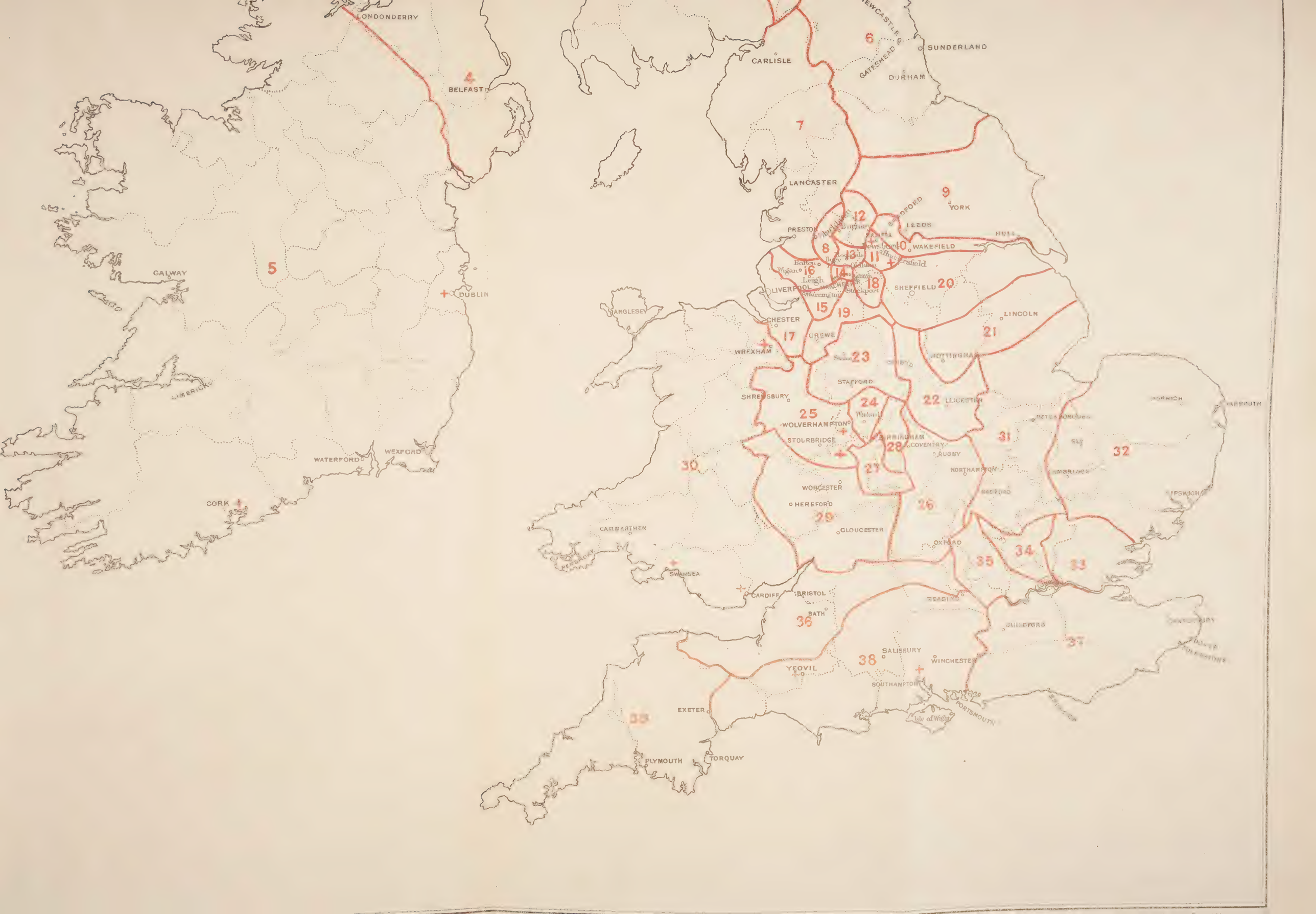
MAP OF THE DISTRICTS OF H.M. INSPECTORS.

A description of the Districts corresponding with the numbers on this Map, will be found under Appendix 3.

H.M. Superintending Inspectors for:
Districts 1 to 8 Lieut-Col: Meade King Glasgow.
" 9 " 19 Capt. S.W. May, Leeds.
" 20 " 30 Mr. W.P. Cramp, Birmingham.
" 31 " 39 Mr. E. Gould.

Home Office,
London.

NOTE. + *Where two or more Inspectors are stationed in the same District but not resident in the same town, a Cross (+) is placed to indicate the residential town of each.*


LONDONDERRY
BELFAST
CARLISLE
NEWCASTLE
GATESHEAD
SUNDERLAND
DURHAM
LANCASTER
YORK
PRESTON
LEEDS
HULL
WAKEFIELD
LIVERPOOL
SHEFFIELD
LINCOLN
CHESTER
CREWE
WREXHAM
NOTTINGHAM
STAFFORD
SHREWSBURY
LEICESTER
WOLVERHAMPTON
STOURBRIDGE
COVENTRY
RUGBY
NORTHAMPTON
WORCESTER
HEREFORD
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
READING
GUILDFORD
SALISBURY
WINCHESTER
SOUTHAMPTON
PORTSMOUTH
Isle of Wight
BRISTOL
BATH
CARDIFF
SWANSEA
CARMARTHEN
EXETER
PLYMOUTH
TORQUAY
YEOVIL
IPSWICH
NORWICH
GALWAY
LIMERICK
WATERFORD
WEXFORD
CORK
DUBLIN
ANGLESEY
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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1 (*see* Map).

APPENDIX No. 2.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories,

Name, Date of Appointment, Salary, &c.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. Chief Inspector.		£			£ s. d.
E. E. Sprague Oram	1st July 1861	1,200	Home Office, S.W.	—	—
H.M. Superintending Inspectors.					
S. W. May	22nd July 1861	800	Wakefield	7,942	93 19 1
W. D. Cramp	7th March 1868	610	Birmingham	4,696	130 17 3
E. Gould	30th June 1866	590	Home Office, S.W.	6,099	85 0 9
W. O. Meade-King	22nd Sept. 1868	570	Glasgow	10,211	129 17 9
J. B. Lakeman	29th Dec. 1864	600	8, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	2,497	12 10 0
W. H. Johnston	1st January 1868	560	Home Office, S.W.	2,879	96 8 2

NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued*.

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. INSPECTORS.		£			£ s. d.
G. I. L. Blenkinsopp	30th Dec. 1867	500	Home Office, S.W.	5,500½	75 17 8½
J. H. Bignold	14th March 1868	500	Norwich	12,000	220 0 0
C. R. Bowling	8th June 1868	500	Southampton	4,190	59 10 8
E. H. Osborn	20th June 1868	570	Manchester	9,041	147 11 9
R. W. Cooke Taylor	27th May 1869	470	Coventry	6,269	113 17 5
J. Jones	13th January 1871	455	Plymouth	6,564½	149 17 1
W. A. Beaumont	2nd August 1871	455	Bradford	3,992	81 9 0
J. A. Redgrave	1st February 1872	440	Home Office, S.W.	7,376	88 17 5
H. J. Cameron	16th March 1872	440	Home Office, S.W.	2,601	27 6 4
H. W. Kindersley	16th March 1872	440	Edinburgh	5,513	93 7 4
H. S. Richmond	22nd April 1872	425	Liverpool	2,906	36 3 2
A. G. K. Woodgate	7th May 1872	410	Dublin	16,704½	342 1 0
C. C. W. Hoare	1st October 1872	400	Wolverhampton	5,248½	76 2 11
J. S. Maitland	2nd June 1873	400	Bristol	4,561½	97 9 0
H. P. Smith	17th June 1875	400	Sheffield	6,466	121 7 10

NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. INSPECTORS—*cont.*		£			£ s. d.
J. F. Bevan	25th March 1876	400	Nottingham	3,612	44 18 10
S. H. Knyvett	26th Sept. 1877	400	Birmingham	822	9 9 3
A. C. Armstrong	20th March 1878	400	Leicester	5,056	44 0 10
E. M. Roe	16th Feb. 1880	400	Birmingham	595	6 18 2
A. P. Vaughan	2nd Sept. 1880	390	Home Office, S.W	2,780	21 19 5
J. D. Prior	21st March 1881	390	Huddersfield	2,492	38 12 7
J. A. Hine	1st Nov. 1881	390	Leeds	4,914	65 15 6
H. M. Robinson	31st Oct. 1882	380	Dundee	11,019	115 16 4
A. Lewis	5th May 1885	370	Swansea	12,696	198 19 4
R. P. Arnold	6th June 1882	370	Worcester	9,266½	107 14 6
A. Platt	18th Sept. 1883	340	Burnley	2,498	25 3 10
G. B. Snape	21st Sept. 1883	340	Belfast	7,946	151 9 10
J. Pearson	13th March 1884	340	Rochdale	3,506	53 10 11
J. T. Birtwistle	26th January 1885	340	Blackburn	3,433½	52 8 3
R. Tinker	2nd January 1886	330	Bolton	3,240	73 5 6

NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
		£			£ s. d.
H.M. INSPECTORS—*cont.*					
G. Sedgwick	18th October 1886	330	Walsall	2,215½	26 18 6
C. W. Shaw	19th Feb. 1887	320	Peterborough	6,314	90 17 10
J. H. Walmsley	17th July 1888	320	Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent	4,332	78 5 11
D. Walmsley	14th August 1889	320	Stockport	5,668	82 15 2
J. E. Ashworth	14th August 1889	320	Ashton-under-Lyne	3,106	81 4 11
R. Johnson	17th May 1890	310	Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,869½	134 7 0
J. Law	22nd August 1890	310	Preston	10,876	193 18 9
R. E. Graves	18th Sept. 1890	310	Glasgow	4,652	37 7 3
E. T. Dawson	9th March 1887	310	Salford	3,786	65 5 10
A. H. Parkinson	26th Feb. 1891	300	Aberdeen	2,381	46 7 4
J. H. Rogers	6th August 1891	300	Manchester	1,511	17 11 4
H.M. JUNIOR INSPECTORS.					
G. Bellhouse	6th August 1891	230	Home Office, S.W.	4,991	80 17 0
W. Williams	10th March 1892	220	Blackburn	3,558½	42 7 3

NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. JUNIOR INSPECTORS—*cont.*		£			£ s. d.
J. Calder	26th March 1892	220	Glasgow	8,968	136 10 8
O. A. Shinner	18th June 1892	220	Accrington	4,402	39 15 4
T. Birtwistle (Examiner of Particulars)	27th June 1892	400	Accrington	9,790	117 13 2
C. F. Wright	Sept. 1892	220	Stourbridge	5,887½	100 3 9
C. R. Pendock	Sept. 1892	220	Bristol	5,390	122 8 4
J. Jackson	Sept. 1892	220	Liverpool	2,556	32 5 4
H. J. Wilson	Sept. 1892	220	Leeds	4,404	67 2 1
K. H. Garvie	Sept. 1892	220	Halifax	1,399	22 9 10
W. H. Seal	Nov. 1892	210	Home Office, S.W.	3,156½	28 11 2
J. M. Arbuckle	Nov. 1892	210	Home Office, S.W.	3,364	23 11 3
G. A. Taylor	Nov. 1892	210	Home Office, S.W.	2,991½	24 14 2
F. J. Parkes	Nov. 1892	210	Sheffield	3,286	48 5 10
J. E. Harston	Dec. 1892	210	Yeovil	15,321½	227 8 1
J. Dodgson	Jan. 1893	210	Sheffield	4,525	68 4 8
T. O. Edwards	March 1893	210	Cardiff	5,923	87 18 5

NAMES, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Inspectors.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
H.M. JUNIOR INSPECTORS—*cont.*		£			£ s. d.
J. H. Crabtree	April 1893	210	Birmingham	2,252	28 18 6½
J. Hilditch	June 1893	210	Wrexham	10,273½	190 8 9½
T. C. Butler	August 1893	210	Home Office, S.W.	4,126½	31 11 10½
S. Shuter	Sept. 1893	210	Dublin	15,846	307 10 0½
A. Newlands	March 1894	200	Manchester	1,224½	31 0 11

NAME, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Inspectors' Assistants.		During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name and Residential Town.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
	£		£ s. d.
In London :—			
T. Davis	105	2,711½	27 1 4
J. Bineham	105	1,467	21 13 7½
S. Fallows	105	2,163	19 2 11½
J. T. Mackie	105	2,358	19 0 8
H. E. Read	105	2,501	11 1 6½
R. A. Goddard	105	2,495	20 1 10
R. G. Broadhead	100	1,989	19 5 11½
J. Clark	100	958½	6 11 0½
H. Evans	100	766	5 18 2
J. F. Cotty	100	293	2 3 10½
In Southampton :—			
C. E. Whitelaw	105	3,546½	53 13 6½
In Norwich :—			
T. C. Hayward	105	4,527	69 0 10½
In Manchester :—			
A. M. Thomas	105	2,521	22 11 1½
In Leeds :—			
F. T. Beaumont	100	1,411½	27 12 8

Her Majesty's Inspectors' Assistants.		During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name and Residential Town.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
	£		£ s. d.
In Sheffield :—			
C. H. Morris	100	1,294	21 12 9½
In Liverpool :—			
F. W. Sedgwick	100	1,420	19 19 6
In Swansea :—			
D. Timothy	100	1,875½	17 8 3
In Blackburn :—			
J. Dean	100	1,011	6 5 2½
In Plymouth :—			
R. J. Foot	100	3,244½	45 1 2
In Glasgow :—			
T. Brown	105	5,102½	61 11 10
J. Burns	105	10,636	86 17 3½
A. Ballantyne	105	6,190	48 14 5
In Belfast :—			
J. J. Pender	105	6,637	76 6 6
In Cork :—			
J. Ryan	105	13,307	171 9 5
In Dublin :—			
A. Miller	105	2,674½	40 8 4

NAME, DATE of APPOINTMENT, SALARY, &c.—*continued.*

Female Inspectors' Department.				During Year ended 31st October 1894.	
Name.	Date of Appointment to Factory Department.	Salary on 31st October 1894.	Head-Quarters.	No. of Miles travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
		£			£ s. d.
M. E. Abraham	May 1893	210	Home Office, all peripatetic	9,921	190 4 0
M. M. Paterson	May 1893	210		11,764	144 4 7
L. A. E. Deane	April 1894	200		4,456½	131 19 3
A. M. Anderson	June 1894	200		3,556	88 4 5

Appendix No. 3.

Name and Description of District together with the Principal Industries and the Number of Factories and Workshops in each.

Number of District corresponding with Map.	Name and Description of District.	Principal Industries.	Number of Factories Registered.	Number of Workshops Registered.
1	Dundee District.—Counties of Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross.	Jute, flax, wool, paper, linoleum.—Granite polishing, engineering.	1,937	1,530
1A	Aberdeen District.—The North of Scotland - - - - - -			
2	Glasgow District.—Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries (except Langholm), Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Dumbarton, Argyle, and part of Stirling.	Iron, cotton, wool, silk, jute, hair, carpets, rope, and sails.—Shipbuilding, engineering, foundries, calico printing, dyeing, sewing thread.	4,164	5,372
3	Edinburgh District.—Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Langholm and district.	Glass, cotton, wool, carpets, gunpowder, silk, paraffin oil.—Letterpress printing, bookbinding, engineering.	974	1,640
4	Belfast District.—Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Down, part of North Donegal, and Lurgan.	Flax, cotton, rope.—Making shirts, collars and cuffs, and handkerchiefs.—Shipbuilding.	1,940	2,064
5	Dublin District.—All Ireland south of the preceding District - -	Flax, jute, wool, army clothing, butter, condensed milk.—Breweries, distilleries.	2,704	3,094
6	North-East of England District.—Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and North Yorkshire.	Iron, glass, white-lead, chemicals, hemp and wire rope, manures.—Shipbuilding, engineering, shot making.	1,954	1,658
7	North-West of England District.—Preston, North Lancashire, Settle, Hawes, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.	Cotton, wool, iron, lead-pencils, bobbins, gunpowder.—Shipbuilding, engineering.	1,700	1,209
8	Blackburn District.—Blackburn, Darwen, Church, Accrington, Whalley, Clitheroe, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, Rishton.	Cotton, wool.—Engineering, bleaching, and calico printing -	1,083	1,408
9	Leeds District.—Leeds, Morley, Pudsey, Yeadon, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, Stanningley, Thirsk, York, Ripon, Harrogate, Otley, Guiseley, Whitby.	Cotton, wool, iron, ready-made clothing.—Engineering, locomotive, and carriage works, shipbuilding.	2,679	2,485
10	Bradford District.—Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Pontefract, Batley, Normanton, Goole, Shipley, and Saltaire.	Cotton, wool, worsted, carpets, mungo, and shoddy, iron.—Engineering, woollen printing, rag-grinding.	2,134	598

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES and the NUMBER of FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in each—*continued.*

Number of District corresponding with Map.	Name and Description of District.	Principal Industries.	Number of Factories Registered.	Number of Workshops Registered.
11	HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT.—Huddersfield, The Colne Valley, Meltham, Honley and Brockholes, Holmfirth and District, Denby Dale and District, Shepley and Shelley, Kirkheaton and Kirkburton, Halifax, Lightcliffe, Brighouse, Elland, West Vale and Stainland, Sowerby Bridge, The Ripponden Valley, Mirfield, and Great Harwood.	Wool, worsted, cotton, aniline dyes.—Engineering, cloth dyeing, stone planing, calico-printing.	2,135	2,333
12	BURNLEY DISTRICT.—Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Padiham, Barnoldswick and Earby, Bingley, Skipton, and Keighley.	Cotton, ready-made clothing.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bobbin making.	1,543	731
13	ROCHDALE DISTRICT.—Rochdale, Shaw, Royton, Bacup, Bury, East Side of Oldham, Heywood, Rawtenstall, and the Rossendale Valley.	Cotton, wool, silk, paper, felt hats, felt carpets, slippers.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleach works, calico printing.	1,416	706
14	SALFORD DISTRICT.—Salford, Pendleton, Eccles, Patricroft, Swinton, Pendlebury, Walkden, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Middleton, West Side of Oldham, including Hollinwood, Failsworth, and Lees.	Cotton, paper, silk, iron, wool and worsted.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, calico printing.	1,147	638
15	MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Manchester, Stretford, Altrincham, Warrington, Cadishead, Lymm, Knutsford, Northwich, Sale, Irlam.	Cotton, clothing of all kinds, salt, chemicals, white-lead.—Engineering, fustian cutting, bleaching, dyeing, calico print works.	2,605	3,861
16	BOLTON DISTRICT.—Bolton, Wigan, Farnworth, Atherton, Tyldesley, Leigh, Bedford Leigh, West Leigh, Westhoughton, Hindley, Ince, Horwich, Newton-le-Willows, Earlestown, and Golborne.	Cotton, hosiery.—Engineering, bleaching, dyeing	1,169	1,116
17	LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Liverpool, Prescot, Runcorn, St. Helens, Birkenhead, Chester, and all west of railway between Liverpool and Croston.	Glass, rope, chemicals, white and red lead.—Engineering, shipbuilding, seed crushing, corn and rice mills.	1,722	2,705
18	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DISTRICT.—Ashton, Dukinfield, Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Denton, Stockport, Mossley, Upper and Lower, Micklehurst, Saddleworth, Greenfield, Uppermill, Dobcross, Delph, Glossop, Hadfield, Dinting, Mottram, Marple, New Mills, Hayfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Cotton, wool, hats, chemicals.—Engineering, bleaching, calico printing.	727	648

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES and the NUMBER of FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in each—*continued.*

Number of District corresponding with Map.	Name and Description of District.	Principal Industries.	Number of Factories Registered.	Number of Workshops Registered.
19	STOCKPORT DISTRICT.—Stockport, Macclesfield, Bollington, Hyde, Sandbach, Denton, Crewe, Winsford, Nantwich, Middlewich, Buxton, Peak Forest, Millers Dale, Doveholes, Bakewell.	Cotton, hats, silk, clothing, salt, chemicals.—Engineering, locomotive works, fustian cutting.	930	533
20	SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.—Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Rotherham, Chapeltown and Ecclesfield, Eckington, The Loxley and Rivelin Valleys, Stannington, Wadsley, Oughtibridge, Penistone, Castleton, and North Lincolnshire.	Glass, electro-plate, cutlery, iron, ropes, stoves, sails, netting, chemicals.—Engineering, fish-curing.	5,739	1,498
21	NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.—Central and South Nottinghamshire, Mid-Lincolnshire and the towns of Alfreton and Ilkeston in Derbyshire.	Lace, hosiery, bicycles, chemicals, clothing, iron.—Engineering, cotton doubling.	1,618	1,115
22	LEICESTER DISTRICT.—The County of Leicester and the following towns, Melbourne, Derby, Duffield, Belper, Ripley, Ambergate, Wirksworth and Matlock Bath in Derbyshire.	Boots, elastic-web, hosiery, silk, iron, china, ribbons.—Engineering, bleach works.	1,356	746
23	STOKE-ON-TRENT DISTRICT.—The Potteries and North Staffordshire, Newport and Market Drayton in Shropshire and Ashbourne in Derbyshire.	China, earthenware, silk, boots.—Breweries	1,565	1,539
24	WALSALL DISTRICT.—Walsall, Bilston, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Oldbury, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Pelsall and Aldridge, Rugeley, Lichfield, and Sedgley.	Iron, hollow-ware, nails, cutlery, chain.—Engineering	1,220	1,491
25	WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Stourport, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Willenhall, Deepfields, Brierley Hill, Old Hill, and Halesowen.	Iron, chain, hollow-ware, anchors, nails, clothing, boots.—Engineering, enamelling iron plates.	1,715	3,086
26	COVENTRY DISTRICT.—Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Nuneaton, Northampton, Oxford, Banbury, Witney, and portions of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.	Silk, elastic web, felt hats, hosiery, boots, gloves, clothing, cycles.	1,710	1,895
27	BIRMINGHAM No. 1 DISTRICT.—East side of Birmingham and part of Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon, Studley, Alcester, Redditch, and some villages in Worcestershire.	Glass, cycles, saddlery, cutlery, toys, railway carriages and waggons.—Brass casting and finishing, gunmaking, button-making, enamelling of iron plates.	1,958	2,544

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES and the NUMBER of FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in each—*continued*.

Number of District corresponding with Map.	Name and Description of District.	Principal Industries.	Number of Factories Registered.	Number of Workshops Registered.
28	BIRMINGHAM No. 2 DISTRICT.—West side of Birmingham, Tamworth, Handsworth, Warwick, Meriden, Solihull, Coleshill, and Sutton Coldfield.	Glass, iron, bolts, nuts, screws and nails, iron bedsteads, toys, jewellery, silver plate, electro-plate, pins, steel pens, cycles.—Engineering, coining, tool making, button making.	1,170	1,804
29	WORCESTER DISTRICT.—The Counties of Worcester (except the north) and Hereford Gloucester, Winchcomb, Cheltenham, Wotton-under-Edge, Stroud, Painswick, Nailsworth, Berkeley, Dursley, Forest of Dean, Stow-on-the-Wold, Tewkesbury, Newent, Cirencester.	China and porcelain, salt, iron, wool, carpets, silk, gloves, pins, ready-made clothes.—Fruit pressing.	1,097	1,465
30	WELSH DISTRICT.—Wales and Monmouthshire - - - - -	Iron and tin-plates, patent fuel, slates.—Lead and silver-ore dressing, copper smelting, engineering, shipbuilding, white lead.	3,509	3,352
31	PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT.—The Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, North of Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Southern part of Lincolnshire.	Iron, agricultural implements, malt, boots and shoes, straw hats.	1,174	3,459
32	NORWICH DISTRICT.—The Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Colchester, Kelvedon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Ely, March, and Wisbech.	Boots and shoes, clothing, silk crape, manures.—Breweries, fish-curing, fruit preserving.	2,118	2,085
33	THE EAST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis east of Mile End Road, thence to Chelmsford, northward to Buntingford, Hertford, and Bishops Stortford; thence east and south-east to Salcot in Essex.	Glass, chemicals, rope, confectionery and preserves, tobacco, malt, white-lead, paints and colours, india-rubber, lucifer matches, manures, small-arms, gunpowder.—Engineering, shipbuilding, telegraph works.	1,787	995
34	THE CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis east of Farringdon Road to Wapping; then northward to Cambridge Heath, Stamford Hill; thence to Barnet, Hatfield, Watford, Rickmansworth, Tring, West Hertfordshire and Middlesex to Willesden; thence to Farringdon Road.	Boots, clothing, umbrellas, straw-hats, organs and pianos, white-lead, tobacco, envelopes and stationery.—Engineering, paper staining, letter-press printing, lithography, book-binding cabinet making.	2,526	416
35	THE WEST METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Metropolis west of Farringdon Road, with the chief part of Bucks, and parts of Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire.	Pianos, clothing, paper, wood-ware, gunpowder.—Letter-press printing, lithography, book-binding, engineering, paper staining, diamond cutting, furniture making, iron founding, electrical engineering, brick making, glass-blowing, chair making.	2,571	532

NAME and DESCRIPTION of DISTRICT together with the PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES and the NUMBER of FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS in each—*continued.*

Number of District corresponding with Map.	Name and Description of District.	Principal Industries.	Number of Factories Registered.	Number of Workshops Registered.
36	BRISTOL DISTRICT.—Bristol, Bath, the greater part of Somersetshire, and Northern parts of Wiltshire and Berkshire.	Clothing, stays, wool, hair, silk, boots, paper.—Brick-making, locomotives and rolling stock, bacon curing.	1,948	3,308
37	THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Counties of Surrey Kent, and Sussex.	Clothing, rabbit skin fur, cement, paper, linoleum, biscuits.—Engineering, brick-making, fruit preserving, the Royal Dockyards and Arsenals, telegraph works,	3,535	2,490
38	SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Counties of Hants, Dorset, Isle of Wight, southern parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Berksnire, and the towns of Cullompton Topsham, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Colyton, and Honiton in Devonshire.	Flax, ropes, nets, lace, biscuits, gloves, corsets, boots.—Engineering, brick-making, breweries, railway carriage works, bacon curing, ship and yacht building, stone mills, quarries, the Royal Dockyard.	2,570	8,523
39	PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.—County of Cornwall and all Devon except that portion lying east and north-east of Exeter.	Biscuits, paper, lace, boots, gloves, wool, tin streams.—Shipbuilding, the Royal Dockyards.	1,364	2,949
—	H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London	- - - - -	—	12,520
—	H.M. Inspector in charge of the Cotton Cloth District of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire.	- - - - -	769	—

Appendix No. 4.

Returns of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, in the Year ended 31st October 1894.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1893.			*In the Dundee and Aberdeen District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 10	Wm. Whyte and Sons, bakers, 141, Princes Street, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing two male young persons at 4 a.m. in their bakehouse.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
Dec. 20	Thomas Harrow, baker, Dysart.	Sheriff Gillespie, Sheriff Court, Kirkcaldy.	Employing one male young person at 4.5 a.m. on 18th November 1893.	1 10 0	0 13 0	Mr. Harrow was convicted of a similar offence in June 1890.
,,	David Foggo, baker, Dysart	,, ,,	Employing three male young persons at 4.30 a.m. on 18th November 1893.	1 10 0	0 14 0	As this bakehouse had not been previously visited, I only asked for the same penalty as in Mr. Harrow's case.
,, 22	Matthew Croll, baker, Gallowgate, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Robertson, Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	(1.) Failing to post Abstract in his bakehouse	1 1 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing young person under 16 years of age at 5 a.m. on 23rd November.	0 5 0		
1894.						
Jan. 16	Alex. Imlay and Son, cabinet makers, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing four boys under 16 uncertified -	0 2 6	0 14 0	
,,	J. and W. Dargie, quarry-masters, Rosemill Quarry, Dundee.	,, ,,	(1.) Not affixing Abstract - - -	0 2 6	0 14 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to fence crank and fly-wheel of engine.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTION—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Penalty.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dundee and Aberdeen District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 19	Macconnochie Bros., fish preservers, Fraserburgh.	Sheriff Robertson, Sheriff Court, Peterhead.	Employing five women and five young persons after working hours on 20th July 1893.	- -	3 12 0	Case fell through, because of loss of original complaint, usual Court fees not charged. The case had been adjourned from August 22nd, September 15th, and October 13th.
Mar. 28	John Taylor & Co., rope makers, Park Street, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Robertson, Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	Employing child full time - - -	1 0 0	0 16 0	
May 4	J. H. Milne, tobacco manufacturer, Murraygate, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing two children full time - -	0 2 6	0 14 6	
June 1	Charles Watt and Charles Milne, silk mercers, &c., 172, Union Street, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Robertson - -	Employing women for more than five hours without half-an-hour for a meal.	0 3 0 0 3 0	0 12 0 0 12 0	The Sheriff thought three cases enough. Defendants pleaded guilty with extenuating circumstances.
„ 8	Alexander Creighton, saw mills, Springfield, Peterhead.	Sheriff Brown - -	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
„	David Scott, printer, 14, St. Andrews Street, Peterhead.	„ - -	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
„ 26	Elizabeth Edwards, 162, Holburn Street, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Robertson - -	On Saturday, May 19th, employed five young persons until between seven and eight o'clock.	0 2 6	0 12 10	Defendant pleaded guilty, and said that she was too poor to pay a large fine. First case in Aberdeen against a small private dressmaker.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dundee and Aberdeen District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 20	Jane Saddler, boxmaker, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing seven male young persons at 7.45 p.m. on 8th June.	0 7 0	0 11 6	
July 13	Wm. Martin, Gt. N. of Scotland Granite Works, Peterhead.	Sheriff Brown - -	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery, the same being mill-gearing.	- -	0 6 0 0 2 6	Not proven.
„ 24	Alex. Christie, sawyer, Buxburn.	Sheriff Robertson - -	Employing three young persons without certificate for more than seven days.	- -	0 15 0	Sheriff Robertson thought the costs would meet the case as the defendant was evidently completely ignorant.
„	Henry Gray, clothier, 75, Broad Street.	„ - -	Employing five young persons on June 9th before 8 a.m.	- -	- -	Citation wrongly copied. Forsook the diet.
„ 1	„ „	Sheriff Brown - -	Employing five young persons on June 9th before 8 a.m.	- -	- -	Adjourned.
„ 7	„ „	„ - -	Employing five young persons on June 9th before 8 a.m.	0 4 0	0 18 0	Sheriff Brown said that he would treat it as a test case and fine very lightly.
„ 22	John Blair, draper and dressmaker, Markinch.	Sheriff Gillespie, Sheriff Court, Kirkcaldy.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday 16th June 1894.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„ 24	John Burnett, baker, Scouringburn, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing a boy in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
„	The Annandale Dairy Co., Hawkhill, Dundee.	„ „	Employing a boy in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
„	J. W. McCulloch, 135, Perth Road, Dundee.	„ „	Employing a boy in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Dundee and Aberdeen District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	R. M. Mathers, 61, Albert Street, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	Employing a boy in his bakehouse before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
Sept. 5	Wm. Fiddes, boxmaker, Mounthooley, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Brown, Aberdeen -	Illegal employment of two young persons after hours.	0 10	0 15 0	
„ 18	William Menzies, draper and dressmaker, Commercial Street, Dundee.	Sheriff Campbell-Smith, Sheriff Court, Dundee.	(1.) Failing to give notice of commencing to occupy a workshop.	0 6	0 13 0	Mr. Menzies pled guilty to first charge. Second charge withdrawn. Mr. Menzies stated Abstract was put up, but that the painters had taken it down.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Failing to post Abstract of Act - -	Withdrawn.		
Oct. 2	Cumming and Campbell, dressmakers, 25, Church Street, Inverness	Sheriff Patrick Blair, Sheriff Court, Inverness.	Employing nine women on August 7th after 8 p.m., to wit until 9.30 p.m., without keeping affixed the required forms or sending notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 9 0	0 11 6	
„	William MacKay, dressmaker, High Street, Inverness.	„ „	Employing five women on August 10th after 8 p.m., to wit until 9 p.m., without affixing the required forms or sending notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
„	McDougall & Co., Ltd., dressmakers, High Street, Inverness.	„ „	Employing seven women on August 18th after 8 p.m., to wit until 8.45 p.m., without affixing the required forms or sending notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 7 0	0 11 6	
„	Murray and Watson, dressmakers, Station Buildings, Inverness.	„ „	(1.) Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday August 11th	- -	- -	The Sheriff found the first charge not proven, as the women were employed without the knowledge of the employer.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Neglecting to keep affixed the Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 5 0	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dundee and Aberdeen District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 9	John Watt, letter-press printer, Batchen Street, Elgin.	Sheriff Rampini, Elgin - -	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
19	Cowan & Co., Limited, printers, &c., Perth.	Sheriff Graham, Sheriff Court, Perth.	Employing two women at 9.45 p.m. on 26th September.	1 10 0	0 13 0	
1893.			*In the Glasgow District.*			
Nov. 3	Robert Cringan, Motherwell French polisher.	Sheriff Davidson, Hamilton Sheriff Court.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	1 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two women after 7 p.m., to wit, until 9.55 p.m.	1 0 0		
" 16	Margaret Crombie Beveridge, milliner, 335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Glasgow	Neglecting to affix abstract and forms 9, 12, 21	0 10 0	0 10 10	
"	Iselt and McKenzie, drapers, 189, Cowcaddens, Glasgow.	" " -	Employing two milliners on 27th September at 5.45 p.m., when they should not have been employed after 4 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 4	
"	Barkie and Hozz, shirtmakers, 10, Renfield Street, Glasgow.	" " -	Employing three women on the day fixed by the magistrates as a holiday in lieu of the Sacramental Fast Day.	0 15 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" " -	Neglecting to affix Abstract.	0 5 0		
"	Susan Murray, dressmaker, 92, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two women after 8 p.m. without having forms No. 12 and 21 affixed, and without sending notice.	0 15 0	0 10 9	This woman had been instructed and cautioned twice.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	W. M. Mollison & Co., letterpress printers, 20, Renfrew Court, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing one woman and one male young person at 12.50 a.m.	1 10 0	0 10 10	
"	Andrew Fleming, dressmaker and milliner, 89, Main Street, Rutherglen.	" "	Employing a woman till 8 p.m. on day substituted for Saturday.	0 5 0	0 7 0	The custom in Rutherglen appears to be to work on a half-holiday in any week in which a whole holiday comes. The sheriff thought that on account of it being a custom it was a misunderstanding, and granted small penalties in consequence.
"	Thomas Low, milliner, 78, Main Street, Rutherglen.	" "	Employing one woman and one young person until 8 p.m. on day substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	Alex. Mackintosh, milliner, &c., 11, Cathcart Street, Rutherglen.	" "	Employing two women on same day as above	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	Janet Irvine Hall, photographer, 21, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing two women until 4.55 on day substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Alex. Stevenson, baker, 102, Elder Street, Govan.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed in his bakehouse the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons until 7.30 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0		
"	John Sinclair, baker, 190, New City Road, Glasgow.	" "	Employing a young person at 5.40 p.m. on Saturday.	Admonished.	0 4 6	Defender explained that his wife (since dead) was dangerously ill and he was not attending to bakehouse. The sheriff thought it a hard case and I did not press for penalty.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	Admonished.		
"	Lewis Barnett, tailor, 31, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing three females at 4.40 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	0 14 6	If not paid in a month, five days imprisonment.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	Thomas Marshall, tailor, 15, Drury Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two women and one young person at 4.25 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 10 6	Second conviction for same offence, 10 days' to pay or five days imprisonment.
,,	John Morrison, dressmaker, 564, Victoria Road, Crosshill.	,, ,,	Employing two women at 4.25 p.m. on Saturday	2 0 0	0 14 8	
,,	Elizabeth Mackintosh, dressmaker, 391, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing three women on Saturday at 5 p.m.	0 15 0	0 11 10	
,,	Gunn and Collie, tailors, 119, St. Vincent Srreet.	,, ,,	Employing two women on the autumn holiday, 28th September.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	James Whyte, photographer, 75, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing two women and one young person on 28th September, the autumn holiday.	0 15 0	0 11 4	
	Hunter and Son, tailors, 25, Queen Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing six young persons on 28th September, autumn holiday.	1 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	John Sutherland, tailor, 372, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing a woman on 28th September, autumn holiday.	0 5 0	0 10 4	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0		
,,	Wm. Baillie, baker, 113, Nelson Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person aged 15 at 4.15 a.m.	0 10 0	0 10 10	
,,	Robert Brand, scone baker, 30 to 36, Devon Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing (in bakehouse) three women, 14 young persons (female), and one child at 4.35 a.m.	0 2 6	0 19 4	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a woman at 5.15 a.m. in the bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 10 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	Anderson and Crosbie, bakers, 187, Duke Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing a young person at 4.40 a.m. on Saturday, 14th October.	1 0 0	0 10 4	
"	David Turner, baker, 441, Victoria Road, Crosshill.	" "	Employing young person under 16 years of age at 5.15 a.m. on Saturday 21st October.	2 0 0	0 11 8	This man was previously cautioned. He had the lad's birth certificate in his possession on date of offence.
"	George Smith, baker, 83, Norfold Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing young person under 16 years of age at 6 a.m. on 23rd September 1893.	- -	- -	Case held not proven by the Sheriff, though Mr. Ballantyne swore that he found the boy at work at 5 a.m., after having previously instructed defendant. However, defendant said that Mr. Ballantyne had given him leave to employ the lad. The Sheriff asked the lad several questions, and I thought he was satisfied, and was surprised when he gave his decision.
Nov. 27	David Anderson (of D. and J. Anderson), power loom weaving, Atlantic Mills, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Glasgow -	Employing two women and one young person during the breakfast hour on 1st November 1893.	0 7 6	0 19 10	
"	John Moffatt Kerr (and The Govan Rope and Sail Co.), Helen Street, Govan.	" "	Employing two women and two young persons until 8 p.m. on 3rd November.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
" 29	Caroline Blake, dressmaker, 31, Nelson Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Henderson Begg, Greenock.	Employing three women and two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday 28th October 1893.	0 15 0	0 12 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 29	William B. Reid, letter-press printer, Main Street, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.	Sheriff Davidson, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing two women and three young persons after 7 p.m., to wit, until 8.26 p.m., no notice of overtime having been given or recorded.	1 5 0	0 19 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0		
1894. Jan. 10	Thomas Muir, baker, Portland Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Substitute Hall, Kilmarnock.	Employing two male young persons aged 14 before 6 a.m., to wit, at 4.50 a.m. on 2nd December 1893.	0 10 0	0 12 6	Occupier was prosecuted for similar offence in August 1888 and fined in costs only.
" 13	M. Craske, mantle maker, 119, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	Mr. Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three women on Saturday 23rd December 1893 at 4.24 p.m., without having affixed and served on H.M. Inspector a notice of having substituted another day for Saturday.	0 7 6	0 12 10	Previously cautioned.
"	E. Auberte & Co., mantle makers, 133, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing three women at 4.39 p.m. on Saturday 23rd December 1893 (two of them were employed all week in another workroom).	0 13 0	0 12 4	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to serve notice on H.M. Inspector of having commenced to occupy a workshop.	0 2 6		
"	Murray & Co., earthenware manufacturer, Rutherglen.	" "	Employing two male young persons until 8.45 p.m. on 8th November 1893.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same two young persons without having entered the prescribed particulars respecting them in the register.	0 5 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 13	Michael Swan (partner in Foote, Swan & Co.), dress-making, 18, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.	Mr. Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing three women and one young person on Saturday 30th December 1893 after 4 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 10	
„ 18	United Creameries, Limited, Dunragit, Wigtownshire; and Robt. McCracken, secretary.	Sheriff Substitute Watson, Court House, Stranraer.	Having neglected to securely fence every part of the mill gearing, whereby William Ratt suffered bodily injury.	Dismissed	0 14 0	The Sheriff was asked to state a case for superior court.
„ 26	Muir & Co., bakers, 3, Argyle Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Henderson Begg, Court House, Greenock.	Employing three young persons on Saturday 30th December 1893 before 6 a.m.	2 0 0	0 13 1	
„	Duncan McDougall, baker, Greenock.	„ „	Neglecting to affix at the entrance to the bakehouse the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 8 6	0 11 6	
Feb. 2	Robert McKenzie, letter-press printers, 133, Main Street, Rutherglen.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Neglecting to keep the prescribed Register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a male young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0		
„	James Anderson, letter-press printers, 114, Main Street, Rutherglen.	„ „	Neglecting to keep the prescribed Register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a male young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0		
„	Duff and Towart, engravers to calico printers, 47, Mason Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing four female young persons and three women after 6 p.m., to wit, until 8 p.m., on Friday 19th January 1894.	1 15 0	0 13 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	Miller & Co., engravers to calico printers, 23, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three women and two young persons after 6 p.m., to wit, until 8 p.m. on Friday 29th December 1893.	5 0 0	0 12 4	This firm broke the law deliberately, having been told a few days previously by me that they could not work after 6 p.m.
„ 15	John Currie, baker, 627, New City Road, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing two male young persons after 6 p.m. on 26th December 1893, having employed them before 6 a.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 11 8	This case was adjourned from 2nd February to allow occupier to summon foreman, whom he blamed. Occupier now pleaded guilty.
„ 21	M. Gray & Co., brassfounders, 44, Trongate, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing two male children full time -	0 2 0	0 14 6	These children had both passed Standard V., but were only 12 years of age.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing same two children for more than seven days without having obtained certificates of their fitness for employment.	1 0 0		
„	Halley & Co., tailors, 97, Norfolk Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Neglecting to affix a notice of holidays during the first week in January 1894, and to serve a copy of said notice on H.M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 11 10	
„ 27	John McLean, tailor, 9, Clyde Terrace, Glasgow.	„ „	Neglecting to affix a notice of holidays for current year in his workshop, and send copy of same to H.M. Inspector, during first week in January.	0 10 0	0 9 10	
Mar. 7	Aitken, Campbell & Co., handkerchief hemmers, 161, Ingram Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Glasgow -	Employing three women after 6 p.m., viz., 9 p.m. on February 2nd.	0 15 0	0 10 6	
„	James R. Sangster, tailor, 6, Union Street, Glasgow.	„ „ -	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act in his workshop.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 9	C. and J. Baird, dressmakers, Waterside Street, Strathaven.	Sheriff Davidson, Hamilton	Employing six females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, February 24th.	1 10 0	1 4 9	
,,	James Martin, dressmaker, Common Green, Strathaven.	,, ,,	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, February 24th.	- -	0 13 10	Dismissed. The Sheriff agreed with defendant's Counsel that section 15 of the Act, 1878 did not apply in this case as I did not state that young persons were employed in this workshop.
,, 19	Robert Goodson, mantlemaker, and John Fletcher, mantlemaker, 2, Hamilton Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Henderson - Begg, Greenock Sheriff Court.	Employing a woman and a female young person under Special Exception on 6th, 13th, and 20th January 1894 respectively, without recording overtime in workshop or intimating same to H.M. Inspector.	1 0 0	0 12 1	
,, 21	Charles Skeoch and Son, spindle makers, Goosehill Works, Stewarton.	Sheriff Hall, Kilmarnock Sheriff Court House.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on 28th February 1894, to wit at 8.45 p.m.	0 7 3	0 13 9	
April 2	Sophia Coutts, dressmaker, 8, Albany Place, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 17th February 1894.	0 15 0	0 11 4	The women had a half holiday on the previous Monday.
,,	Alex. C. Burns, letter-press printers, 383, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of the gas engine.	1 5 0	0 10 4	
,,	Aitken and Fairie, letter-press printers, 177, W. George Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months.	- -	0 7 10	Complaint dismissed for want of relevancy. Respondents agree to pay costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a female young person within seven days from date of first employment.	- -		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 10	Andrew Leslie Don, tailor, 7, Victoria Place, Clydebank.	Sheriff Gebbie, Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	Failing to affix notice of holidays in his workshop.	- - -	0 18 6	As the required notices had been affixed after the informations were laid, I did not ask for a penalty in either of these cases.
,,	John Benson, tailor, 2, Belmont Place, Clydebank.	,, ,,	Failing to affix notice of holidays in his workshop.	- - -	0 19 0	
,, 17	John McQueen, blanket manufacturer, Crawick Mills, Sanquhar.	Sheriff Campion, Dumfries Sheriff Court.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duties; a female young person having been prevented from appearing before him.	2 0 0	1 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a female young person on 15th March 1894, without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0		
,,	John McQueen, junr., weaver, Crawick Mills, Sanquhar.	,, ,,	Obstructing H.M. Inspector within a textile factory on 15th March 1894, by concealing an uncertified female young person.	2 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	McKendrick Bros., blanket manufacturers, Nithbank Mills, Sanquhar.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person on 15th March 1894, without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
,, 13 and April 20	Pather Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. Wishaw.	Hon. Sheriff Patrick, Hamilton	Neglecting to securely fence every part of the mill gearing, whereby a male young person was killed on the 16th February 1894.	5 0 0	0 19 0	Prosecuted under sections 5 and 82.
,, 26	James Philson, photographer, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 17th March 1894.	0 5 0	0 13 4	
,, 27	Catherine Selway, milliner, 43, High Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff Court, Paisley.	Employing a woman at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 10th March.	- - -	0 15 0	Convicted in costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 28	Mrs. Matilda Kelly, shirts, 144. Stockwell Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Spens, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing 12 women on Monday 26th March, being the spring holiday as fixed by the magistrates in accordance with section 33 of the Act, 1891.	0 2 6 or three days imprisonment if not paid in 14 days.	1 10 0	Sheriff took lenient view of this case. Respondent was a poor woman and had never had any special instructions.
,,	James Philson, photographer. 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing one woman on above day after having been fully instructed.	0 5 0	0 15 10	Or three days imprisonment if not paid in 7 days.
,,	Morris Cohen, tailor, 140, Stockwell Street Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing two women and one female young person on above day.	0 2 6	0 14 0	Or three days imprisonment if not paid in 7 days. Defendant not specially instructed before.
May 1	W. T. Hammond, wool spinning, Skeldon Mills, Hollybush-by-Ayr.	Sheriff Orr-Paterson, Sheriff Court, Ayr.	Employing 40 females until 6.15 p.m. on 29th March and 9th April.	2 0 0	2 19 8	Excuse was made that the hands worked ½ hour longer during the week to get away 1 hour earlier on alternate Saturdays. Though I showed that, even taking aggregate number of hours for the fortnight, they had worked 2 hours too much, the Sheriff took lenient view.
,, 4	Archd. Brown, baker, 8, West Blackhall Street, Greenock.	Sheriff - Henderson Begg, Sheriff Court, Greenock.	Employing one male young person on Thursday 15th April 1894, from 5 a.m. till 11 p.m.	1 0 0		
	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m., to wit, juntil 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, 17th April.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing one male young person on same day for more than five hours continuously without half an hour for a meal.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	Douglas & Co., clothiers, 1, Watt Place, Greenock.	Sheriff Henderson-Begg, Sheriff Court, Greenock.	Employing one woman and one female young person after 4 p.m., to wit, until 4.55 p.m., on Saturday 17th April 1894.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep affixed in the workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0		
,,	D. McDougall, baker, 5, Hamilton Street, Greenock.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person on Sunday, 15th April 1894.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	W. G. McAuley, baker, 20, Vennel, Greenock.	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons after 2 p.m., to wit, until 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, 17th April.	0 10 0	0 12 6	Taken together on same complaint.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same two boys on Sunday, 15th April 1894.	1 0 0		
,, 10	Charles Muir, baker, 13, High Street, Rothesay.	Sheriff Martin, Court House, Rothesay.	Employing a male young person in the bake-house before 6 a.m., to wit, at 4.40 a.m., on Saturday, 14th April 1894.	0 10 0	0 8 0	Previously cautioned.
,, 15	Stewart and Wallace, yarn dyers, 8, St. James Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing three young persons after 6.0 p.m., to wit till 7 p.m. on 11th April 1894. Employing five young persons after 6 p.m., to wit till 7 p.m. on 26th April.	5 0 0	0 15 2	
,,	Charles Smith & Co., carpets, Stonefield, Paisley.	,, ,,	Employing ten young persons for more than 13 week days without certificates of fitness, namely for periods of from one to two years.	5 0 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May	Leckie & MacGreggor, dyeing, Lonend, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing four young persons before 6 a.m., to wit at 5 a.m. on 10th April 1894.	3 0 0	0 14 4	The firm pled guilty to 1st charge, but not guilty to 2nd. As I had only declarations in proof of this charge, I dropped it.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons at 5 a.m. on 17th April.	Withdrawn.		
,, 21	John Bow, baker, Hamilton Street, Carluke.	Sheriff Davidson, Lanark	Employing a young person till 2.50 p.m. on Saturday 14th April 1894.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
,,	James Leiper, baker, Crossford, by Lanark.	,, ,,	Employing a young person before 6 a.m., to wit from 2 a.m., on 30th April 1894.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
,, 31	Jane McDonald, dressmaker, 4, Alfred Terrace, Great Western Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Spens, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday 14th April 1894, to wit one until 4.15 p.m., one until 4.45 p.m., and two until 5.20 p.m.	1 0 0	0 17 2	
June 5	Miss Watson, dressmaker, 276, Paisley Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing three women at 4.17 p.m. on Saturday, 5th May.	0 7 6	0 11 8	
,,	Miss Wright, dressmaker, 445, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing four women at 4.20 p.m. on Saturday, May 12th.	0 10 0	0 10 10	
,,	Logan and Beatson, milliners, 653, Great Western Road, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing five women at 4.20 p.m. on Saturday, May 19th.	0 12 6	0 12 2	
,,	Mrs. Dickson & Co., dressmakers, 216, Bath Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing four women at 4.40 p.m. on Saturday, May 26th.	0 12 6	0 10 10	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	James Black & Co., print works, bleach and dye, Dalmuach Works, Bonhill, Dumbartonshire.	Sheriff Francis Gebbie, County Buildings, Dumbarton.	Employing three male young persons after 8 p.m., to wit until 10 p.m. on 22nd and 23rd May 1894 (began 6 a.m.)	3 10 0	0 17 8	Third charge withdrawn in consideration of plea of guilty in 1st and 2nd.
"	" "	" "	Employing four male young person until 10 p.m. on 24th May 1894 (began at 6 a.m.)			
"	" "	" "	Employing one male young persons until 10 p.m. on 25th May 1894 (began 6 a.m.)			
" 13	Ford & Co., and Wm. Durham Ford, tailors, Brandon Street, Motherwell.	Sheriff Davidson, Sheriff Court, Hamilton.	Employing a woman on Monday 16th April 1894, the said day having been fixed as a holiday by the magistrates of the burgh of Motherwell.	- -	0 13 10	After my proof had closed, the agent for respondents showed that the holiday had been fixed by the "Commissioners of the Burgh" and not by the "Magistrates" as alleged. The Commissioners not being all magistrates, though the magistrates are all commissioners. Though I argued strongly that either body had power to fix holidays and that it was immaterial which body took action, the Sheriff held that the Act being a criminal one, any technical error, however slight, was fatal.
" 19	James M. Rae, dressmaker, Newmarket Street, Ayr.	Sheriff Orr-Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing four females overtime on 3rd May without reporting such overtime employment to H. M. Inspector before 5 p.m. on same day and without recording upon the prescribed form.	2 0 0	0 14 2	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	London Clothiers Co. and Benjn. Jacobs, tailors, 11 and 13 Trongate, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing five women after 4 p.m., to wit until 4.20 p.m. on Saturday 26th May 1894.	1 5 0	1 4 6	Previously cautioned.
"	Charlotte Smith, dressmaker, 472, Paisley Road, Glasgow.	" "	Employing three women after 4 p.m., to wit until 4.30 p.m., on Saturday 26th May 1894.	0 15 0	0 12 2	
"	Mary Armour, dressmaker, 1, Weymouth Terrace, Ibrox, Glasgow.	" "	Employing two women until 11 p.m. on 12th May 1894.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing same two women after 8 p.m. on same day without recording or reporting the overtime before 8 p.m.	0 5 0		
July 3	Hurst Nelson & Co., waggon builders, Motherwell.	Sheriff Davidson, Sheriff Court, Hamilton.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m., to wit until 6.45 p.m. on Thursday 31st May 1894. Employing two young persons after 6 p.m., to wit until 8.15 p.m. on Wednesday 6th June 1894.	1 5 0	0 15 0	
" 4	Louis Barnett, tailor, 31 Argyle Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four women during tea half hour, shown on Abstract.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Hobbs & Co., letter-press printers and book binders, 63, Candleriggs, Glasgow.	" "	Neglecting to limewash his factory since September 1891.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 13	Alexr. Morton & Co., carpet and lace makers, Darvel.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Employing four male young persons after 7 p.m. on 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st June 1894.	1 0 0	0 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 30	Wm. Brunton & Co. handkerchief hemmers, 67, John Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing three female young persons under 16 years of age on 28th June 1894, for more than seven days without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	0 11 10	
,, 30	James Gowans, baker, 41, Main Street, Rutherglen.	Sheriff Birnie County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing a male young person under 16 years of age before 6 a.m. to wit at 4.40 a.m. on 23rd June 1894.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Aug. 9	Emanuel Berkingoff, tailor, 87, Gallowgate, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing six women and one female young person before 8 a.m., to wit at 7.35 a.m. on Saturday 23rd June 1894. Occupier having previously availed himself of special exception to work 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	0 15 0	1 7 10	Defendant allowed one month to pay or five days imprisonment.
,, 22	Peter Kelso, baker, High Street, Girvan.	Sheriff Orr-Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing a male young person 13 years of age before 6 a.m., to wit at 4.25 a.m. on Saturday 28th July 1894.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
,,	John Burgoyne, baker, Hamilton Street, Girvan.	,, ,,	Employing male young person 15 years of age before 6 a.m., to wit at 4.35 a.m. on Saturday 28th July 1894.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
,, 26	Elizabeth Foster, dressmaker, 27, John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff-substitute Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Employing one woman after 8 p.m., to wit until 8.35 p.m. on Friday 30th July without having availed herself of overtime special exceptions.	- -	0 10 0	The Sheriff thought the payment of costs would be a sufficient penalty; alternative five days imprisonment.
Sept 13	Mrs. McGregor, dressmaker, 31, St. Cuthbert's Street, Kirkcudbright.	Sheriff-substitute Williamson, Sheriff Court, Kirkcudbright.	Employing four women after 8 p.m., viz., at 8.35 p.m. without sending overtime notice or making entry on record.	- -	0 7 0	Fined five shillings to include costs, I paid the balance, two shillings.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 13	Dunlop and Drennan, letter-press printers, Grange Place Kilmarnock.	Sheriff-substitute Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	Failing to limewash the factory since its erection in May 1891.	0 10 0	0 11 6	The limewashing &c. having been done on the day after the offences were found out. I did not press for penalty, but carefully impressed on the Sheriff the importance of the various matters which had been neglected.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing George Hamilton aged 15 years for more than seven days, to wit for three months, without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to specify in the notice affixed in the factory the period of employment and the times allowed for meals.	0 5 0		
,,	Margaret McFee, dressmaker, 42, Windmill Street, Saltcoats.	,, ,,	Employing five females until 4.35 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th August 1894.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
,, 14	Robert Davidson, photographer, English Street, Dumfries.	Sheriff Campion, Sheriff Court, Dumfries.	Employing woman and young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
,,	Peter Loudoun, tailor, 37, High Street, Annan.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
,,	Joseph G. McQueen, dressmaker, 41, High Street, Annan.	,, ,,	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
,, 18	Janet McPherson, baker, 6, Broomlands Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing a male child, aged 12 years without obtaining a school certificate as required by section 24.	- -	- -	The Sheriff did not impose a fine in first charge in consequence of Respondent having taken a school labour certificate exempting the lad from school attendance, as allowing full time employment—The certificate was so worded as to mislead.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same child on Saturday 4th August 1894 at 5.28 a.m.	1 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Name of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 2	William Russell, tailor, 7, Dumbarton Road and 37, Cranston Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing a male young person on 18th August 1894 after 2 p.m., to wit until 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 10	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employing two females after 8 p.m., to wit until 9.20 p.m. on Friday 10th August, the occupier not having availed himself of the special exception to work overtime.	1 0 0		
,,	Wm. Clark & Co., bakers, 58, Argyll Street, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person after 2 p.m., to wit until 2.25 p.m. on Saturday, 18th August 1894.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to specify on the Abstract the period of employment and times allowed for meals.	0 10 0		
,, 4	The Wigtownshire Creamery Company, Stranraer.	Sheriff Watson, Sheriff Court, Stranraer.	Employing one woman and two young persons on Sunday 1st July 1894.	0 1 0	0 8 0	After hearing the evidence on September 6th the Sheriff deferred his judgment until October 4th.
,, 5	John Livingston, dress and mantle maker, 8, George Street, Oban.	Sheriff MacLachlan, County Buildings, Oban.	Employing nine women after 8 p.m., to wit 9.30 p.m. on 5th and 7th June 1894, without having recorded and notified the overtime in accordance with section 66.	1 2 6	0 8 0	
,, 11	Bloom and Michaelson, tailors (Jewish), 4, New Wynd, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing two female young persons and two women on Sunday 12th August, without having availed themselves of special exception to do so.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
	Joseph Jacobs, Jew tailor, 21, Clyde Place, Glasgow.	,, ,,	Same offence as above, on same date	1 0 0	0 12 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Name and Addesses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amoun of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	Simon Morris, Jew tailor, 4, New Wynd, Glasgow.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Same offence as above with two male young persons and one woman on Sunday, 2nd September.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
„ 25	James Turnbull, wood turner, 22, Elliot Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Neglecting to report an accident caused by, machinery moved by mechanical power, to H. M. Inspector of Factories.	0 10 0	0 12 4	
„	Jane Maclean, dressmaker, 43, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing one woman and one female young person until 4.42 p.m. on Saturday 6th October 1894.	0 15 0	0 12 4	
„	Marie Stuart, dressmaker, 17, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing two female young persons until 4.33 p.m. on Saturday 6th October 1894.	0 7 6	0 12 4	Defendant pled guilty to employing one girl, and as the other one declared she had not worked after 4 p.m, I withdrew the charge concerning her.
„	Philip Goldstein, tailor, 64, Gordon Street, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing four women during the time specified as tea half hour on the Abstract.	1 10 0	0 11 4	
„	Mary Miley, dressmaker, 513, Gallowgate, Glasgow.	„ „	Employing one woman until 6 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd September 1894.	1 0 0	0 10 4	Previously fined for employing four women until 6.40 p.m. on Saturday.
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0		
„ 26	John Gilmour, areated water, 20, Moss Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing four male young persons till 6 p.m. on Saturday 15th September 1894, when they should cease work at 2 p.m.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
„	„	„ „	Failing to keep affixed in the factory the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three male young persons for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness, two having been employed for 14 months.	2 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Glasgow District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	Hugh Harvey, baker, 77, High Street, Paisley.	Sheriff Cowan, County Buildings, Paisley.	Employing a male child, and a male young person in his bakehouse on Friday 21st September, this being the day fixed by the Magistrates of the burgh of Paisley as the autumn holiday.	- -	0 8 6	Respondent pled guilty, and his agent explained, in extenuation, that the lads had (by consent) got from 9 a.m. on the previous day (Thursday) as holiday. On Friday they did not commence work till 9 a.m. In face of above plea the Sheriff found it unnecessary to pronounce sentence and would not allow my costs.
1893.			*In the Edinburgh District.*			
Dec. 7	Peter Brodie, baker, 57, Port Street, Stirling.	Jas. Robertson Buntine, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan.	Employing a boy of 14 years of age at 5.0 a.m. on November 13th 1893.	1 0 0	1 0 6	
„ 20	Cockburn, Turnbull, & Co., bakers, 2, Nottingham Place, Greenside Street, Edinburgh.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles.	Employing a boy of 16 at 3 a.m. on 9th December 1893, and a boy of 14 at 3.40 a.m. on the same date.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„ 27	Elizabeth Fountain, dressmaker, 9, Hope Street, Edinburgh.	Hubert Hamilton, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles, Edinburgh Sheriff Court.	On December 13th 1893, employing six women from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and one woman from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. with only two intervals of about 5 minutes each for meals, and one young person from 9 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. with only one interval of about 5 minutes for a meal.	2 0 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Edinburgh District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 8	Hillwood Co-operative Society, bakers, Ratho, Midlothian.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute for the Lothians and Peebles, Edinburgh Sheriff Court.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age before 6 a.m. on 21st December 1893.	0 2 6	1 5 0	
April 14	Misses A. and J. Kay, dressmakers, 13, Union Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing two women at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday 31st March 1894.	0 2 0	0 13 9	
"	" "	" "	Having no Abstract in the workroom -	- -	0 13 9	Admonished.
"	Miss Jane Russil, dressmaker, 7, Union Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing one woman and two young persons at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday 31st March 1894.	0 3 0	0 13 9	
"	" "	" "	Having no Abstract in the workroom -	- -	0 13 9	Admonished.
" 23	Burns and Bell, tailors, 10, Bank Street, Edinburgh.	Sheriff Hamilton, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Neglecting to keep affixed the Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	James C. Rennie, tailor, 6, Bank Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the Abstract of the Ac	0 5 0	0 7 6	
"	James Matthews and Son, dressmakers, 413, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
" 27	A. and D. Hoey, dressmakers, Dunfermline.	Daniel Gillespie, Esq., Sheriff Substitute for Fife and Kinross, Sheriff Court, Dunfermline.	Employing two women and three young persons on Monday 2nd April 1894 (the spring holiday fixed by the magistrates).	0 1 0	1 0 6	
May 3	Inglis and Smith, drapers, King Street, Stirling.	Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute for Stirlingshire, Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Employing 16 females on Friday, 20th April at 8.35 p.m., without having record of overtime filled in or register of overtime posted.	1 0 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the Edinburgh District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1894.	Thomas Alexander Hogg, baker, High Street, Musselburgh.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing a boy of 17 years of age at 4.30 a.m. on Saturday 5th May 1894.	0 5 0	1 3 6	
May 17	Catherine Paterson, dressmaker, 83, George Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing two women till 5 p.m. on Saturday, 12th May 1894.	0 2 0	1 0 0	
" 30	Misses Wilson and Thomson, Milliners, &c., 123, Marchmont Road, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing two women and two young persons from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and one woman from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. on 14th June 1894, without having record of overtime filled in or register of overtime posted.	0 10 0	1 0 6	
July 2	Mrs. Copeland, dressmaker, 1 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.	Hubert Hamilton, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Midlothian, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing two women on Saturday 23rd June 1894 till 7.20 p.m.	0 10 0	1 0 6	This employer was convicted of a similar offence on 23rd November 1887.
" 13	Mrs. Carmichael, dressmaker, 25, Rankeillor Street, Edinburgh.	" "	Employing ten women and two young persons on Saturday 30th June 1894 till 4.45 p.m.	0 12 0	1 0 6	
"	Wm. Laidlaw and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Teviot Crescent Mills, Hawick.	Ronald Baillie, Esq., Acting Sheriff Substitute for Roxburghshire, Hawick Sheriff Court.	Employing three women, two young persons, and one child from 6 a.m. till 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th June 1894.	6 0 0	1 0 6	
" 25	Ballantyne, Tait, & Co., woollen manufacturers, Waverley Mills, Hawick.	" "	Employing three women and one young person from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th June 1894.	5 0 0	1 0 6	
" Sept. 14	Currie, McDougall, and Scott, wool spinners, Laughaugh Mills, Galashiels.	Sheriff Harper, Selkirk Sheriff Court.	Employing two women after 6 p.m. on 9th August 1894.	1 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Edinburgh District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	Margaret Elder, baker, 209, Pleasance, Edinburgh.	Hubert Hamilton, Esq., Sheriff Substitute, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	Employing a boy (14) at 5.15 a.m. on 8th September 1894.	1 5 0	0 13 6	Mr. Elder was unable to appear and the Sheriff Substitute allowed the charge to be altered to the name of Mrs. Elder, who appeared for her husband.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to keep the Abstract of the Act affixed.	0 1 6	0 13 6	
,,	J. W. Swan, baker, 20, Richmond Place, Edinburgh.	,, ,,	Employing a boy (14) at 5.25 a.m. on 8th September 1894.	1 5 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to keep the Abstract of the Act affixed.	0 1 6	0 13 6	
1893.			*In the Belfast District.*			
Nov. 6	Thos. Sinton & Co., flax spinners, Killyleagh.	Jas Heron, J.P., and Jas. Hay, J.P., Esqs., Killyleagh Police Court.	Employing two young persons and 12 women after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	14 0 0	2 9 0	This was the second offence this year, the magistrates imposed the minimum penalty.
Dec. 5	Fitzemmons & Co., dressmaker, 59, Market Street, Lurgan.	Dr. McGuiness (Chairman), H. Gibson (Resident Magistrate), and R. Crawford, J.P., Esqs., Lurgan Police Court.	Having on Monday, October 30th, 1893, employed one woman and one young person after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Helen Anderson, dressmaker, 53, Market Street, Lurgan.	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, October 28th, 1893, employed three young persons and two women after 4 p.m.	1 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Edward Reynolds, saddler, 28, High Street, Lurgan.	,, ,,	Having on Tuesday, September 19th, 1893, employed three young persons after 6 p.m.	3 0 0	0 4 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Address of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 7	Agnes Snoddy, 29, Bridge Street, Lisburn.	H. Gibson (Resident Magistrate), and J. Richardson, J.P., Esqs., Lisburn Police Court.	Having on Saturday, October 7th, 1893, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
1894.						
Jan. 1	John Martin, Limited, Shrigley, Killyleagh, co. Down.	Capt. L'Estrange, (Resident Magistrate), James Gourlay, and James Heron, Esqs., Killyleagh Police Court.	Having on Saturday, October 24th, 1893, employed one young person and nine women after 1 p.m.	10 0 0	1 10 0	
„ 2	Rachel Houston, underclothing manufacturer, 130, Shankhill Road, Belfast.	F. M. Hodder, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Doran, Belfast Police Court.	Having on Wednesday, November 1st and November 8th, 1893, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
„	James Woods & Co., tailors, 28, High Street, Belfast.	„ „	Having on Saturday, November 4th, 1893, employed one young person and one woman after 4 p.m.	0 2 0	0 5 0	
„	The Cornhill Cloth Co., 72, Bridge End, Belfast.	„ „	Having on Monday, November 27th, 1893, failed to exhibit Abstract.	0 5 0	0 1 6	
„ 11	Messrs. Pauley & Co., dressmakers, Mill Street, Comber.	Jas. Mayne, J.P., and Edward McCormick, Esqs., Newtownards Police Court.	Having on Monday, November 20th, 1893, employed one young person and two women after 4 p.m.	0 7 6	0 8 0	
„ 15	John McCaw, scutch miller, Tullinskey, co. Down.	Capt. L'Estrange, Dr. Thompson, Robt. Skelly, and — Henry, Esqs., Dromara Police Court.	Having on Tuesday, October 24th, 1893, and on Wednesday, October 25th, 1893, employed three children neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days.	0 15 0	0 12 0	These costs include 1*s.* each for three witnesses' expenses.
„	„ „	„ „	Having on Saturday, October 21st, 1893, employed three children after 2 p.m.	0 15 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 23	Messrs. Browne & Co., tailors, 106, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	F. J. McCarthy (Resident Magistrate), John Gregg, and Samuel Keightley, Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Monday, December 18th, 1893, employed six women after 4 p.m.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Messrs. Black & Co., tailors, 68, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, December 18th, 1893, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
,,	William McKay, harness maker, 37, Cromac Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Friday, December 15th, 1893, failed to exhibit in his workshop the Abstract of this Act.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
Feb. 9	John Ross, saddler, Waterside, Coleraine.	Jos. Cuthbert (Chairman), Jno. Huey, J. M. Anderson, and Jno. Gribbon, Esqs., Coleraine Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, January 2nd, 1894, neglected to affix Abstract.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on Saturday December 2nd, 1894, employed two young persons after 2 p.m.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	The Coleraine Constitutional Newspaper Co., Limited, New Row, Coleraine.	,, ,,	Having employed one young person after 9 p.m. on Tuesday, November 14th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
,, 14	George Reid, tailor, High Street, Antrim.	George Clarke (Chairman), and Wm. Orr, (Resident Magistrate), Esqs., Antrim Police Court.	Having on Saturday, December 9th, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 2 0	0 2 0	
,,	Wm. Cooper, milliner, 8 and 9, High Street, Antrim.	,, ,,	Having employed two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, December 9th, 1894.	0 4 0	0 4 0	
,, 15	Samuel J. Briggs, tailor, 25, Railway Street, Lisburn.	Capt. Gibson (Resident Magistrate), John Rogers, and Theo. Richardson, Esqs., Lisburn Police Court.	Having on Saturday employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 2 6	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 15	Messrs. Blakeley Bros., boot and shoe makers, 6, Bridge Street.	Capt. Gibson (Resident Magistrate), John Rogers, and Theo Richardson, Esqs., Lisburn Police Court.	Having on Saturday, January 20th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
,, 20	Elliott Bros. & Co., clothiers, 33, College Street, Belfast.	F. J. McCarthy (Resident Magistrate), Chas. Payne, Jas. Pimm, and Jno. Gregg, Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Wednesday, January 17th, 1894, and for a period exceeding seven days prior thereto employed three young persons, they being then and there under the age of 16 years without certificates of fitness from certifying surgeon.	0 15 0	0 7 6	
,,	Alexr. McGowan & Co., tailors, 68, Royal Avenue, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, January 22nd 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
,,	Thomas Aicken, tailor, 53, Arthur Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, January 1st, 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
,,	David Harvey, shoemaker, 198, Shankhill Road, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Friday, January 5th, 1894, neglected to exhibit Abstract.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
,,	Mary Ann Arnell, dressmaker, 76, Albert Bridge Road.	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, January 4th, 1894, neglected to exhibit Abstract.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
,, 22	Thomas McCarter, news printer, Shipquay Street, Londonderry.	Dr. McCullough (Mayor), W. W. Joyce, (Resident Magistrate), Esqs., and five other magistrates, Londonderry Police Court.	Having on Saturday, January 27th, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	1 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Messrs. Harbenson & Co., millinery, 11, Bishop Street, Londonderry.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, January 29th, 1894, neglected to exhibit Abstract.	0 2 6	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 22	Wm. Dale & Co., shoemakers, Butcher Street, Londonderry.	Dr. McCullough (Mayor), W. W. Joyce, (Resident Magistrate), Esqs., and five other magistrates, Londonderry Police Court.	Having on Saturday, January 27th, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 2 0	0 5 0	In both these cases only nominal penalties were asked for.
„	Wm. Conaghan, tailor, 8, Butcher Street, Derry.	„ „	Having on Saturday, January 27th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
„ 23	John Henry, milliner, Church Street, Coleraine.	Jas. Cuthbert (Chairman), Jno. Husy, and Jno. Mains, M.P., Esqs., Coleraine Police Court.	Having on Saturday February 3rd, 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
Mar. 1	Joseph Foster, shoe maker, Newry Street, Banbridge.	Wm. Smith (Chairman) and Dr. Smith, Esqs., Banbridge Police Court.	Having on Wednesday January 3rd, 1894, neglected to exhibit the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
„ 8	Thomas McCay, saddler, 34, Duke Street, Londonderry.	Alderman S. Bell, John McCartney, and Patrick Breslin, Esqs., Londonderry Police Court.	Having on Saturday January 27th, 1894, neglected to affix Abstract.	0 15 0	0 2 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Having on Saturday January 27th, 1894, employed one young person after 2 p.m.	0 15 0	0 2 6	
„	Thomas McCarter, news printer, Shipquay Street, Londonderry.	„ „	Having on Sunday February 4th, 1894, employed two young persons after 9 p.m.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
„	Glendinning & Co., printers, Pump Street, Londonderry.	„ „	Having on Sunday February 4th 1894, employed four young persons after 4 p.m.	3 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 12	John E. Emerson, news printer, 9, Bridge Street, Banbridge.	Dr. Smith and J. McGuire, Esq., Police Court, Banbridge.	Having on Friday February 23rd, 1894, employed one young person after 9 p.m., to wit, from 8 a.m. Friday February 23rd, 1894, until 8 a.m. Saturday February 24th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 1 6	
"	" "	" "	Having employed three young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday February 24th, 1894.	0 15 0	0 4 6	
"	David Cupples, tailor, Rathfriland Street, Banbridge.	" "	Having on Wednesday February 28th, 1894, employed one young person after 8 p.m.	0 5 0	0 1 6	
"	Elias Brunagh, shoemaker, 15, Newry Street, Banbridge.	" "	Having on Saturday February 10th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	- -	- -	Withdrawn. As a certificate was produced in Court showing the boy to be over 18 years of age, and as the magistrates considered sufficient inquiry had been made by Mr. Pender, I was permitted to withdraw the case, paying 1*s.* 6*d.* costs.
"	James Bryson, shoemaker, Scarvatt, Banbridge.	" "	Having on Saturday February 10th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 1 6	
"	James Ervine, tailor, Rathfriland Street, Banbridge.	" "	Having on Wednesday February 28th, 1894, employed two young persons after 8 p.m.	0 10 0	0 3 0	
" 24	James Rowan, shoemaker, Dromore, co. Down.	Capt. L'Estrange (Resident Magistrate) and J. R. Minnis, Esq., Dromore Police Court.	Having on Saturday March 10th, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
" 30	David Meek, tailor, 24, Talbot Street, Belfast.	F. J. Hodder (Resident Magistrate) and Jno. Bourke, Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Monday February 12th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 30	Thomas Curran, tailor, 2A, Talbot Street, Belfast.	F. J. Hodder, R. M., and Jno. Bourke, Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Monday February 12th, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
"	Thomson, Rogers, & Co., Limited, linen weavers, Severn Street, Belfast.	" "	Having on Friday March 16th, 1894, employed two young persons and two women after 6 p.m.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
May 3	Margaret Patterson, dressmaker, 30, Hawkins Street, Londonderry.	Alderman Bell and John Anderson, Esqs., Londonderry Police Court.	Having on Thursday February 22nd, 1894, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
"	Ellen Craig, dress maker, 26, William Street, Londonderry.	" "	Having on Thursday March 8th, 1894, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
" 4	Robert Lynn, coachbuilder, New Row, Coleraine.	Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., and Col. Stewart (Resident Magistrate), Coleraine Petty Sessions.	Having on Friday, March 2nd, 1894, neglected to affix in his workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
" 17	Martha McFarland, dressmaker, Main Street, Dungiven.	Col. Stewart (Resident Magistrate), Dungiven Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, March 3rd, 1894, neglected to affix in her workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Having on Saturday, March 3rd, 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
"	Martha Logan, dressmaker, Dungiven.	" "	Having on Saturday, March 3rd, 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
" 28	Robert McCrum and Sons, shirt and collar manufacturer, 16, Linenhall Street, Belfast.	F. G. Hodder (Resident Magistrate), and John Bourke, Esqs., Police Court, Belfast.	Failing to allow 400 cubic feet to each young person and woman employed overtime on 11th May 1894, the space allowed being 200 feet.	2 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 28	Robert McCrum and Sons, Shirt and collar manufacturers 16, Linenhall Street, Belfast.	F. G. Hodder (Resident Magistrate) and John Bourke, Esqs., Police Court, Belfast.	Failing to enter particulars of overtime worked on 9th May 1894 in the record of overtime.	0 15 0	0 6 6	
June 1	John McCombie, Meeting House Street, Coleraine.	Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., P.C. (Chairman), Col. Stewart (Resident Magistrate), Jno. Cuthbert, Esq., and 4 others, Coleraine Police Court.	Having employed on Friday, May 4th, 1894, one young person, and for a period of more than seven days without a certificate of fitness from certifying surgeon.	0 5 0	0 3 6	
,,	Robert Leith, tailor, Railway Street, Coleraine.	,, ,,	Having employed one young person and one woman after 4 p.m. on Monday, April 23rd, 1894.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	Frances Edmondson, dressmaker, New Row, Coleraine.	,, ,,	Having on Friday, April 6th, 1894, employed one young person and two women for a period of more than five hours without at least half-an hours interval for a meal.	0 3 0	0 10 6	
,,	Henry A. Stuart, milliner, Bridge Street, Coleraine.	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix the Abstract in his workshop.	- -	- -	Dismissed.
,, 5	Mary Eliza Love, dressmaker, Limavady.	Henry Tyler, Esq., Sir T. Lucky, Knt., J. O. Horner, and J. D. Boyd, Esqs., Limavady Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, April 21st, employed two young persons and three women after 4 p.m.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
,, 12	Thomas Campbell, Raeney Street, Magherafelt.	Campbell Gaussen, Esq., and Col. Stewart (Resident Magistrate), Magherafelt Police Court.	Having on Monday, April 9th, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 2 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	The Bessbrook Spinning Co., Limited, linen weavers, Bessbrook.	J. Erskine and J. Horner, Esqs., Ballybot Petty Sessions.	Having on Monday, April 2nd, neglected to securely fence the friction plate and transverse shaft of a winding frame.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
"	" "	" "	Whereas on Monday, April 2nd, 1894, a certain young person, to wit, Sarah Ann Smith, received bodily injury in consequence of the defendants neglecting to securely fence the friction plate and traverse shaft of a certain winding frame.	2 0 0	0 3 6	
July 3	Robert Greenfield, 235, North Queen Street, Belfast.	F. J. Hodder (Resident Magistrate), Josh. Pimm, and J. J. McDonnell Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Saturday, May 26th, 1894, employed two women and one young person after 10 p.m.	0 7 6	0 7 6	
"	Agnes Gilmore, dressmaker, 68, Cromac Street, Belfast.	" "	Having on Wednesday, May 9th, 1894, neglected to affix in her workshop the Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
"	Annie Nicholl, dressmaker, 4, Baltic Avenue, Belfast	" "	Having on Friday, April 27th, 1894, neglected to affix in her workshop the Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
"	Misses Armstrong and Gibson, dressmakers, 12, College Square, E., Belfast.	" "	Having on Saturday, May 26th, 1894, employed eight women after 4 p.m.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	Elizabeth Allen, dressmaker, 6, Cooke Street, Belfast.	" "	Having on Saturday, April 28th, 1894, employed one young person and two women after 4 p.m.	0 15 0	0 7 6	
" 5	Richardson & Co., Limited, Lambeg, near Lisburn, bleachers.	Robert H. Brand and John Rogers, Esq., Lisburn Petty Sessions.	Having on Tuesday, April 24th, 1894, employed one young person after 6 p.m.	0 2 6	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 5	David Kilpatrick, Bow Street, Lisburn, dressmaker.	Robert H. Brand and John Rogers, Esq., Lisburn Petty Sessions.	Having on Thursday, March 29th, 1894, neglected to affix in his workshop the Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 1 6	Withdrawn upon payment of costs.
,, 26	W. Glendinning and Sons, letter press printers, Pump Street, Derry.	Dr. McCullough (Mayor) and Jno. Doherty, Esqs., Londonderry Police Court.	Having on Thursday, May 3rd, 1894, employed one young person after 10 p.m.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,, 27	Robert Neely, tailor, Brook Street, Coleraine.	Jno. Mains, M.P., and Jas. Cuthbert, Esqs., Coleraine Police Court.	Having on Saturday, June 30th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
,, 28	Richardson and Niven, linen weavers, Lambeg, near Lisburn.	Blakeston Houston, Esq., and Capt. L'Estrange, Newtonbreda Petty Sessions.	Having employed a child full time on two successive days, to wit, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24th and 25th.	1 10 0	0 5 0	
Aug. 9	James Hale, tailor, Main Street, Bushmills.	Sir Francis McNaughten and Lord McNaughten, Bushmills Police Court.	Having on Saturday, June 30th, 1894, employed one young person after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
Aug. 14	Catherine McKevlon, dressmaker, 143, York Street Belfast.	The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (W. McCammond). E. W. Pimm, and J. J. McDonald, Esqs., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Monday, July 9th, 1894, employed two women and two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 4 0	0 10 0	
,,	Annie Smyth, dressmaker, 118, Devis Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894, employed one woman after 10 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
,,	Jane McGowan, dressmaker, 45, Spencer Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, July 9th, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
	Clarence Factory, Limited, linen finishers, Durham Street Belfast,	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, May 17th, 1894, employed two young persons after 9 p.m.	0 5 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the Belfast District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1894. Aug. 14	Wm. McComb, baker, Snugville Street, Belfast.	The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (W. McCommond), E. W. Pimm, and J. J. McDonald, Esq., Belfast Police Court.	Having on Friday, May 25th, 1894, employed one young person after 9 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
,,	Susan Moran, blouse maker, 11, Falls Road, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894, employed one woman after 4 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
,,	James Woods & Co., tailors, Donegall Square, North Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Wednesday, June 27th, 1894, neglected to affix the Abstract in their workshop.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
,,	Lizzie Thompson, dressmaker, 20, Pine Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, June 18th, 1894, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract in her workroom.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
,,	Rebecca Carson, dressmaker, 7, Meadow Street, Belfast.	,, ,,	Having on Monday, July 9th, 1894, employed two women after 4 p.m.	0 2 0	0 5 0	
,, 15	Ulster Clothing Company, tailors, Margaret Street Newry.	Henry Turner (Resident Magistrate), Jas. F. Erskine, Henry Lacy Wean, and Jno. J. O'Hagan, Esqs., Newry Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, July 9th, 1894, employed three young persons and four women after 4 p.m. to 5.25 p.m.	- -	- -	Dismissed without prejudice. Facts admitted. Defendants pleaded they could work overtime.
,,	Wm. J. Donley, shoemaker, 27, Hill Street, Newry.	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m., to wit, till 5,5 p.m.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894, neglected to affix Abstract.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
,, 20	Annie Cochrane, dressmaker, Church Street, Ballymoney.	Capt. J. S. Cramsie, Wm. Hamilton, John Boyd, and R. D. Penkerton, Esqs., Ballymoney Petty Sessions.	Not entering or reporting overtime - -	0 1 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 21	Isabella Steinson, dressmaker, Church Street, Warrenpoint.	Henry Turner (Resident Magistrate) and Jno. F. Erskine, Esq., Warrenpoint Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, August 4th, 1894, employed three young persons and one woman after 4 p.m.	- -	0 10 0	Costs only.
,,	The Misses Bell and McMahon, dressmakers, The Arcade, Warrenpoint.	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, August 4th, 1894, employed three young persons and one woman after 4 p.m.	- -	0 10 0	Costs only.
,, 22	William J. Donley, 27, Hill Street, Newry.	Henry Turner (Resident Magistrate) and James F. Erskine, Esqs., Newry Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, July 7th, 1894, employed one young person after 4 p.m.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on Saturday, July 7th, 1894, neglected to affix Abstract.	0 2 6	0 1 6	
,, 23	Elizabeth R. Reid, dressmaker, Frances Street, Newtonards.	Geo. Dickson, F. J. McCormick, and Alexander Robb, Esqs., Newtonards Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894, employed three young persons and four women after 4 p.m.	0 7 0	0 17 6	
,, 28	Maggie Miller, dressmaker, 3, St. John's Place, Larne.	Wm. Orr (Resident Magistrate) and Stewart Clarke, Esqs., Larne Police Court.	Not recording and not reporting overtime.	0 2 6	0 3 6	
Sept. 26	Alexander McIvor, tailor, Queen Street, Magherafelt.	Campbell Gaussen, Esq., and Col. Stewart (Resident Magistrate), Magherafelt Petty Sessions.	Having employed one young person after 4 p.m. on Monday, June 11th, 1894.	Dismissed.	0 2 6	Age not proved.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed one young person after 4 p.m. on Monday, June 11th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Belfast District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 2	Eleanor Upritchard, dressmaker, Union Street, Lurgan.	Wm. Liddell and Dr. McGuinness, Esqs., Lurgan Petty Sessions.	Having on Saturday, July 21st, 1894, employed two young persons after 4 p.m.	0 1 0	0 5 0	
1893.			*In the Dublin District.*			
Dec. 23	Thomas Tallon, boot-maker, 123, Capel Street, Dublin.	Geo. Keys (Stipendiary Magistrate), Dublin.	Employing four females after 4 p.m., on Saturday, 25th November 1893, to wit, to 7.30 p.m.	4 0 0	0 16 0	
1894. Jan. 8	Robb, Hamilton, winder, power loom weaver, and hemstitcher, Edenderry, Portadown, Armagh co.	T. D. Gibson, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Portadown, and eight other magistrates, Portadown Petty Sessions Court.	(1.) Employing his young persons and women in the winding and weaving departments for longer than 4½ hours continuously, without the half hour spell.	0 5 0	0 4 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing two young persons for more than the time specified by the Act, without obtaining certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 4 6	
„ 27	Richd. Trulock, gun-maker, Parliament Street, Dublin.	E. Swift (Stipendiary Magistrate), Dublin.	Employing a male young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th December 1893.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
„ 30	Laurence Power, J.P., metal works, Kilkenny.	H. F. Considine (Resident Magistrate), R. Langrishe, Esqs., and the Mayor of Kilkenny, City Court.	Neglecting to guard a fly-wheel on 19th December 1893.	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mr. Considine was in favour of a penalty of 10s., but the other two magistrates thought 1s. sufficient.
„	O'Connell Leyne, corn mill, Queen's Bridge, Kilkenny.	„ „	Neglecting to affix abstract on 19th December 1893.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
Feb. 3	Richard Colles, J.P., marble works, Millmount, Kilkenny.	The Marquis of Ormonde and H. Considine, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), County Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 1 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 3	Richard Colles, J.P., marble-works, Milmorent, Kilkenny.	The Marquis of Ormonde and H. Considine Esq., (Resident Magistrate), County Court.	Neglecting to produce Factory Register	0 0 1	—	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 16th December 1893, to wit, to 4 p.m.	0 1 0	0 3 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same without having passed the certifying surgeon.			
" 10	Bernard Daly, distiller, Tullamore, King's co.	Geo. Mercer (Resident Magistrate), G. Ridley, Esqs., and Captain Fox, R.N., Tullamore.	Running fly-wheel in engine room with part of guard off on 5th January 1894.	0 10 0	0 2 6	Fly-wheel now securely guarded.
" 13	Chas. Leahy, flour mill, Killarney.	A. McDermott, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), and four others, Killarney.	Neglecting to guard fly-wheel and belt used for electric light.	0 5 0	0 9 0	Summons served in Tralee.
" 19	William Galt, shirt manufacturer, The Brook, Enniskillen.	Lord Bellmore and Wm. Carson, Esq., Enniskillen, Petty Sessions Court.	(1.) Employing two females after the hour of 8 p.m., without giving notice to the inspector.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Not having special exception forms relating to overtime affixed in the factory while so working.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
" 23	Patrick Matthews, letter-press printer, "Examiner," Clanbawnl Street, Dundalk.	Henry Turner (Resident Magistrate), D. McDonnel, and five others, Dundalk.	Neglecting to limewash printing office. Last done 20th September 1892.	- -	- -	The case proved by me; offence admitted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	Patrick Matthews, letter-press printer, "Examiner." Clanhassil Street Dundalk.	Henry Turner, (Resident Magistrate, D. McDonnel, and five others, Dundalk.	Employing Henry Stuart, aged 15, for seven months, without having passed the certifying surgeon.	- -	0 6 6	The offences proved by me. I swore I saw the boys at work at a printing machine. The boys examined by me in court also swore to the above. All the above dismissed. I asked for the reason. The resident magistrate stated, "the defendant convicted in all cases. "but no penalty, and costs, "6s. 6d., to be paid by Crown." The bench considered the boys men.
"	" "	" "	Employing Jas. Byrne, aged 15, for five weeks, without having passed the certifying surgeon.			
Mar. 13	Maria Cross, dressmaker, 64, George Street, Cork.	Chas. E. B. Mayne, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Cork Petty Sessions Court.	Employing a child, young person, and six women after the hour of 4 p.m., on the substituted half holiday.	0 10 0	0 9 6	Solicitor for defence pleaded guilty and asked the bench for a light fine.
Apr. 26	William Conser, weaver, English Street, Armagh.	N. L. Townsend. Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Armagh Petty Sessions Court.	Employing a young person longer than seven days without obtaining a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	0 2 6	0 4 6	The magistrates considered it merely a technical offence, and inflicted a nominal penalty accordingly.
May 3	Margaret Magrath, dressmaker, 68, Patrick Street, Cork.	Chas. E. B. Mayne, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Cork Petty Sessions Court.	Employing two women after 8 p.m. on 14th March 1894, without sending notice of overtime and making entry on record of overtime.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
"	William Love, cabinet, trunk, and packing case maker, 8 and 9, Maylor Street, Cork.	" "	Employing two young persons longer than seven days without obtaining certificates of fitness, 16th March 1894.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
" 4	Messrs. Martin and Mumford, ladies tailors, 18, Suffolk Street, Dublin.	E. G. Swift, Esq., Police Court, Southern Division, Dublin.	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 13th April 1894.	0 5 0	0 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	Messrs. Martin and Mumford ladies' tailors, 18, Suffolk Street, Dublin.	E. G. Swift, Esq., Police Court, Southern Division, Dublin.	Failing to register and report to H.M. Inspector, overtime worked on the same date.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	William Slyne, dressmakers, 71, Grafton Street, Dublin.	" "	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 5th April 1894.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to register and report to H.M. Inspector overtime worked on same date.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	Switzer & Co., dressmakers, 91, Grafton Street, Dublin.	" "	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 13th April 1894.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to register and report to H.M. Inspector ouertime worked on same date.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	Forest and Sons, dressmakers, 100, Grafton Street, Dublin.	" "	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 16th April 1894.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	Mr. F. Sims, dressmaker, 51, Dawson Street, Dublin.	" "	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 4th April 1894.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to register and report to H.M. Inspector overtime worked on same date.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	Mr. Alfred Manning, dressmakers, 103, Grafton Street, Dublin.	" "	Failing to enter in record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 15th April 1894.	0 1 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to register and report to H.M. Inspector overtime worked on same date.	0 1 0	0 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 17	Messrs. McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., shirt manufacturers, Dublin Street, Newtown Stewart, Co. Tyrone.	George Nagle, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Newtown, Stewart Petty Session Court.	Employing two young persons and two women on March 21st 1894, after 8 p.m., to wit until 8.30 p.m., without giving notice and affixing the prescribed forms.	0 1 0	0 18 0	Bench decided that owing to the large costs incurred a nominal fine of 1s. would meet the case.
„ 24	Edward Lee, milliner, 7, and 9, Anglesea Buildings, Kingstown,	G. Keys, Esq., Police Court, Kingstown.	Failing to affix Abstract on 7th May 1894 -	0 5 0	0 1 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Illegal employment of a woman until 10 p.m. on Saturday, 5th May 1894.	0 5 0	0 3 6	
May 18 adjourned from 4 and 11 May.	Miss Sarah Goodwin, dressmaker, 4, Henry Street, Dublin.	C. J. O'Donnell, Esq., Chief Magistrate, Police Court, Northern Division, Dublin.	Failing to enter on record of overtime particulars of overtime worked on 13th April 1894.	2 0 0	0 4 6	
„	Miss Anne Doyle, dressmaker, 29, Mary Street, Dublin.	„ „	Illegal employment of a young person on Saturday 21st April 1894, until 4.30 p.m.	- -	0 5 0	Convicted in costs only.
May 25	J. and J. Boyers, milliners, 22, North Earl Street, Dublin.	„ „	Illegal employment of a woman until 10.15 p.m. on Saturday 14th April 1894.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„ 29	L. and E. Doyle, dressmakers, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.	E. G. Swifte, Esq., Police Court, South Division, Dublin.	Failing to enter in record of overtime, particulars of overtime worked on 10th April 1894.	- -	0 9 0	Dismissed on ground of informality in summons.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	Mrs. M. Folney, dressmaker, 30, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.	C. J. O'Donnell, Esq., Chief Magistrate, Police Court, North Division, Dublin.	Failing to enter in record of overtime, particulars of overtime worked on 19th April 1894.	- - -	0 9 0	Dismissed upon first trial on 4th May on ground of informality in summons after the facts had been proved. Dismissed on re-hearing in consequence of the refusal of a witness to adhere to the statement made by her in a declaration.
"	Miss M. Troy, dressmaker, 16, Mary Street, Dublin.	" "	Illegal employment of a woman and young person on Saturday 28th April 1894, until 5.45 p.m.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Miss McNamara, dressmaker, 37, Grafton Street, Dublin.	E. G. Swifte, Esq., Police Court, Southern Division, Dublin,	Illegal employment of four women on Saturday 5th May 1894 until 5.45 p.m.	2 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Miss M. Phelan, dressmaker, Shelbourne Road, Dublin.	C. J. O'Donnell, Esq, Chief Magistrate, Police Court, Northern Division, Dublin.	Illegal employment of two women on Saturday 28th April 1894, until 10 p.m.	4 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to affix Abstract on 5th May 1894 -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 30	Philip E. Taylor, manager, "Evening Echo," 97, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.	G. Keys, Q.C., Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin, Police Court, North Division,	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -			
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep Register - - -	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to limewash within fourteen months.			
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to give a young person a weekly half-holiday.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 1	M. O'Dea & Co., milliners, Jail Street, Ennis, Co. Clare.	A. N. Brady, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), Petty Session Court, Ennis.	Employing two women after the hour of 4 p.m., and up to 8.30 p.m, on Saturday April 14th 1894.	0 0 6	0 3 6	
„	Martin Casey, tailor, Brewery Lane, Ennis.	„ „	Employing a woman after the hour of 8 p.m., and up to 8.15 p.m. on Saturday 14th April 1894.	0 5 0	0 2 6	
„ 8	James H. Magrath, manager of "Citizen" Printing Office, O'Connell Street, Waterford, Summerhill, Tramore, Co. Waterford.	A. Cadogan, Esq. (Mayor), and J. F. Lynch, Esq. (Acting Resident Magistrate.) Waterford Petty Sessions Court.	Employing a child as a young person, on April 18th 1894.	0 2 6	0 3 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep and produce the prescribed register.	0 1 0		
„ 12	M. O'Dea & Co., milliners, Jail Street, Ennis.	His Honour Judge Kelly, County Court, Ennis. Co. Care, Quarter Sessions.	Employing two females after 4 p.m., and up to 8.35 p.m. on Saturday 14th April 1894.	0 0 6	1 0 0	
„ 19	Francis R. Trimble, dress-maker. Knox Street, Ballina.	R. D. Crotty, (Resident Magistrate), and W. G. S. Kune Gol, J.P., Esqs., Petty Session Court, Ballina.	Employing four persons and six women after 8 p.m. and up to 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 21st April 1894.	0 5 0	0 3 6	
„ 25	Thomas Galvin, hosiery, Bridge Street, Tralee.	Capt. Keogh (Resident Magistrate), and Dr. Talvey, J.P., Tralee Petty Sessions Court.	Employing two females on Saturday, May 26th, after the hour of 4 p.m., and up to the hour of 5.15 p.m.	0 2 6	0 3 6	
„ 28	Thomas Downey, tailor, 41, Great George's Street, Cork.	Sir Geo. Penrose, and C. E. B. Mayne, Esq. (Resident Magistrate) Petty Sessions Court, Cork.	Employing two young persons after the hour of 4 p.m. and up to the hour of 9.30 at night on Saturday, 12th May 1894.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	McBirney & Co., tailoring, Aston's Place, Dublin.	E. Swifte, (Stipendiary Magistrate), Dublin.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract on June 14th, 1894.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
"	Brown and Thomas, dressmaking, 17, Grafton Street, Dublin.	" "	Illegally employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June, the half-day.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	John Weiner, tailor, 19A, Mary Street, Dublin.	G. Keys (Stipendiary Magistrate), Dublin.	Failing to give notice of occupation of workshop.	- -	3 6	H.M. Inspector visited June 20 when witness stated, employed six weeks. In the witness box, the witness swore she had only been employed since May 21. Case dismissed.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	1 0 0	0 4 0	
" 18	Andrew G. Power, dressmaker, Main Street, Skibbereen, co. cork.	William Jennings, J.P., and Thomas H. Somerville, J.P., Esqs., Skibbereen Petty Sessions Court.	Employing two females on Friday, June 8th, after 8 p.m. and up to 8.55 p.m. without serving notice on the factory inspector, and without affixing prescribed notices in the workshop.	0 1 0	0 1 6	Bench decided that as this was a first offence a nominal penalty would have the desired effect.
" 19	Redmond Roche, Esq., J.P., butter manufacturer, Maglass, co. Kerry.	Capt. Keogh (Resident Magistrate), and Morris S. Reidy, Esqs., Castle Island, Petty Sessions Court.	(1.) Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to keep and produce the prescribed Register.	0 10 0		
"	" "	" "	(3.) Neglecting to guard the fly-wheel of engine.	1 0 0		
"	" "	" "	(4.) Employing two females on Sunday, 24th June 1894.	Dismissed		
" 25	Marlboro' Forage Mill Co., Dublin.	C. J. O'Donel (Chief Magistrate), Dublin.	Neglecting to guard fly-wheel on gas engine on July 9th, 1894.	- -	- -	Case adjourned in order that I might see and report if guarding was now securely done.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Dublin District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 4	Marlboro' Forage Mill Co., Dublin.	C. J. O'Donel (Chief Magistrate), Dublin.	Neglecting to guard fly-wheel on gas engine on July 9th, 1894.	- -	0 3 0	As I was able to report the guarding was securely done the chief magistrate decided to fine in costs only.
Sept. 24	Hannah Bailey, dressmaker, Bridge Street, Tralee, co. Kerry.	A. McDermott, Esq. (Resident Magistrate), and Lieut.-Col. Rowan, J.P., Tralee Petty Sessions Court.	Employing a female on Saturday, August 18th, 1894, after the hour of 4 p.m. and until the hour of 10.15 p.m.	0 10 6	0 2 6	
„ 27	Robert Irwin, tailor, Armagh	W. Nelson, J.P., and T. L. Townsend, Esqs. (Resident Magistrate), Armagh Petty Sessions Court.	Employing one male and one female young person on Saturday, 4th August after 4 p.m. and up to 6.10 p.m.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
„	Mary McDonald, dressmaker, English Street, Armagh.	„ „	Employing two females on Saturday, 4th August, after the hour of 4 p.m. and up to 4.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 3 6	
Oct. 22	Annie Young, dressmaker, Knox Street, Sligo.	F. B. Henn (Resident Magistrate), and J. Connolly, J.P., Esqs., Sligo Petty Sessions Court.	Neglecting to fill in hours of work and meal hours on Abstract.	0 1 0	0 1 6	
„	T. Johnson, dressmaker, Knox Street, Sligo.	„ „	Employing a female on Monday, September 10th, after 4 p.m. and up to 5 p.m.	0 1 0	0 2 6	
„	J. White, dressmaker, Knox Street, Sligo.	„ „	Employing three females on Monday, September 10th, after 4 p.m. and up to 5.5 p.m.	0 1 0	0 4 6	
1893.			*In the North-East of England District.*			
Nov. 9	William Row, aerated water manufacturer, Stowell Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	J. Heath and W. Wills, Esqs., City Police Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Employing three young persons under 16, uncertified.	1 10 0	1 13 6	Being 10*s.* and costs in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.-	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the North-East of England District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	John Hall & Co., Newport Rolling Mills, Middlesbro'.	Thos. Baker (Mayor), Robt. Stephenson, and W. H. Cowper, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Middlesbro'.	Failing to securely fence a shaft, being part of the mill gearing, in consequence of which neglect a young person was killed.	17 15 0	2 5 0	The penalty was to include costs.
„ 20	John Abbot & Co., Limited, engineers, Park Works, Gateshead, Durham.	Alderman Dunn (Mayor) and Alderman Pattinson, Borough Police Court, Gateshead.	Failing to securely fence the wheels of a radial drilling machine, in consequence of which one James Anderson suffered bodily injury.	5 0 0	1 3 0	
„ 28	Charles Darley, retail baker, Milton Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.	W. Whitwell and W. Allen, Esqs., Guisbrough Police Court.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	0 0 6	0 11 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person after 6 p.m., viz., until 7.35 p.m.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
„ 29	Peter Thornton, aerated water manufacturer, Laygate Lane, South Shields.	Alderman Redhead, A. Legat, and Hy. Wilson, Esqs., Borough Police Court, South Shields.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	0 2 6	0 9 6	
„	Samuel Vincent, aerated water manufacturer, Laygate Mill, South Shields.	„ „	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	0 2 6	0 9 6	
Dec. 15	Edward Siddell, retail baker, High Street, Gateshead.	Capt. Chapman and Hy. Wallace, Borough Police Court, Gateshead.	November 11th. Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract.	- - -	0 6 0	As I did not press the case the Bench thought that the costs would be a sufficient penalty.
„ 18	Thomas Gibson, dressmaker, South Road, Bishop Auckland.	Hy. Chayton and R. Nelson, Esqs., Bishop Auckland.	October 28th. Employing a woman and a young person overtime without sending prescribed report.	0 10 0	1 1 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the North East of England District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 18	Thomas Gibson, dressmaker, South Road, Bishop Auckland.	Hy. Chayton and R. Nelson, Esqs., Bishop Auckland.	October 28th. Employing a woman and a young person overtime without entering same on Record.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
"	" "	" "	October 28th. Employing a woman and a young person before 8 a.m.	- - -	0 7 0	Witness now swore that it was on the 30th that she worked before 8 a.m. The Bench declined to amend the summons to the 30th. Costs paid by me.
"	John George Richardson, brickmaker, Hunwick, Bishop Auckland.	" "	November 7th. Failing to keep affixed prescribed Abstract	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	November 7th. Failing to procure certificate of fitness for a young person within the prescribed period.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	Thos. Harrison Leahman, tobacco manufacturer, Tenters Street, Bishop Auckland.	Hy. Chayton and R. Nelson, Esqs., Bishop Auckland.	November 7th. Failing to affix prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 7 0	Bench thought costs would meet the justice of the case.
"	John Jos. Lister, tobacco manufacturer, Bishop Auckland.	" "	November 7th. Failing to procure for a young person certificate of fitness within prescribed period.	- -	0 7 0	
" 20	Tyne Dock Engineering Co., Limited, South Shields.	R. W. Smith, Esq., and Alderman Rennaldson, Borough Police Court, South Shields.	November 25th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 2 6	0 5 6	
"	" "	" "	November 25th. Employing four young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 3 0	0 11 0	11*s.* costs, paid by Inspector.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the North-East of England District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 27	West Hartlepool Steel and Iron Co., West Hartlepool.	J. Suggett, Jno. Bland, and Geo. Pyman, Esqs., Police Court, West Hartlepool.	November 24th. Failing to securely fence fly-wheel of a steam engine, in consequence of which neglect one Wm. Musgrave was killed.	5 0 0	0 11 6	The Secretary of State approved of the fine being handed over to the widow of the deceased.
,,	Ralph Barber, engineer, Burn Road, West Hartlepool.	,, ,,	November 18th. Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years for more than seven work day without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	1 3 0	
,, 28	Tweedside Co-operative Industrial Society, Limited, Berwick-on-Tweed.	Jas. Weatherston, Esq., and Alderman Thompson, Town Hall, Berwick-on-Tweed.	December 2nd. Not affixing Abstract.	0 2 6	0 10 3	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	December 2nd. Employing a young person before 5 a.m., to wit at 4.30 a.m.	0 2 6	0 10 3	
,, 29	Pedersen & Co., timber dealers, Dock Head, East Hartlepool.	Alderman Roe (Mayor), and Alderman Graham, Police Court, East Hartlepool.	November 17th. Not affixing Abstract -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
1894. Jan. 3	Matthew Hall, timber dealer, Coronation Street, South Shields.	Alderman Redhead and J. P. Wardle, Esq., Police Court, South Shields.	December 9th. Not affixing Abstract -	0 2 6	0 9 0	
,, 4	Albert Richardson & Co., letterpress printers, North Road, Durham.	G. Blagdon and J. Charlton, Esqs., Town Hall, Durham.	December 7th. Failing to send prescribed report of overtime.	- -	0 9 6	As defendant was a new beginner, the bench thought that the costs were a sufficient penalty.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	December 7th. Failing to affix a record of overtime.	- -	0 9 6	
,, 22	Eli Barrass, mineral water manufacturer, Sherburn Road, Durham.	Colonel Monks and J. Willott, Esq., Police Court, Durham.	December 8th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-East of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	Blyth Shipbuilding Co., Limited, Blyth, Northumberland.	Messrs. A. E. Burdon and J. Davison, Police Court, Bedlington.	December 9th. Employing three young persons after 2 p.m. Saturday.	1 10 0	1 16 0	Being 10*s.* and costs in each case.
,,	Blyth Dry Dock Co., ship repairers, Blyth, Northumberland.	,, ,,	December 9th. Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 8 0	
,, 19	River Wear Commissioners, chain testers, Sunderland.	Dr. Morgan and F. J. Trewhitt, Esq., Sunderland Borough Police Court.	December 15, 1894. Failing to securely fence a certain upright shaft, in consequence of which a person named Edwin Cummings Leslie was killed.	5 0 0	1 1 0	
,, 20	S. B. Burton, builders, B'k. Ridley Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	T. Hoare, T. Nelson, and J. J. Hall, Esqs., City Police Court, Newcastle.	January 16th. Employing a young person under the age of 16 years for more than seven workdays without a certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	0 11 6	
,, 22	Mawson and Phillips, printers, Lion Street, Sunderland.	E. Featherstonhaugh and Jas. Stokse, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Sunderland.	December 30th. Employing four women after 2 p.m., until 6 p.m.	0 4 0	1 16 0	Costs paid by Inspector.
,,	John Young, timber dealer, Newcastle Road, Sunderland.	,, ,,	February 1st. Employing two young persons under the age of 16 years without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 18 0	
,, 23	Smith and Son, printers, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Dr. Page and J. C. Swan, Esq., City Police Court, Newcastle.	January 18th. Employing a young person after 8 p.m., viz., until 10.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	January 18th. Not allowing same young person sufficient times for meals.	- -	- -	Withdrawn, as young person now said he had over two hours for meals, and not one-and-a-half hours as he he had first stated.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-East of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 27	Edward Newton, saddler, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Dr. Page and T. Nelson, Esq., City Police Court, Newcastle-on Tyne.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on the half holiday.	0 5 0	1 3 0	Being 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs in each case.
Mar. 3	J. W. Brown, baker, John Clay Street, South Shields.	Messrs. Wardell and Nicholson, Borough Police Court, South Shields.	January 26th. Employing a young person before 5 a.m., viz., at 4 a.m.	- -	- -	Defendant's foreman now swore that he, Mr. Brown, did not know of the alleged offences. The Bench then decided to try Daniel Smith, the foreman, for the offence.
"	" "	" "	January 26th. Employing same young person after 9 p.m., to wit, until 12 p.m.	- -	- -	
	Daniel Smith, foreman baker for Mr. Brown.	" "	January 26th. Employing a young person before 5 a.m., viz., at 4 a.m.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	January 26th. Employing same young person after 9 p.m., to wit, until 12 p.m.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	J. W. Brown, baker, John Clay Street, South Shields.	" "	January 30th. Employing a young person after 6 p.m., viz., until 7.40 p.m.	- -	0 3 0	The Bench decided that boys' unsupported testimony was not satisfactory, and dismissed case, but would not allow defendant's costs.
June 5	Wm. Wear & Co., timber dealers, Hexham, Northumberland.	Capt. Atkinson and A. Wallis, Esq., Hexham.	May 3rd. Failing to report to H.M. Inspector an accident which had occurred in their factory on the 18th April.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
" 6	Geo. Rutherford & Co., dress makers, Morpeth.	Col. Milford, T. Bainbridge, and W. G. Woods, Esqs., Morpeth.	April 27th. Failing to report overtime made by a woman.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
" 11	M. E. Swinburn and Sons, brass founders, Wallsend.	E. P. Adamson and Geo. Armstrong, Esqs., Tynemouth.	May 8th. Employing three young persons without certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	2 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-East of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 23	John Wigham, engineer, South Hylton.	Alderman Laing, A. Roberts, and J. W. Taylor, Esqs., County Police Court, Sunderland.	May 16th. Employing two young persons after 6 p.m., viz., until 7 p.m.	- -	0 15 0 0 4 0 Conduct.	Case dismissed, owing to boy's unsatisfactory evidence, he saying that none of the firm knew he was working until 7 p.m.
July 4	Andrew Peddie, foreman in boiler yard, 122, Sorley Street, Sunderland.	Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and O'Neil, Police Court, Sunderland.	May 28th. Employing a young person after 5 p.m., viz., until 10.50 p.m.	- -	0 13 0	Case dismissed. Adjourned from 21st June,
„ 24	James Smith, paint mixer, Ouseburn White Lead Works, Newcastle.	Alderman Holmes and J. B. Sanderson, Esq., City Police Court, Newcastle.	July 12th. Failing to comply with Special Rules by not wearing a respirator whilst mixing paint.	0 2 6	0 8 6	Bench declined to allow H.M. Inspector costs on account of Smith's extreme poverty.
Aug. 8	Garnett and Fish, aerated water manufacturers, Denmark Street, Middlesbro'.	J. C. Coleman, Esq., and Col. Stevenson, Police Court, Middlesbro'.	July 9th. Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
„	„ „	„ „	July 9th. Failing to securely fence fly-wheel of gas engine.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Sept. 11	Liddell, Henzell, & Co., Limited, glass makers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Alderman Hedley and R. H. Holmes, Esq., City Police Court, Newcastle.	August 16th. Failing to procure medical certificate for a young person.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	August 16th. Failing to keep prescribed Register.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
„ 14	Robinson Bros., iron founders, Loftus.	Capt. Swan and Dr. Stainthorp, Loftus.	July 21st. Failing to procure certificate of fitness for a young person.	0 10 6	0 10 6	
Oct. 3	Wilson Newbould, pork butcher, 113, Newport Road, Middlesbro'.	J. C. Coleman and C. Bell, Esqs., Middlesbro'.	September 14th. Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract.	0 1 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-East of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 16	Howford Brick and Tile Co., Hexham, Northumberland.	Capt. Alkinson, R. Wallis, and G. C. Head, Esqs., Hexham.	August 16th. Neglecting to maintain fencing to machinery whilst in motion, whereby H. White received bodily injury.	20 0 0	0 16 0	
„ 19	Thos. Purves, wood turner, Eldon Lane, Newcastle.	Baxter Ellis and J. Birkett, Esqs., City Court, Newcastle.	September 26th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
„	Lewis & Co., tailors, Blandford Street, Newcastle.	„ „	September 26th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
„	J. Goldberg, cabinet maker, 19, John Street, Newcastle.	„ „	September 26th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
„	Marks Slenender, slipper maker, 13, Bk. George Street, Newcastle.	„ „	September 26th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 2 6	0 7 0	Includes 1s. conduct. Bench would not allow costs (paid by me) on account of defendant's poverty and ignorance.
„ 22	R. L. Burnett, brickmaker, Gateshead.	Hy. Charlton and C. S. Angus, Esqs., Borough Court, Gateshead.	September 27th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 2 6	0 13 0	
„ 7	„ „	„ „	September 29th. Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 2 6	0 6 0	
1893.			*In the North-West of England District*			
Nov. 11	Eli Heyworth and Son, cotton manufacturers, Deepdale Mill Preston.	Dr. Holden (Mayor), James Clegg, Esq., Preston.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m., viz., at 6.23 p.m.	1 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the North-West of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 18	John Sharp, gold thread manufacturer, Grimshaw Street, Preston.	Ed. Greenwood (Chairman), W. B. Rideal, Esqs., Preston Police Court, Preston.	Employing a woman at 7.40 p.m. on 8th November 1893 when she should not have been employed later than 6.0 p.m.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
„	Messrs. Birley Bros., cotton manufacturers, Hanover Street, Preston.	„ „	Allowing eight females to remain in a room, during part of a meal time, whilst a manufacturing process was going on at the time, to wit, at 5.40 p.m.	1 0 0	1 13 6	Fine of 20*s.* and 9*s.* costs in one case, and 3*s.* 6*d.* costs only in the seven remaining cases.
1894.						
Jan. 22	J. & R. Brash, drapers, 15, Cheapside, Lancaster.	Abram Seward, and Edward Clark, Esqs., Lancaster Police Court.	Employing four women at dressmaking after 10.0 p.m. on 8th December 1893, to wit, from 8.30 a.m. on 8th December 1893 until 12.30 noon on 9th December 1893.	0 4 0	1 18 0	This firm informed on themselves and the Magistrates took a very lenient view of the cases and imposed a fine of 1*s.* and 9*s.* 6*d.* costs in each of the four cases.
	Joseph Bewsher, draper, 36, St. Nicholas Street, Lancaster.	„ „	Employing three women after 10.0 p.m. on 29th December 1893, to wit, until 11.0 p.m.	0 3 0	1 8 6	This firm also informed on themthemselves, and the Magistrates imposed a fine similar to the other case.
Feb. 19	The Mayor and Corporation of Blackpool, Gas Works, Blackpool.	Henry Fisher (Chairman), John Bowker, and Robert Catterall, Esqs., Blackpool.	Failing to report accident from explosion of gas.	0 10 0	0 15 0	The defendants gave notice of appeal, but have since withdrawn.
Mar. 20	The Moorbrook Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Moorbrook Street, Preston.	John Joseph Sedgreaves, and Thomas Dewhurst, Esqs.	Allowing two women to clean and sweep, at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd March 1894, when they should have ceased work at 1.0 p.m. for any work whatever.	0 10 0	0 9 6	Fined 10*s.* and 6*s.* costs in first case, and costs only 3*s.* 6*d.* in second case.
„ 30	Russell and Simpson, cotton manufacturers, Gregson Lane, near Preston.	James Whitehead, and Henry Calvert, Esqs., Bamber Bridge Police Court.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room during a meal time, when a manufacturing process was being carried on.	1 0 0	3 9 6	Fine of 20*s.* and 11*s.* costs in first case and 6*s.* 6*d.* costs only in the nine other cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-West of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 11	Croston Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Jubilee Mill, Croston, Lancashire.	Rev. J. F. Hogg-Goggin (Chairman), and Jas. Pickford, Esqs. Croston Police Court.	Allowing ten women to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on at the time, to wit, at 8.12 a.m. (Breakfast time, 8.0 a.m to 8.30 a.m.)	5 0 0	5 0 0	Fined 10*s.* and costs 10*s.* in each case.
May 26	Mesdames Clark and Jones dressmakers, 11, Winckley Street, Preston.	J. Holden (Mayor), and Samuel Lee, Esqs., Preston Police Court.	Employing three women at 7.0 a.m., on 1st May 1894, when they should not have employed them before 8.0 a.m.	2 0 0	0 16 0	Fined 2*l.* and 2*s.* costs in one case and 3*s.* 6*d.* costs in each of the two remaining cases.
June 8	George G. Grainger, dressmaker, &c., 49, English Street, Carlisle.	J. Bedwell Slater, and J. Hewetson Brown, Esqs., Carlisle Police Court.	Employing two women overtime without sending on the overtime notice or entering required particulars on record.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
July 6	Messrs J. and A. S. Orr, cotton manufacturers, School Lane, Bamber Bridge.	J. Whitehead (Chairman), H. Dewhurst, and J. Craven, Esqs., Bamber Bridge Petty Sessions.	Allowing a male young person to clean machinery during a meal time, to wit, at 12.55 noon on 1st June 1894. Dinner hour, 12.30 to 1.30.	0 10 6	0 14 6	
„ 20	Charles Edward Atkinson, trading as Atkinson and Wood, drapers and dressmakers, 63, English Street, Carlisle.	John Corbett (Mayor), W. J. R. Crowder, J. B. Slater, W. H. Scott, Esqs., Carlisle Police Court.	Employing eleven women at dressmaking after ten o'clock on 9th June 1894, to wit, from 8.0 a.m. on 9th June until 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, 10th June 1894.	11 0 0	0 8 0	The Bench decided that this was a bad case and fined the defendant 1*l.* for each woman employed, with costs.
„ 30	Albert Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Cemetary Road, Preston.	E. Greenwood (Chairman), and J. C. Hamilton, Esqs. Preston Police Court.	Allowing two women and one female young person to clean machinery after 6.0 p.m., to wit, at 6.30 p.m. on 13th July 1894.	0 10 0	0 14 0	Fined 10*s.* and 7*s.* costs in one case and 3*s.* 6*d.* costs only in other two cases.
Aug 2	Richard Walsh & Co., cotton manufacturers, Ashton Shed Preston.	J. C. Hamilton (Chairman), J. Carmedl, and J. J. Sidgreaves, Esqs., Preston Police Court.	Employing ten women at 6.4½ p.m. on Wednesday, 1st August 1894, when they should not have been employed later than 6.0 p.m.	0 5 0	1 18 6	Fined 5*s.* and 7*s.* costs in one case and 3*s.* 6*d.* costs only in the other nine cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the North-West of England District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 4	Anthony Ismay, corn miller, Wigton, Cumberland.	Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., E. H. Banks, J. H. Parker, and J. J. Mitchell, Esqs., Wigton Police Court.	Failing to have securely fenced a vertical shaft (mill gearing) on 2nd August 1894.	- -	0 18 0	The Magistrates made an order for the shaft to be fenced and the defendant to pay cost of case, 18s., including 3s. 6d. expenses for one witness. Twice previously cautioned.
Oct. 12	Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Rolling Mill, Barrow-in-Furness.	Dr. Williams, and Wm. Balfour, Esq., Barrow Police Court.	Employing a young person in the daytime after having worked a night shift, to wit, from 6.0 p.m. on 31st August 1894 until 12.0 noon on 1st September 1894.	0 1 0	0 14 0	
„ 15	Walsh and Cocker, cotton manufacturers, Moss Shed, Kirkham Street, Preston.	E. Greenwood (Chairman), A. Clemesha, J. Hunter, and W. P. Park, Esqs., Preston Police Court.	Allowing six women to remain in a room, during a meal time, when a manufacturing process was being carried on at the time, to wit, at 8.56 a.m. on 18th September 1894. (Breakfast time, 8.30 to 9.0 a.m.)	0 5 0	1 4 6	Fined 5s. and costs in one case and costs in the remainder.
1893.			*In the Blackburn District.*			
Nov. 6	John Robinson & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Clowes Mill, Rawtenstall.	R. Townsend and G. A. Smith, Esqs., Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process is being carried on during a meal time.	0 10 0	4 4 0	Penalty 5s. and costs in each of two cases. Costs in other 8.
„	Heap Clough Manufacturing Co., Ltd., cotton manufacturers, Haslingden Grane, Haslingden.	„ „	Allowing women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	0 10 0	4 4 0	
Dec. 11	Thomas Webster, cotton manufacturer, Wharf Street Mill, Blackburn.	Franklin Thomas and Wm. Boyle Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 10 0	2 5 0	Penalty of 10s. and costs in each of three cases. Costs in remaining seven cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 11	Nathaniel Prescott, clogger, 34, Walley Range, Blackburn.	Franklin Thomas and Wm. Boyle Esq., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a chi'd before he had attended school for the deficient number of attendances of the previous week.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Wolstenholme & Co., engravers and printers, Sudell Crop, Blackburn.	" "	Employing a young person for more than seven work days without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
" 28	Ainsworth & Co., Ltd., cotton manufacturer, Highfield Mill, Darwen.	Robt. Gillibrand and G. Brindle, Esqs., Police Court, Darwen.	Neglecting to limewash - - -	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three children without certificates of school attendance.	- -	1 14 6	Convicted in costs.
"	Harwood Bros., cotton manufacturers, Heyfold Mill, Darwen.	" "	Allowing 10 young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 9 0	7 14 6	
1894.						
Jan. 4	G. D. Cosadinos, trading as Clitheroe Industrial Co., cotton manufacturer, Hope Mills, Clitheroe.	J. H. Clarke and A. Roberts, Esqs., Police Court, Clitheroe.	Not reporting accident - - -	1 0 0	0 15 0	
" 15	Joseph Till, tailor, Astley Gate, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and Wm. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd December 1893.	0 10 0	0 17 0	Penalty in one case, costs in other.
"	Eardley Walker, tailor, Northgate, Blackburn.	" "	Employing three women after 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 23rd December 1893.	0 10 0	1 5 0	Penalty in one case, costs in other three.
"	" "	" "	Not affixing Abstract - - - -			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 5	Ernest H. Dodd, baker and confectioner, Preston Road, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and Wm. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a young person and two women after 2 o'clock on a Saturday.	0 5 0	1 [illegible] 0	Penalty and costs in one case. costs in others.
„ 8	Commercial Mill Co., Ltd., cotton manufacturers, Commercial Mill, Clayton-le-Moors.	J. S. Grimshaw and J. Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Allowing one young person and nine women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	18 0 0	5 2 0	Full penalty of 3*l.* and costs in six cases. Costs in other 4.
„ 19	Jas. B. Stones & Co., corn millers, 24, Ainsworth Street, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and W. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Not giving notice of commencing a factory -	- -	0 3 0	
„	John Slater, dressmaker, 98, King Street, Blackburn.	„ „	Not affixing Abstract - - - -	- -	0 6 6	Costs only imposed.
„	James Crank, dressmaker, 100, King Street, Blackburn.	„ „	Not affixing Abstract - - -	- -	0 6 6	
Mar. 1	Alexander Barlow, cotton manufacturer, Bridge Mill, Edenfield, near Ramsbottom.	Colonel Walker, A. C. Bealey, and Hy. Heys, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing 10 women during a meal time -	- -	3 8 6	To pay 10*s.* costs in first case and 6*s.* 6*d.* in each of the others.
„	J. B. Deakin, cotton manufacturer, Whitehall Mill, Darwen.	W. T. Ashton, Joseph Eccles, and J. J. Riley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	1 0 0	4 3 0	Penalty and costs in one case, costs in others.
„ 19	Phœnix Mill Co., cotton spinners, King Street, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and W. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing four women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	0 10 0	1 0 0	Penalty and costs in one case, costs in others.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a woman during a meal time -			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 9	Thomas Howarth, reed and heald manufacturer, Lune Street, Blackburn.	H. Higson and W. Boyle, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing children for more than seven work-days without having obtained surgical certificates.			
"	" "	" "	Employing young persons under 16 for more than seven work days without surgical certificate.			
"	" "	" "	Not keeping register in prescribed form and with prescribed particulars of the employment of children and young persons.	0 10 0	2 12 0	Penalty and costs in one case; costs in others.
"	" "	" "	Not having obtained certificates of the attendance at school of children in his employ.			
" 12	J. C. Buckley & Co., cotton manufacturer, Moscow Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	J. S. Grimshaw, J. Riley, and W. Howarth, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	0 10 0	3 19 6	Penalty and costs in one case; costs others.
"	Thomas Hoghton, cotton manufacturer, Rose Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	" "	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	0 10 0	3 19 6	Penalty and costs one case; costs in others.
" 16	Edith Troop, confectioner, 78, King William Street, Blackburn.	W. Boyle and H. Higson, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two women on Good Friday 23rd March 1894, same women employed on Easter Monday.	- -	0 13 0	At suggestion of Bench I accepted costs in all cases. Defendants pleading ignorance.
"	H. Jones, confectioner, Cort Street, Blackburn.	" "	Employing two young persons and three women on Good Friday 23rd March 1894, same persons also employed on Easter Monday.	- -	1 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Sarah Ellen Walsh, confectioner, 4, Northgate, Blackburn.	W. Boyle and H. Higson, Esqs., Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing three young persons and two women on Good Friday 23rd March 1894, same persons also employed on Easter Monday.	- -	1 5 0	At suggestion of Bench I accepted costs in all cases. Defendants pleading ignorance.
"	" "	" "	Not affixing Abstract of Act - - -	- -	0 3 0	
" 23	Greenwood Bros., cotton spinners, Carr Mill, Haslingden.	Richard Townsend and Geo. Ashworth, Esqs., Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing nine women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	5 0 0	4 10 0	Penalty of 1*l.* in each of five cases; costs in others. (Second offence within two years.) Four of the nine informations withdrawn upon payment of costs.
"	Laneside Industrial Cotton Mill Company Limited, cotton manufacturers, Haslingden.	" "	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.	0 10 0	4 4 0	Penalty of 5*s.* and costs in two cases, costs in others.
May 28	James Hyde, tailor, 17, Union Street, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and W. Boyle, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Not affixing Abstract - - -	0 5 0	0 10 0	
" 30	Mrs. Bailey, dressmaker, 22, High Street, Rishton.	A. Dugdale and J. Kemp, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Not affixing Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two children other than on the system of morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days. (Working as a young person.)	0 2 0	1 4 0	1*s.*, and costs in each case.
"	Thomas Taylor, stocking knitter, 39, High Street, Rishton.	" "	Not affixing Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 30	Thomas Taylor, stocking knitter, 39, High Street, Rishton.	A. Dugdale and J. Kemp, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a child other than on system of morning and afternoon sets or alternate days (working as a young person).	0 1 0	0 12 0	
„ 31	John Wilkinson and Son, cotton manufacturers, Albert Mill, Clayton-le-Moors.	J. S. Grimshaw and J. E. Riley, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Employing two women during a meal time -	2 0 0	1 4 0	1*l.* and costs in each case.
June 11	Mary Jane Hudson, dressmaker, 46, Higher Eanam, Blackburn.	W. Boyle and H. Higson, Esqs., Blackburn Borough Police Court.	Not affixing Abstract - - - -	- -	0 3 0	Ordered to pay costs only.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. - -	0 5 0	0 10 0	
July 4	E. Metcalf, chemical manufacturer, Argyle Street, Accrington.	F. N. Haywood and J. Peters, Esqs., Police Court, Accrington.	Not producing proof of school attendance of two children in his employ.	0 2 0	1 18 0	Penalty of 1*s.* and costs in each case.
Aug. 2	Ramsbottom Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Stubbins, Ramsbottom.	Col. Mellor and E. W. Mellor, Esq., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing four women during the night (before 6 a.m.).	2 0 0	1 17 0	Penalty of 1*l.* and costs in each of two cases, other two, at suggestion of bench, withdrawn upon payment of costs.
„ 6	Leach and Bury, cotton manufacturers, Gladstone Mill, Blackburn.	F. Thomas, W. Boyle, and E. Hamer, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, during a meal time.	1 0 0	1 17 0	Penalty and costs in one case, costs in others.
„ 13	Ewood Bridge Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Ewood Bridge, near Haslingden.	T. B. Hamilton and R. Townsend, Esqs., Police Court, Haslingden.	Employing two young persons before 6 o'clock in the morning, viz., at 5.35 a.m.	0 5 0	0 19 6	Penalty and costs in one case, costs other.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Blackburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 20	Thomas Burton, engineer, Town Hall Street, Blackburn.	F. Thomas and J. H. Hartley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Not affixing Abstract . . .	0 5 0	0 10 0	
Sept. 26	Britannia Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Britannia Mill, Great Harwood.	Wm. Taylor and R. Trappes-Lomax, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing two young persons and eight women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time, viz., at 12.35 noon.	3 0 0	4 8 6	Penalty of 1*l.* and costs in each of three cases, costs in others.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two women and two young persons during part of the night, viz., at 5.43 a.m.	0 5 0	1 14 6	Penalty and costs one case, costs others.
,,	J. and A. Noble, cotton manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Great Harwood.	,, ,,	Employing three women during part of the night, viz., at 5.37 a.m.	0 5 0	1 7 0	
Oct. 4	Waterside Paper Mill Co., Limited, paper manufacturers, Grimshaw Bridge, near Darwen.	C. Shorrock and J. Eccles, Esqs, County Police Court, Darwen.	Employing a young person during the night, viz., up to 9.30 p.m. Tuesday, 28th August 1894.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same young person up to 6.30 p.m. Monday August 27th; period of employment, 6 to 6.	- -	0 10 0	Ordered to pay costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same young person up to 8 p.m. August 29th 1894.	- -	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same young person up to 8 p.m. August 30th 1894.	- -	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person up to 8 p.m.; period of employment, 6 to 6.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Backburn District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Waterside Paper Mill Co., Limited, paper manufacturers, Grimshaw Bridge, near Darwen.	C. Shorlock and J. Eccles, Esqs., County Police Court, Darwen.	Employing a child after 6 p.m., viz., up to 7 p.m., the morning set having begun at 6 a.m.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
,,	Turner, Bury, and Dewhurst, cotton manufacturers, Provident Mill, Darwen.	James Cocker and Robt. Gilbbrand, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Darwen.	Employing three women up to 2 p.m. on a Saturday, work having commenced at 6a.m.	0 10 0	1 16 6	Penalty and costs one case, costs other.
1893.			*In the Leeds District.*			
Nov. 8	H. J. and H. Metcalf, bean crusher, Hull.	Jos. Atkinson and A. E. Seaton, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract in their factory.	0 2 6	0 5 0	
,,	E. S. Annisen, coach builder, Hull.	,, ,,	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract in his factory.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	J. C. Brentano, joiner, Hull -	,, ,,	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract in his factory.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	T. McTurk & Co., clothiers, Hull.	,, ,,	Neglecting to exhibit an Abstract in his factory.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	J. Jacobs, tailor, Hull - -	,, ,,	Obstructing H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duties by not allowing him to enter his workshop.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
,, 16	W. and H. Miers, leather dressers, Meanwood Road, Leeds.	Jas. Walker, Esq., and Alderman Bower, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to maintain in an efficient state the fencing of certain mill gearing, namely, a horizontal shaft, whereby a young person received bodily injury.	10 0 0	0 18 6	The solicitor for defendants stated that compensation to the amount of 17*l.* 10*s.* (one year's wages) has been paid to the young person.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Leeds District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	S. T. Midgley and Sons, boot manufacturers, Leeds.	Walker, Esq., and Alderman, Bower, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to maintain in an efficient state the fencing of certain mill gearing, namely, a horizontal shaft under sewing-machine tables.	5 0 0	0 7 6	
,,	John Ingleson, joiner, Leeds -	,, ,,	Employing a young person for more than seven days without being certified.	- -	0 5 0	A penalty of 5*s.*, including costs, which absorbed all the penalty.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same without being registered -	- -	0 5 0	
,,	W. H. Kench, letter-press printers, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	- -	0 10 0	5*s.*, including costs was inflicted in each case. The costs absorbed the whole amount.
,,	B. Banks, brass finishers, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	A. Queening, marble worker, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
Dec. 12	Jas. Simmons, dressmaker, Leeds.	Wm. Middleton and Jas. Walker, Esqs., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing five women from 8 to 8 with less than 1½ hours for meals.	5 0 0	1 17 6	20*s.* and costs in each case.
,,	Miss E. Cooper, dressmaker, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing five women after 4 on a Saturday -	2 10 0	1 17 6	10*s.* and costs in each case.
,,	Jas. Lynn, bootmaker, Pea street, Leeds.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	S. Harenberg, jew tailor, Leeds.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,, 20	E. Keighley, oil-cake manufacturer, Wincobulee, Hull.	Hy. Toozer and Saml. H. Holmes, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in his factory.	0 10 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Leeds District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 20	E. Keighley, oil-cake manufacturer, Wincolmlee, Hull.	Hy. Toozer and Saml. H. Holmes, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to fence his steam-engine fly-wheel.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
,, 22	North British Rubber Co., Limited, waterproof garments, Briggate, Leeds.	E. Woodhouse, Esq., and Dr. Coleman, Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in their workshop.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Miss E. Hanson, dressmaker, Sunny Bank, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing three women after 4 p.m., on Saturday.	1 10 0	1 2 6	
1894. Jan. 15	F. H. Galloway & Co., woollen manufacturers, Union Bridge Mills, Pudsey, near Leeds.	Theo. Peel and E. P. Arnold Forster, Esqs., Bradford Court House.	Neglecting to fence "dangerous machinery," to wit, the side straps of their scribbling machines.	- -	0 5 0	As the fencing had been done since Mr. Wilson's visit, the information was withdrawn on payment of costs. This case was adjourned from December when the defendant was engaged at the assizes and could not appear.
Feb. 15	E. Baines and Sons, letter-press printers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Leeds Town Hall.	Neglecting to securely fence their hoist in consequence of which a man fell down and was killed.	25 0 0	0 11 0	
Mar. 15	Ben Johnson & Co., printers, York.	Thos. Clayton (Lord Mayor), and J. Bellaby, Esqs., Police Court, York.	Neglecting to keep securely fenced a hoist in his factory.	- -	0 8 0	Dismissed.
,, 16	J. Bowling & Co., iron founders, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person without being registered.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,,	Employing same for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leeds District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 2	Simpson and Son, tailors, York	T. Clayton, Esq., (Lord Mayor), and Dr. T. Anderson, York Police Court.	Neglecting to hang an Abstract at the entrance to his workshop.	- -	0 6 0	Mr. Simpson contended that they were not the occupiers but that a man whom he put in charge was. The Bench held that Messrs. Simpson and Sons were the occupiers, and adjourned the case "sine die," to give them an opportunity of conforming with the Act. Defendants to pay costs.
May 11	H. Rosenthal, currier, East Street, Leeds.	Jas. Walker, Esq., and Alderman Bower, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	0 12 6	0 7 6	20*s.*, including costs.
„	J. Madge, tailor, Newsomes Yard, Briggate, Leeds.	„ „	Employing three women after 3 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 7 6	1 2 6	10*s.*, including costs in each case.
„ 21	Jas. Dovener, linen manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to fence the shuttle of a loom, whereby a woman was injured.	4 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 5*l.*, including costs.
„	Burgon & Co., bakers, Leeds -	„ „	Employing a young person on a Sunday -	2 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 3*l.*, including costs.
„	W. R. Jowett, baker, Leeds -	„ „	Employing two young persons on a Sunday -	1 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 2*l.*, including costs.
				1 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 2*l.*, including costs.
„	Miss Watson, confectioner, Leeds.	„ „	Employing nine women at night, viz., at 3.55 a.m.	4 14 0	2 14 0	Penalty, 5*l.*, including cost, in one case, and costs in the remaining eight.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Name and Address of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1894.			*In the Leeds District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 31	Robt. Wray, confectioner, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing one woman at night, viz., at 3.45 a.m.	4 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 5*l.*, including costs in one, and costs in the other.
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person at night, viz., at 3.45 a.m.	- -	0 7 6	
"	A. Proctor, baker, Leeds -	" "	Employing one young person at night, viz., at 11.15 a.m.	1 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 2*l.* including costs.
June 5	J. M. Hamilton & Co., tar distillers, Hull.	C. E. Twiss, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident -	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	J. A. B. Sanderson, oil-cake manufacturer, Hull.	" "	Neglecting to send notice of an accident -	- -	0 7 6	Dismissed.
Aug. 8	Mrs. Sophia Isaacsohn, 136, Beverley Road, Hull.	H. Simpson and W. G. Millington, Esqs., Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to keep a record of overtime during such time as it was being worked.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
" 8	S. J. Marshall, dressmaker, 25, Somerssale Street, Hull.	" "	Neglecting to keep a record of overtime during such time as it was being worked.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Sept. 4	J. Bishop, Ship printer, Scale Lane, Hull.	C. E. Twiss, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Police Court, Hull.	Employing a young persons for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing same young person without being registered.	- -	0 4 6	Respited on payment of costs.
" 22	W. W. North, boot maker, Hull.	Alderman J. Stuart and C. C. Grafham, Esq., Hull Town Hall.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 12 6	Penalty of 10*s.* and costs in one case, the other case respited on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leeds District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 26	M. Fineberg, tailor, Leeds -	Alderman Boothroyd and T. Harland, Esq., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing five women before 8 a.m. - -	0 12 6	1 7 6	
,,	Hirst, Brooke, & Hirst, chemical manufacturers, Leeds.	,, ,,	Neglecting to hang an Abstract in their factory.	0 16 0	0 4 0	Penalty, 20*s.*, including costs.
,,	E. Mulrey, boot manufacturer, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing a young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	0 14 6	0 5 6	Penalty, 20*s.*, including costs.
Oct. 3	British Screw Company, Kirkstall Road, Leed.	C. M. Atkinson, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to send to H.M. Inspector of Factories notice of an accident.	1 10 6	0 9 6	Penalty, 40*s.*, including costs.
,,	A. Benn, manufacturing Chemist, Wortley Lane, Leeds.	,, ,,	Not affixing an Abstract at the entrance of his factory.	0 16 0	0 4 0	Penalty, 20*s.*, including costs.
,,	B. Josephs, Jew tailor, Grove House Lane, Leeds.	,, ,,	Employing a child as a young person - -	1 12 6	0 7 6	Penalty, 40*s.*, including costs.
,, 8	Hy. Connell, boat builder, Selby.	Hy. Liversidge, Esq., Lt.-Col. Hawder, and Dr. Jos. Todd, Selby Police Court.	Neglecting to fence certain mill gearing, to wit, a horizontal shaft.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,, 11	T. Suddaby, oil-cake manufacturer, Hull.	C. E. Twiss, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Hull.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in his factory -	0 10 0	0 6 0	
,,	Landsdowne Saw Mill Co., wood box manufacturers, Hull.	,, ,,	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 18 0	Penalty, 20*s.* and costs in one case; the other two respited on payment of costs.
,,	Hull Smack Owners Engineering Co., Hull.	,, ,,	Employing one young person after 6 p.m. -	0 15 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Bradford District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	James Ratcliffe, Saw Mills, Coppy Quarry, Bradford.	Charles Skidmore (Stipendiary Magistrate), Bradford, and Jas. Wright, Esq., J. P., Town Hall, Bradford.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract - -	0 5 0	0 8 0	Or 10 days.
,,	Thos. Metcalf - -	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence off crank fly-wheel of engine.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Or 14 days.
,, 18	Joseph Simpson, dressmaker, Carlton Street, Castleford.	Wilfred Tempest and E. W. Kemp, Esqs., Pontefract County Court.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshops Act.	- -	0 6 6	Leniently dealt with, as he has not been long in business for himself, his wife formerly managed for him.
,,	,, ,,	Wilfred F. Tempest and Ebenezer W. Kemp, West Riding Court House, Pontefract.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 6 6	- -	Including costs, or seven days.
,, 24	Rd. Clarke, woollen manufacturer, Heckmondwicke.	F. Ellis and W. Ackroyd, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 3 0	
,, 29	James Ratcliffe, Ruling Board Maker, Coppy Delph.	C. Skidmore, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Town Hall, Bradford.	Neglecting to keep a register of the employment of a young person.	0 2 6	0 8 0	Or seven days.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person not having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 12 0	Or seven days.
Dec. 6	John Thompson, tailor, 23, Darley Street, Bradford.	C. Skidmore (Stipendiary), W. Maudsley, and S. Smithies, Esqs., Town Hall, Bradford.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshop Act.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two females, Edith Jacobs and Lilly Gordon, after 8 p.m. on the night of October 20th.	-	0 12 0	Dismissed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bradford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 18	J. Bruce & Co., worsted manufacturers, Beck Mills, Clayton.	T. Peel, Esq., and Col. Hirst, C.B., Bradford County Court.	Neglecting to fence a dangerous part of a machine, viz., not guarding a loom so as to prevent the shuttles flying out.	1 0 0	1 8 6	
„ 19	Adam Pollard, worsted manufacturer, Richmond Road, Bradford.	C. Skidmore (Stipendiary), and D. Sulmond, Esqs., Bradford Town Hall.	Neglecting to report an accident whereby a weaver was seriously injured by a flying shuttle.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„	W. and J. Whitehead, worsted manufacturers, Greenhill Mill, Luiston Dyke.	„ „	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	R. Hutton, yarn factory, Clark Green, Bradford.	„ „	Neglecting to limewash his factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„	Barry Co., Limited, tin plates, Barry's Works, Bradford.	„ „	Employing a young person for four months without having entered his name in the register, and without a surgeon's certificate.	0 10 0 0 10 0	0 18 0 0 8 0	
„	J. F. Hill & Co., worsted manufacturers, Hills Lock Mill, Bradford.	„ „	Neglecting to guard loom, whereby Bertha Sutcliffe had her eye cut out.	- -	0 8 0	Now fenced throughout; the case will be brought up in a civil court for compensation.
April 6	Ben. Squire, woollen manufacturer, College Mills, Birstall.	Frederick Ellis and W. E. Firth, Esqs., County Court House, Dewsbury.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
„	Geo. Greaves, rope manufacturer, Church Lane, Birstall.	„ „	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Factory Act.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs. 48 years in business and no complaint.
„	Chas. Brown, timber mills Birstall Saw Mills.	„ „	Neglecting to fence mill-gearing of a very dangerous character.	2 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bradford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 6	Douglas Lawson & Co., iron works, Hope Works, Birstall.	Frederick Ellis and W. E. Foster, Esqs., County Court House, Dewsbury.	Neglecting to send notice of commencement -	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child and young person for nine weeks without having their names entered in the register, and without a surgeon's certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
" 11	J. Marshall & Co., matting manufacturers, Craven Mills, Wakefield.	W. Wade, Esq., and Major Taylor, Wakefield Court House.	Neglecting to register the names of two young persons.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
	" "	" "	Not having obtained a surgeon's certificate for the same young persons.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
" 18	H. Kelsey and Sons, timber mill, Crescent Works, Cross.	Hon. A. F. Hood, and John Taylor, Esq., Goole Court House.	Neglecting to report an accident - -	0 10 0	0 7 6	
" 19	John Hind & Co., manufacturers, Wyke, Bradford.	E. P. Arnold-Forster and E. Slater, Esqs., Bradford County Court.	Employing three young persons not having obtained a certificate of fitness for such employment.	1 10 0	2 2 0	
"	Hird and Liversedge, manufacturers, Wyke, Bradford.	" "	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
"	Hy. Hirst and Son, machine makers, Sickle Works, Cleckheaton.	" "	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form and prescribed particulars the Register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person not having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bradford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 19	Hy. Hirst and Son, machine makers, Northgate Works, Cleckheaton.	E. P. Arnold-Forster and E. Slater, Esqs., Bradford County Court.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Act.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
„ 25	Busby Spinning Co., worsted spinning, Harden Beck, near Bingley.	A. Sharpe and C. Dunlop, Esqs., Bingley County Court.	Employing two females during the dinner hour.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
June 8	J. B. and W. Hirst, woollen manufacturers, Lady Ann Mills, Batley.	R. Critchley, Fredk. Ellis, and E. Firth, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court House.	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	5 0 0	0 6 6	
„	Wrigle and Parker, Bros., woollen manufacturers, Greenhill Mills, Batley.	„ „	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	10 0 0	0 8 6	
„	Turner and Walmesley, woollen manufacturers, Stanley Wick, Batley.	„ „	Employing three young persons for six months not having obtained a surgeon's certificate and without entering their names on the Register.	2 0 0	1 19 6	
„	J. Brooke Jubb, woollen manufacturer, Union Mills, Batley.	„ „	Employing three women and one young person after 6 p.m. on the evenings of May 4th 1894.	4 0 0	2 17 0	
„ 23	S. Crawshaw and Son	Edmund Kilburn and Thomas Halliwell, Esqs., Dewsbury Town Hall.	Not fixing Abstract at the entrance of factory	1 0 0	0 7 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not keeing register of young persons employed in factory.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrate who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bradford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 23	L. M. Tellow for Executors of Joseph Roberts, brick making, Quarry Works, Cleckheaton.	Col. Hirst, C.B., and E. P. Arnold-Forster, Esq., Bradford County Court.	Neglecting to fence crank-shaft and fly-wheel of engine.	- -	0 6 0	The defendant is acting as trustee for Josh. Roberts, and has had everything put in order since my visit. I agreed to costs only.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to send notice of commencement -	- -	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Factory Act.	- -	0 6 0	
" 27	Joseph Auty, woollen manufacturer, Clark Green, Batley.	R. Wormald and C. Phillips, Esqs, Dewsbury County Court.	Employing a child, Charles Henry Ingham, 12 years, on two consecutive Saturdays.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child not having obtained a certificate of school attendance for such child.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
" 30	Thos Armitage, brick manufacturer, Lofthouse Gate, near Wakefield.	A. J. Stansfeld and R. Popplewton, Esqs., Wakefield County Court House.	Neglecting to fence crank-shaft and fly-wheel of engine.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to guard main driving belt, &c. -	0 10 0	0 7 6	
Aug. 20	Miss Castle and Mrs. [illegible] dressmakers, [illegible], Pontefract.	William Mathers (Chairman), and John Hartley, Esqs., Town Hall, Pontefract.	(*a.*) Not affixing Abstract in workshop -	0 2 6	0 9 0	
	" "	" "	(*b.*) Employing overtime without affixing prescribed particulars.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
" 22	Thomas Hornsington, dressmaker, Aire Street, Goole.	The Hon. A. F. Hood (Chairman) and Dr. Blair, the Court House, Goole.	Failing to register and report overtime employment.	0 14 6	1 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*n the Bradford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 18	Isaac, Sowden, and Sons, worsted manufacturers, Providence Mill, Bradford.	C. Skidmore (Stipendiary) and Jas. Wright, Esqs., Bradford Town Hall.	Neglecting to report an accident - -	1 0 0	1 8 0	Or 10 days.
„	Gaukroger and Hey, worsted manufacturers, Carrara shed, Bradford.	„ „	Neglecting to report an accident - - -	0 10 0	0 16 0	Or seven days.
1893.			*In the Huddersfield District.*			
Dec. 6	William Alfred Wilkinson, tailor, Cross Church Street, Huddersfield.	J. F. Brigg, J. A. Wrigley, Joseph Brooks, and R. Hirst, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Failing to record or send notice of his having availed himself of the overtime exception.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„ 8	G. Howarth, Pellon Lane Cabinet Works, Halifax.	W. Gaukroger, J. G. Wheelwright, and F. Patchett, Esqs., Borough Court, Town Hall, Halifax.	Failing to produce the register of a child employed, as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
1894. Jan. 13	Henry Walton & Co., dyers and cloth finishers, Siead Mills, Brighouse.	J. Whiteley Ward, Wm. Ambler, J. E. Shaw, A. Firth, and James Booth, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing a young person at night - -	2 0 0	0 13 6	
„ 17	Norton Bros. & Co., Limited, woollen manufacturers, Nortonthorpe Mills, Scissett.	C. Harvey, C. Brady, H. Pigott, Esqs., and Captain Ormsby, West Riding Police Court, Barnsley.	Employing four women during a time allowed for meals.	0 4 0	1 19 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 17	Jonas Kenyon and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Denby Dale.	C. Harvey, C. Brady, H. Pigott, Esqs., and Captain Ormsby, West Riding Police Court, Barnsley.	Employing a women during a time allowed for meals.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to report to an Inspector, and affix in the factory notice of a change in the period of employment, and the times allowed for meals.	0 1 0	0 8 6	
Feb. 2	Philip Solomon, tailor, 27, North Parade, Halifax.	Dr. Dolan, and J. H. Swallow, W. Gaukroger, J. W. Wheelwright, and F. Patchett, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing a women after the end of the lawful period of employment.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to affix in his workshop a copy of the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	John Whittaker & Co., bakers, Back Lord Street, Halifax.	" "	Employing two women before the beginning of the lawful period of employment.	0 14 0	0 17 0	
"	The Argyle Press, Limited, letterpress printers, Argyle Street, Halifax.	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of the fitness of a young person under 16 years of age.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
" 28	Henry Bower, carbonizer, Merino Mills, Mold Green, Huddersfield.	J. F. Brigg and J. A. Wrigley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Failing to securely fence a steam engine -	0 2 6	0 7 0	Defendant pleaded poverty, and was allowed by the magistrates a month in which to pay the fines and costs.
"	" "	" "	Failing to limewash his factory - -	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of the fitness of a young person under 16 years of age.	0 2 6	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Joseph Bamforth, millwright, &c., Waterside Iron Works, Slaithwaite.	Joseph A. Armitage and Charles Wm. Keighley, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Neglecting to limewash his factory - -	0 5 6	0 6 6	
„	J. and R. Beaumont, woollen manufacturers, Spa Mills, Slaithwaite.	„ „	Neglecting to limewash their factory - -	0 10 0	0 6 6	In this case H.M. Inspector clearly proved, by quoting entries in the factory register, that during the last 14 years the premises had only been limewashed six times, instead of twelve as required by law, and that by thus neglecting to comply with the law's requirements, the firm had, at the lowest possible estimate, saved no less a sum than 60*l*.
„ 20	Robert Taylor and Sons, engineers and boiler makers, Marsden Foundry, Marsden.	Edwd. Armitage and Wm. Crowther, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Failing to report to H.M. Inspector and certifying surgeon an accident caused by machinery moved by mechanical power.	0 10 0	1 6 0	
April 6	Albert Eastwood, worsted spinner, Craven Edge Mills, Halifax.	J. Bairstow, G. Clegg, T. Collinson, and J. H. Whitley, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing two young persons during a time allowed for meals.	0 2 0	0 17 0	Adjourned from 16th March to allow occupier to produce actual offender. Bench, however, decided that due diligence had not been shown.
„ 10	Campbell Gas Engine Co., Limited, engineers, Kingston, Halifax.	T. S. Scarborough, E. Horsfall, and T. S. Scott, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Failing to securely fence an engine fly-wheel -	2 0 0	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 14	G. H. & J. Halstead, waste openers, Calder Bank Mill, Scholes worth Road, Elland.	T. H. Morris, J. Whiteley Ward, Wm. Ambler, J. W. Cary, E. W. Hadwen, J. E. Shaw, H. Sugden, J. H. L. Baldwin, and J. W. Smithies, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Failing to fence a steam engine - -	2 0 0	0 7 6	
May 28	T. A. Heaps & Co., hot water engineers, Providence Mills, Wesson Street, Huddersfield.	J. F. Brigg and T. Bland, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Neglecting to limewash the factory - -	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	" " "	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
June 1	Abram Pulman and Sons, belt and screw manufacturers, Lister Works, Mount Street, Halifax.	J. Bairstow, J. Clegg, T. Collinson, J. H. Whitley, and J. F. Coe, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obained a certificate of his fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	James Holdsworth and Sons, machine comb manufacturers, Britannia Works, Mount Street, Halifax.	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
"	John Henry Longbottom, waste spinner, Forest Mills, Overdene, Halifax.	" "	Failing to register two children, or obtain certificates of their fitness.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to produce certificates of the attendance at school of two children.	0 10 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 9	John Astin and Sons, tailors, Hollins Mill Lane, Sowerby Bridge.	T. H. Morris, Wm. Ambler, J. E. Shaw, G. E. Aspinall, H. Sugden, Chas. Clay, and W. Smith, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing seven woman and two female young persons after the end of the lawful period of employment.	9 0 0	3 10 0	
„ 12	Marsden Equitable Industrial Society, Limited, dressmakers and milliners, Market Place, Marsden.	J. F. Brigg, Edwd. Armitage, T. Julius Hirst, and Jos. Crowther, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing two women at night on three occasions.	12 0 0	2 11 0	
„ 15	Wm. Ackroyd, ironfounder, Lucy Street, New Bank, Halifax.	J. T. Riley, G. H. Smith, Esqs., and Dr. Oakley, Halifax Town Hall.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
„	John Culpan and Sons, milliners and dressmakers, Crosshills, Halifax.	„ „	Employing a woman at night after the end of the period legalized by the overtime exception.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
„	Joseph Hessleden, dressmaker, 298, Queen's Road, Halifax.	„ „	Refusing to affix a copy of the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
„ 18	Henry Crossland, mohair spinner, Victoria Street, Mold Green, Huddersfield.	J. A. Brooke, J. E. Willans, G. W. Tomlinson, C. Glendinning, and F. Eastwood, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Refusing to securely fence the revolving hooks of his mohair curling machines.	- -	0 7 0	An order to fence was made by the Bench, under section 81 of the Factories and Workshops Act of 1878.
„	Mark Shaw, engineer and millwright, Milnsbridge Iron Works, Pollard Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.	„ „	Employing three young persons under 16 years of age without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	1 10 0	1 19 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 19	Joseph Berry, woollen manufacturer, Crimble Old Mills, Slaithwaite.	T. Walker Brooke, Wm. Crowther, and Thos. Mallinson, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of his fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
July 7	Jos. Blakeborough and Sons, engineers, Woodhouse Iron Works, Rastrick, Brighouse.	T. H. Morris, Wm. Ambler, C. Holdsworth, J. Whitley, J. W. Smithies, Jas. Ambler, and F. J. Schofield, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Neglecting to report an accident caused by machinery moved by steam power.	1 0 0	1 4 6	
Aug. 11	John Holmes, rope and twine manufacturer, Kirkroyds, Wooldale.	J. I. Taylor, Wm. Brooke, Thos. Turner, and Henry Butterworth, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Town Hall, Holmfirth.	Employing two children without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
,,	The Stanley Rug Co., hearthrug manufacturers, Kirkroyds, Wooldale.	,, ,,	Employing one young person under 16 years of age and two children without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	0 15 0	1 14 6	
,, 17	William Shaw, woollen spinner and cloth finisher, Victoria Works, Acre Street, Lockwood, Huddersfield.	Wm. Dale Shaw and Fredk. Wm. Sykes, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after the end of the lawful period of employment.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,, 21	Dan Pearson, Bros., Limited, chemical manufacturers, Milnsbridge.	T. Brooke, W. Brooke, J. T. Taylor, E. Mallinson, W. J. Kaye, W. Crowther, J. Kilburn, and W. Butterworth, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing a male young person on Sunday -	1 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Huddersfield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 25	Charles Henry Wood, steam engine driver, employed by Messrs. George Haigh and Sons at Brook Mills, Slaithwaite.	Thos. Brooke, Wm. Brooke, Wm. Dale Shaw, and Thos. Mallinson, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Neglecting to maintain the fencing of an air pump.	0 8 0	0 12 0	
Oct. 9	R. Goodson, mantle maker, 8, Silver Street, Halifax.	Wm. Barstow, J. H. Swallow, Esqs., and Dr. Dolan, Halifax Town Hall.	Employing two women at night without having affixed and posted the requisite overtime notices.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
„ 13	Crowther and Tempest, woollen manufacturers, Bridgefield Mills, Elland.	T. H. Morris, J. Whiteley Ward, H. Sugden, and Chas. Clay, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Halifax.	Employing two young persons under 16 years of age without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
„ 16	John Crabtree and Sons, cotton spinners, Salterhebble Mills, Halifax.	J. M. Wavell, J. Bairstow, G. Clegg, T. Collinson, and J. Hodgson Wright, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing a child and two young persons during a time allowed for meals.	1 10 0	1 5 6	
1893.			*In the Burnley District.*			
Nov. 1	Hartley Spencer, heald and reed maker, Finsbury Gate, Burnley.	John Howarth and James Greenwood, Esqs., Burnley Town Hall.	Failing to report an accident - - -	0 10 0	0 15 6	
„	Victoria Mill Co., Limited, (Thos. Cowpe and Sons), Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	„ „	Allowing seven women to remain in a room during a meal time, in which a manufacturing process was going on.	1 0 0	2 3 6	Fined 20*s.* and costs in one case. Costs in remainder.
„ 2	Lord and Kinghorn, engineers, George Street, Todmorden.	J. A. Ingham and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Todmorden Town Hall.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness - -	0 5 0	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Burnley District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	Thos. Temperley and Sons, brick-makers, Clough Head, Todmorden.	J. A. Ingham, and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Todmorden Town Hall.	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
„ 30	Mitchell Bros., worsted manufacturers, Boston Hill, Hebden Bridge.	„ „	Failing to report an accident - -	0 5 0	0 7 0	
Dec. 16	Wm. Whitaker and Sons, Limited, manufacturers, Whitefield, Nelson.	William Tunstill, and John Wilkinson, Esqs., Town Hall, Nelson.	Employing four women during part of the time allowed for meals.	0 5 0	1 16 0	5*s.* and costs in one case. Costs in remainder.
„ 20	Albion Mill Co., Limited, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	F. Openshaw, Esq., and Doctor Barr, County Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing one young person, and three women during a meal time.	0 5 0	1 14 6	5*s.* and costs in one case. Costs in remainder.
„	J. and A. Noble Limited, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	„ „	Employing a child, young person, and two women during a meal time.	5 0 0	1 14 6	5*s.* and costs in one case. Costs in remainder.
„ 27	Mark Kippax, manufacturer, Brownside.	Wm. Dugdale, and R. Thompson, Esqs., County Police Court, Burnley.	Knowingly making use of a false entry in his factory register.	5 0 0	0 12 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children without surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	1 0 0	10*s.* and costs each case.
„	Robt. Pickles, Limited, manufacturers, Cairo Shed, Burnley.	Alderman Mitchell (Mayor), and T. C. Holden, Esq., Town Hall, Burnley.	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m. -	3 0 0	1 18 0	20*s.* and costs in each case.
„	Bagley and Wright, manufacturers, Wood Top, Burnley.	„ „	Employing four women during a meal time -	0 10 0	1 8 0	10*s.* and costs in one case, and costs in others.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Burnley District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 27	Harrison and Son, cabinet makers, Cooper Street, Burnley.	Alderman Mitchell (Mayor), and T. C. Holden, Esqs., Town Hall, Burnley.	Employing young person without a surgeon's certificate.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
1894.						
Jan. 10	John Holgate & Co., manufacturers, Trawden, Colne.	H. Tunstill, and S. Catlow, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Knowingly making use of a false entry -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„ 11	Wm. Kitchen, confectioner, Hebden Bridge.	J. A. Ingham, and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Town Hall, Todmorden.	Failing to keep affixed an Abstract of the Workshops Act.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
Feb. 21	John Sagar, Hollin Hall, Trawden, Colne.	Robt. Handsley, and Robt. Shaw, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing a woman during part of the time allowed for meals.	- -	0 7 6	Fined in costs.
Mar. 5	Moreton Mill Co., Limited, manufacturers, Sabden, nr. Burnley.	Aldermen Baron and Sutcliffe, Keighley Green, Burnley.	Allowing one child, two young persons and six women to remain in a room during a meal time in which a manufacturing process was going on.	1 0 0	4 10 0	20*s.*, and 10*s.* costs in one case. Costs in remainder.
„ 20	J. and J. Craven, worsted spinners, Keighley.	S. Pagett and Wm. Clough, Esqs., Keighley Police Court.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
„	Geo. Whalley & Co., cabinet makers, Keighley.	„ „	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
„ 21	John Catlow, spinner and manufacturer, Garden Vale Mill, Colne.	John Ecroyd and Robt. Shaw, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Neglecting to limewash within the 14 months	0 10 0	0 13 0	
„ 28	Wellington Mill Co., Limited, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	Adam Dugdale, Esq., and Dr. Barr, King Street, Blackburn.	Employing six women after 6 p.m. - -	6 0 0	3 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Burnley District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 28	Wellington Mill Co., Limited, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	Adam Dugdale, Esq., and Dr. Barr, King Street, Blackburn.	Employing three women during a meal time -	3 0 0	1 16 0	
"	Birtwistle and Fielding, manufacturers, Great Harwood.	" "	Employing two young persons and one woman before 6 a.m.	3 0 0	1 16 0	
April 25	Walton and Coupe, manufacturers, Whittlefield, Burnley.	Alderman Mitchell (Mayor) and Alderman Sutcliffe, Burnley Town Hall.	Employing two women and a young person during a meal time.	0 4 0	1 13 0	
"	Thos. Wallbank, wheelwright, Gannow Top, Burnley.	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a young person.	0 4 0	0 11 0	15s., including costs.
May 31	Bogle and Hindley, spinners and manufacturers, Huncoat.	John S. Grimshaw and E. Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Church.	Neglecting to limewash their factory within the prescribed period of 14 months.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
June 20	Thos. Smith, clogger, 42, Barracks Road, Burnley.	Alderman Mitchell (Mayor) and Alderman Sutcliffe, Burnley Town Hall.	Employing a child as a young person - -	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 27	The Burnley Equitable Co-operative and Industrial Society, Limited, tailors, &c., Burnley.	Alderman Mitchell (Mayor) and Alderman Dickinson, Town Hall, Burnley.	Employing a woman before 8 a.m. - -	0 10 0	0 11 0	
July 5	Edward Crabtree, Oxford Street, Todmorden.	J. A. Ingham, and Wm. Barker, Esqs., Town Hall, Todmorden.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 2 6	0 12 6	
" 7	Carrington, Woods, & Co., manufacturers, Holme Mills, Nelson.	Alderman Hartly and Wm. Tunstill, Esq., Nelson Town Hall.	Neglecting to limewash within the prescribed 14 months.	1 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Burnley District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 14	John Green and Sons, stone merchants, Bolton Abbey, Skipton.	J. B. Dewhurst and Wm. Illingworth, Esqs., Town Hall, Skipton,	Unfenced engine - - - -	0 5 0	0 7 6	Engine fenced at once after my visit.
Sept. 19	Chas. Pollard, joiner, Plumbe Street, Burnley.	James Kay and James Greenwood, Esqs., Burnley Town Hall.	Failing to give requisite notice of occupation of a factory.	- -	0 10 0	Fined in costs.
Oct. 6	W. and J. Slingsby, Limited, manufacturers, Carlton, Skipton.	J. Coulthurst and G. Robinson, Esqs., Skipton Town Hall.	Employing four women during a meal time -	0 4 0	1 10 0	1*s.* and costs in each case.
„	Clegg Parkinson, & Co., manufacturers, Earby.	„ „	Employing one young person and three women during a meal time.	0 4 0	1 10 0	1*s.* and costs in each case.
„ 29	Rd. Thompson and Sons, manufacturers, Padiham.	Col. Starkie and Geo. Sutcliffe, Esq, County Police Court, Burnley.	Employing one young person and four women before 6 a.m.	0 5 0	3 0 0	5*s.*, and 12*s.* costs in one case and costs in rest.
„	Wm. Ingham and Sons, Limited, manufacturers, Padiham.	„ „	Employing one young person and four women before 6 a.m.	0 5 0	3 0 0	5*s.* and 12*s.* costs in one case, costs in rest.
„ 31	Sandygate Mill Co., Limited, manufacturers, Burnley.	John Howarth and James Greenwood, Esqs., Burnley Town Hall.	Employing two young persons and one woman during a meal time.	1 10 0	1 13 0	10*s.*, and costs in each case.
1893.			*In the Rochdale District*—cont.			
Nov. 1	Union Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Rochdale.	Councillor Duckworth (Mayor) and Alderman Petrie, Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing five females during part of a meal time.	1 10 6	1 17 6	
„ 8	The Buersil Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Dean Mill, near Rochdale.	J. H. Lancashire and Abr. Brierley, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing ten females after the legal time on October 23rd.	5 0 0	6 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Rochdale District.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	Parkside Cotton Spinning Co., Royton.	Robert Mellor and A. Butterworth, Esqs., Police Court, Royton.	Employing six women and three young persons during a meal time on October 24th.	4 10 0	5 8 0	
„ 15	Rossendale Industrial Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Irwell Mill, Bacup.	T. Disley, Esq. (Mayor), and Alderman G. Shepherd, Police Court, Bacup.	Employing two women before 6 a.m. on October 28th.	1 0 0	1 9 0	
Dec. 16	S. Smethurst, operative spinner at Alliance Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	G. B. Taylor and G. W. Lees, Esqs., Oldham Police Court.	Employing one young person during a meal time on December 1st.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
„	George Furrest, operative spinner at Alliance Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	„ „	Employing one young person during a meal time on December 1st.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
„	L. Whittaker, operative spinner at Alliance Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	„ „	Employing one young person during a meal time on December 1st.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
1894. Jan. 24	New Bacup and Wardle Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Fatholme Mill, Bacup.	Jos. Hoyle and George Shepherd, Esqs., and others, Police Court, Bacup.	Employing three women, one young person, and one child during part of a meal time on January 2nd, 1894.	1 10 0	2 11 0	Fined 10*s.* in each of three cases and costs in all.
„ 1	Richard Fitton, cotton manufacturer, Shaw.	Isaac Seville and Harry Clegg, Esqs., and others, Royton Police Court.	Employing three women and six young persons before 6 a.m. on January 4th.	2 10 0	4 6 0	Fined 10*s.* in five cases and costs in all.
	Garfield Spinning Co., Limited, Newhey, near Rochdale.	J. H. Lancashire J. T. Jackson, Esqs., and others, Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing eight women and one young person before 6 a.m. on January 5th.	2 0 0	4 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the Rochdale District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 14	Moss Spinning Co., Limited, Woodbine Street, Rochdale.	Jas. Cheetham (Mayor) and Abr. Brierley, Esqs., and others, Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing seven women and three young persons during a meal time on January 15th.	2 3 6	3 10 0	Adjourned from 7th February, 1894.
„	Union Manufacturing Co., Limited, Rochdale.	„ „	Employing two women and three young persons after 1 p.m. on Saturday, January 27th.	1 11 0	1 15 0	
Mar. 14	Robert Cryer, operative spinner at E. Clegg and Son, Littleborough.	George Petrie, J. T. Jackson, Abr. Brierley, and Wm. Shaw, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing a child before 6 a.m. on February 27th.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
„	Farrow Tattersall and Joseph Cockroph, operative spinners at E. Clegg and Son, Littleborough.	„ „	Employing a young person before 6 a.m. on February 27th.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
„ 15	Wm. Peers, cotton manufacturer, Irwell Mill, Bury.	Councillor Ashworth (Mayor) and Dr. Parks, Police Court, Bury.	Employing four women before 6 a.m. on February 22nd, 1894.	0 5 0	1 12 6	5*s.* fine in one case and costs in all.
May 17	John Henry Lord, tailor, &c., Fleet Street, Bury.	Henry Webb and J. Hollwell, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Employing six females during a part of the night of May 4th, 1894.	1 0 0	1 16 6	Fine in first case, costs in all.
June 6	Charles Wright, dressmakers, 273, Oldham Road, Rochdale.	Alderman Baron and Alex. Molesworth, Esq., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two women after the legal time on Tuesday, May 15th.	0 10 6	0 13 0	Fine in one case costs in both.
„ 7	Walter Pickup, joiner, Newchurch.	Robert Worswick and Wm. Brooks, Esqs., Rawtenstall Police Court.	Employing a child on May 3rd without a certificate of school attendance for week previous.	0 7 6	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not having an Abstract in his workshop on May 3rd.	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Rochdale District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 7	Abr. Cropper, cotton manufacturer, Newchurch.	Robert Worswick and Wm. Brooks, Esqs., Rawtenstall Police Court.	Employing a child on May 2nd without a certificate of school attendance for week previous.	0 7 6	0 12 0	
"	Wm. Wrigley, draper, &c., Rawtenstall.	" "	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, May 12th.	0 7 6	1 7 0	
"	Barnes and Cronkshaw, Atlas Slipper Works, Waterfoot.	" "	Employing a child after the legal time on May 10th.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
" 26	J. and A. Entwistle, cotton manufacturers, Bury.	T. Roberts, J. T. Newbold, and J. Byrom, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Employing two women and three young persons during a meal time on June 8th.	0 5 0	1 11 0	5s. fine in one case; costs in all.
"	Pilling & Co., cotton manufacturers, Bury.	" "	Employing two young persons during a meal time on June 8th.	0 5 0	0 15 6	Fine in one case; costs in both.
"	Halsall & Co., engineers, Bury.	" "	Employing one child and one young person beyond the prescribed time without certificate of fitness, June 8th.	0 5 0	0 14 6	Fine in one case; costs in both.
"	M. A. and A. Mason, dressmakers, Bury.	" "	Not exhibiting the prescribed Abstract in workroom on June 16.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
" 27	Dawson Hill Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Heywood.	T. Isherwood, Esq., and Dr. Torrop, Police Court, Heywood.	Neglecting to limewash within the prescribed time.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
July 4	Thornham Spinning Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, near Royton.	Abraham Brierley and Charles Whittaker, Esqs., County Police Court, Rochdale.	Employing two children and two young persons during a meal time on June 12th.	2 2 0	1 16 0	
"	Alfred Rushworth, currier, High Street, Rochdale.	J. Cheetham (Mayor) and and Abr. Brierley, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Not exhibiting an Abstract in his workshop on June 21st.	0 1 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Rochdale District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 4	Alfred Rushworth, currier, High Street, Rochdale.	J. Cheetham (Mayor) and Abr. Brierley, Esq., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing a young person after legal hours on June 20th.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
Aug. 1	David Marlor, paper bag manufacturer, Heywood.	Thos. Popple and S. Firth, Esqs., Police Court, Heywood.	Employing a child for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child full time and without school attendance certificate on July 24th.	- -	0 12 0	Fined in costs only.
,,	Norris Bros., cotton manufacturers, Heywood.	,, ,,	Employing two women during a part of the night, viz., 5.40 a.m. on July 19th.	0 5 0	1 4 0	Fined 5*s.* in one case and costs in both.
,, 8	Charles Wyatt, operative spinner, Shaw.	A. Emmett and Wm. Taylor, Esqs., Police Court, Royton.	Employing a child during the dinner hour on July 27th.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
,,	The Fern Spinning Co., Limited, Shaw.	,, ,,	Employing 10 women during a part of a meal time on July 27th.	2 10 0	6 0 0	
Sept. 5	Equitable Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	Dr. Yates, Dr. Platt, Thomas Taylor and E. Schofield, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a young person during a meal time on August 10th.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	Greenacres Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a child during a meal time on August 10th.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	Earl Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a young person during a meal time on August 24th.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	Commercial Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing three women during a meal time on August 24th.	0 3 0	1 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Rochdale District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 5	Charles L. Schofield, Rhodes Bank Sawmill, Oldham.	Dr. Yates, Dr. Platt, Thomas Taylor and E. Schofield, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Neglecting to report factory in accordance with section 75.	0 1 0	7 6	
„ 27	E. Holt & Co., brick manufacturers, Rawtenstall.	E. Ashworth and T. H. Whitehead, Esqs., Police Court, Rawtenstall.	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance for week previous.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
„	David Parker, brick-maker, Rawtenstall.	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school when employed at Messrs. E. Holt & Co's. works.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
Oct. 17	Norman Mill Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Royton.	Capt. Crompton and J. T. Clegg,. Esq., Royton Police Court.	Employing three young persons during a meal time on September 28th.	3 0 0	2 1 6	
„ 24	Thomas Taylor and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Oak Mills, Shaw.	Joseph Lees and Joshua Crompton, Esq., Police Court, Royton.	Employing three young persons during a meal time on October 12th.	1 10 0	2 14 0	
1893.			*In the Salford District.*			
Dec. 7	Rhodes Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton weaving, Union Mills, Rhodes.	H. H. Mellaliew (Chairman), J. H. Blayney, and J. W. Bentley, Esqs., Middletown.	3rd November 1893. Employing three females during meal period, viz., 1.20 a.m.	0 7 6	1 8 6	
„	Middleton and Tonge Cotton Spinning Mills Co., Limited, Middleton.	„ „	9th November 1893. Employing a child who had not made up deficient school attendance for week preceding.	- -	9 6	Fined in costs only as the child made up attendance immediately following visit.
„ 20	Clough Mills Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Lees, Oldham.	Robt. S. Buckley and Ed. Shaw, Esqs., Upper Mill.	11th November. Employing five young persons during a meal period, viz., 8.6 a.m. (breakfast, 8 to 8.30).	0 4 0 One case withdrawn.	2 8 0 0 6 6	One of the young persons stated he was not working when I saw him, so, in his case, I withdrew the charge and paid the costs 6*s.* 6*d.*

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Salford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 21	Joseph Whitehead, cotton spinner, North Moor New Mills, Oldham.	John Wild, A.S. Waddington, J. S. Dronsfield, and T. Hawkins, Esqs., Oldham.	18th November 1893. Employing four young persons and one woman at night, viz., 5.50 a.m.	1 5 0	3 5 0	
,, 27	Thorburn & Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Boundary Mills, Middleton Junction.	Thos. S. Hague, Wm. Taylor, and Capt. Crompton, Esqs., Royton.	18th November 1893. Allowing six young persons to remain in a room where manufacturing process was being carried on during meal period, viz., 8.10 a.m. (breakfast, 8 to 8.30).	1 10 0	5 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	18th November 1893. Employing a child on two successive Saturdays.	0 5 0	0 17 0	
,,	John Ratcliffe, carder at Boundary Mills, Middleton Junction.	,, ,,	18th November 1893. Knowingly allowing his child to be illegally employed as above.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
,,	Swan Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Middleton Junction.	,, ,,	9th November 1893. Employing a child without causing him to make up deficient school attendance.	0 5 0	0 17 0	
1894. Jan. 31	William Hopkinson, minder at Radcliffe Mill Co., Limited, Springhead, Lees.	Robt. Shaw Buckley (Chairman), and B. Hirst, Esqs., Upper Mill.	20th December 1893. Employing a young person during the meal hour.	0 0 6	0 12 0	
,,	John Booth, minder at Radcliffe Mill Co., Limited, Springhead, Lees.	,, ,,	20th December 1893. Employing a child during the meal hour.	0 0 6	0 13 0	
Feb. 1	J. and R. Seddon, cotton weaving, New Road Mills, Radcliffe.	A. C. Bealey (Chairman), and F. Wrigley, Esqs., Bury.	14th December 1893. Employing a young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
,, 2	Smithies and Mitchell, ropemakers, Athole Street, Pendleton.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., (Stipendiary), Salford.	18th December 1893. Employing two young persons without entering in register.	2 0 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Salford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	Smithies and Mitchell, rope-makers, Athole Street, Pendleton.	Jos. Makinson, Esq. (Stipendiary), Salford.	18th December 1893. Employing same two young persons more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 15 6	
„ 6	Ridgefield Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Failsworth, near Manchester.	J. Leresche, Esq. (Stipendiary), Strangewnys, Manchester.	23rd December 1893. Employing a woman and three young persons at night, viz., 5.50 a.m.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
„ 22	Royal Mills Co., Limited, cotton spinning, Royal Mills, Coldhurst, Oldham.	John Wild, A. Waddington, and W. Dransfield, Esqs., Oldham Town Hall.	11th December 1893. Neglecting to report an accident to a young person caught between fixed and travelling parts of a mule.	0 5 0	0 13 0	
„	J. and R. Sinkinson, cotton spinning, King Street Mills, Oldham.	„ „	5th January 1894. Employing two young persons during a meal period, viz., at 1.15 p.m.—dinner hour being 12.30 to 1.30.	1 0 0 One case dismissed.	0 15 0 0 8 0	Conviction in one case only. I paid the costs 8s. in the other case.
„ 23	J. Berman & Co., umbrella stick makers, 8, King Street, Pendleton.	J. W. Makinson, Esq. (Stipendiary), Salford Town Hall.	9th January 1894. Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy a factory within one month.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
„	H. Kershaw & Co., bleachers, &c., Springfield Lane, Salford.	„ „	9th January 1894. Neglecting to securely fence a steam engine.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
Mar. 29	Irk Mills Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Middleton.	John Thorpe and C. Mather, Esqs., Middleton.	16th February. Employing three females during meal period, viz., 1.15 p.m. (dinner hour 12.30 to 1.30).	0 15 0	0 16 6	
„	„ „	„ „	16th February 1894. Neglecting to fence hoist.	0 10 0	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Salford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 18	Sun Mills Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	S. Hague (Chairman), W. Taylor, C. E. Lees, and A. Emmett, Esqs., Royton Police Court.	7th March 1894. Employing three women and three young persons during meal period, viz., at 1.10 p.m. (dinner 12.30 to 1.30).	0 10 0	3 19 6	10*s.* penalty and costs in one case and costs only in remaining five. The firm pleaded guilty in all.
April 25	Borough Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Borough Mill, Oldham.	Dr. Yates (Chairman), Dr. Platts, T. Taylor, and E. Schofield, Esqs., Oldham.	31st March 1894. Employing three women before 6 a.m.	Dismissed	1 14 6	The Bench dismissed the cases, though it was proved the women were employed as I stated. The time was not questioned, nor the facts, but inasmuch as the machinery did not start work until 6 a.m., the Bench appeared to think the women were committing no offence.
"	Hodgson, T., dressmakers, &c., 9, Curzon Street, Oldham.	" "	24th March 1894. Employing two women at 10.12 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
June 6	Dowry Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Lees, near Oldham.	James Kershaw (Chairman), J. F. Buckley, F. Andrew, and J. H. Kenworthy, Esqs.	12th May 1894. Employing 10 young persons before 6 a.m., viz., at 5.54 a.m.	10 0 0	9 10 0	
" 8	Benj. Whiteley, wire drawer, Bridgewater Street, Salford.	Alderman Charles Makinson, Alderman T. H. Jenkinson, and Benjamin Armitage, Esq.	9th May 1894. Neglecting to securely fence steam-engine.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
" 28	Alice Ann Lloyd, dressmaker, 10, Henshaw Street, Oldham.	John Wild (Chairman), A. Waddington, T. Hawkins, and J. F. Andrew, Esqs.	2nd June 1894. Employing two women at night, viz., at 10.20 p.m.	0 10 0	1 5 0	
"	Alfred Simister, shuttle maker, Lee Street, Oldham.	" "	9th June 1894. Neglecting to fence a fly-wheel.	0 5 0	0 8 0	Cautioned three times.
"	John Owen and Sons, letter-press printer, 148, Manchester Street, Oldham.	" "	12th June 1894. Employing a young person more than seven days (three months) without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Salford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	John Owen and Sons, letter-press printer, 148, Manchester Street, Oldham.	John Wild (Chairman), A. Waddington, T. Hawkins, and J. F. Andrew, Esqs.	12th June 1894. Employing a young person without entering particulars in register.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
,,	Oldham Twist Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Brook Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	14th June 1894. Neglecting to limewash within 14 months (17 months overdue).	0 10 0	0 8 0	
July 2	Wm. Hampson, finisher, Besses o'th Barn, Whitefield.	S. Knowles (Chairman), Esq., Alderman J. Brierley, Dr. Parks, and R. Wood, Esq.	23rd May 1894. Employing a young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	- -	0 6 6	Defendant pleaded ignorance, and Bench thought if he paid the costs of the summons it would on this occasion meet the offence.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	23rd May 1894. Employing a young person without entering particulars in register.	- -	0 6 6	
,, 5	Ridgefield Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Ridgefield Mill, Failsworth.	J. M. Yates (Stipendiary) and J. Kennedy, Esqs., Strangeways Court, Manchester.	16th May 1894. Employing 11 young persons and nine women at night, viz., 5.54 a.m.	10 0 0	8 15 0	1*l.* and costs in 10 cases, and costs in the remaining 10 cases.
,,	Matthew and Yates, engineers, Boundary Lane, Swinton.	,, ,,	25th May 1894. Employing a young person more than seven days (nine months) without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	25th May 1894. Employing a young person without entering in register.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,, 6	H. A. Gorton and Sons, tailors, 83, Broad Street, Pendleton.	J. Makinson (Stipendiary), Salford Town Hall.	16th June 1894. Employing a woman and two young persons after 4 p.m., viz., at 4.50 p.m.	3 0 0	1 2 6	
Aug. 16	Hope Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Failsworth, Manchester.	J. M. Yates (Stipendiary) Esq., Strangeways, Manchester.	13th July 1894. Neglecting to limewash for over 14 months, viz., not since June 1892.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Salford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 18	Windsor Mills Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Lees, near Oldham.	Geo. B. Taylor (Chairman), J. Swindells, J. Procter, and J. Doran, Esqs., Oldham.	4th July 1894. Neglecting to limewash for over 14 months, viz., not since March 1892.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Sept. 19	Gladstone Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Firs Mills, Failsworth.	T. Lings (Chairman), T. Stuttard, and J. Smith, Esqs., Strangeways, Manchester.	15th August 1894. Allowing 10 women to remain in a room while a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal period, viz., at 8.4 a.m.; breakfast time 8 to 8.30 a.m.	1 5 0	5 15 0	
„ 20	R. and A. Chambers, bleachers, &c., Springwater, Whitefield.	A. C. Bealey (Chairman) and Hy. Heys, Esqs., Bury.	29th August 1894. Neglecting to securely fence an engine.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
„ 21	Hudson, Treliving, & Co., finishers, Arlington Street, Salford.	F. Moss (Chairman), Esq. and Alderman Jenkins, Salford.	9th August 1894. Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Not entering in register names of two young persons employed by them.	1 0 0		
1893.			*In the Manchester District.*			
Nov. 10	Samuel Richardson, spindle manufacturer, Worsley Street, Hulme, Manchester.	D. Redgrate (Chairman) and T. Matthews, Esqs., Manchester City Police Court.	Employing a child as a young person - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„	James E. Whittle, machinist, Mitchell Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to report an accident caused by machinery to a man in his employ.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	R. H. Smithurst, glass stainer, 103, Corporation Street, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 23	Lewis Rubenstein, tailor, 19, Market Place, Manchester.	— Furness (Chairman) and — Goodwin, Esqs., City Police Court, Minshull Street, Manchester.	Neglecting to send notice to H.M. Inspector of commencing to occupy a workshop.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	J. H. Jephson, handkerchief hemmer, 128, Embden Street, Hulme, Manchester.	,, ,,	Not keeping Abstract affixed - - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	John William Greenup, pattern card maker, 54, George Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep record of overtime - -	0 5 0	0 13 0	1*s.* 6*d.* extra for service of summons, witness's residence being three miles from City boundary.
,, 24	J. and W. Wilkinson, fustian cutter, Eldon Street, Church Street, Warrington.	John White (Chairman) and and — Harrison, Esqs., Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a child for more than seven work days without a certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
Dec. 15	B. Taylor & Co., lithographic printers, 47, Oxford Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary), City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a woman and a young person overtime without the prescribed notice having been sent.	4 0 0	1 3 0	
1894. Jan. 26	Messrs. The New Princes Theatre Co., Limited, dressmakers, costumiers, &c., Oxford Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing six women after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday, December 16th, 1893.	6 0 0	3 9 0	1*l.* penalty, and 11*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.
,,	William Kilby, boot and slipper manufacturer, 10, Redfern Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing a child full time - - -	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing same child and two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	G. Wallington, saw mill occupier, Frogall Lane, Warrington.	— Harrison (Chairman) and — Pierpoint, Esqs., Warrington Police Court.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep a register in the prescribed form of some young person.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
,,	W. Barrett, saw mill occupier, Band Quay, Warrington.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	- -	0 9 6	1*s*, hearing fee. The opening notice was received by me after the summons had been served on defendant; conviction in costs only.
,,	J. Matthews, saw mill occupier, Marsh Street, Warrington.	,, ,,	Failing to exhibit an Abstract of Act -	- -	0 8 6	Conviction in costs only.
Mar. 2	Messrs. Lockhart & Co., confectioners, Wood Street, Stockport Road, Manchester.	F. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary) City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons for more than seven work days without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	1 3 0	1*l.* fine, and 11*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep registers of same young persons in the prescribed form.	- -	0 6 0	Conviction in costs in this case.
,,	W. Hall & Co., dyers, Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons for more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 3 0	1*l.*, and 11*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep registers of same young persons in the prescribed form.	0 0 0	0 6 0	Conviction in costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 2	R. Woodham, clog iron manufacturer, 34, Churnet Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.	F. Headlam, Esq., (Stipendiary) City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person uncertified -	1 0 0	1 3 0	10*s.* fine, and 11*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.
"	" "	" "	Not keeping register of same young person -			
"	Edwin Hole, trading as Lancashire Sand Blast Co., glass beveller, &c., Charles Street, Manchester.	" "	Employing a young person uncertified -	1 0 0	1 3 0	10*s.* fine, and 11*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person unregistered -			
"	Messrs. The York Street Raising and Finishing Co., raisers and finishers, York Street, Charles Street, Manchester.	" "	Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
Mar. 16	Messrs. Fairhurst & Co., mineral water manufacturers, Jolly Street, Warrington.	Alderman Harrison (Chairman), and D. Gornal, Esq., Police Court, Warrington.	Not exhibiting Abstract of Act - -	0 5 0	0 8 0	
" 23	Israel Frazer, tailor, 8, St. Mary's Street, Deansgate, Manchester.	F. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary), City Police Court, Manchester (Minshull Street).	Failing to exhibit Abstract of Act - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	Manchester Warehousemen and Clerk's Café Co., Limited, confectioners, 133, 64, Ducie Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	" "	Failing to exhibit Abstract of Act - -	0 10 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 23	R. A. Lowe & Co., toy makers, 7, Meal Street, Manchester.	F. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary) City Police Court, Manchester, (Minshull Street).	Employing a child full time - - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	A. Lazarus, tailor, 8, St. Mary's Street, Deansgate, Manchester.	,, ,,	Failing to exhibit Abstract - - -	0 5 0	0 11	
,, 30	Messrs. The Crumpsall Mill Co., cotton spinners, Factory Lane, Harpurhey, Manchester.	— Charlton, Esq. (Chairman), Col. Clarke, and — Clapham, Esq., City Police Court, Minshull Street, Manchester.	Employing a woman during a meal time, viz., at 5.40 p.m. on February 28th 1894.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Allowing three young persons to remain in a room during a mealtime when a manufacturing process was being carried on.	- -	- -	Dismissed. No manufacturing process being carried on. No costs were charged.
,,	Howarth & Co., cotton weavers, Droylsden Road, Newton Heath, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 5.30 p.m. on February 12th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	H. Goldberg, tailor, 24, Robert Street, Cheetham, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of having commenced to occupy a workshop.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	S. Morris, tailor, 16, Joynson Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	,,	Not exhibiting Abstract - - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	Miss Richardson, tailor, 67, Renshaw Street, Hulme, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of having commenced to occupy a workshop.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 4	Corbett & Co., shirt manufacturers, 10, Brewer Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary), City Police Court, Manchester.	Neglecting to send notice of opening a workshop.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	C. F. Werner, tailor, York Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Broadhead & Co., ticket writers, 82, Thomas Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 7 p.m., viz., at 8.50 p.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Bells', ticket writers, 31, Thomas Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m., viz., at 9.12 p.m.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
,, 10	Richardson and Herbert, electrical engineers, Cornbrook Park Road, Manchester.	J. M. Yates, Esq., Q.C., Stipendiary, County Police Courts, Manchester.	Neglecting to keep prescribed registers of young persons.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,, 11	The Warwick Saw Mills Co., Saw Mill, Henry Street, Ancoats, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq. (Stipendiary), City Police Courts, Manchester.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing through which a young person received bodily injury. Sect. 82.	20 0 0	0 12 6	The magistrate recommended that the amount of the penalty should be applied to the benefit of the injured person.
,,	Jacob Libstein, shoe manufacturer, Long Millgate, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing two Christian young persons on Sunday.	3 0 0	1 3 0	This defendant was convicted in nominal penalties for a similar offence in 1891.
,, 30	Walton and Murdoch, bleachers, Mellock Vale, near Ashton-under-Lyne.	E. Andrew (Mayor) and T. Jackson, J.P., Esqs., County Police Court, Ashton-under Lyne.	Employing four young persons more than 13 days without obtaining certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	3 2 0	
June 1	W. J. Evans, costumes, 47, Cannon Street, Manchester.	A. E. Lloyd and D. McCabe, Esqs., J.P.'s City Police Courts, Manchester.	Neglecting to keep prescribed record of overtime.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 1	James Garside, packing cases, Leech Street, Ancoats, Manchester.	A. E. Lloyd and D. McCabe, Esq., J.P.'s City Police Courts, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m., viz., at 7.5 p.m.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
„	Peter Street Packing Co., packing warehouse, Peter Street, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to send notice of opening factory -	1 0 0	0 8 6	
„	M. Silverstone, waterproofs, Long Millgate, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to send notice of o ening workshop.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
„ 15	Hanover Mill Co., cotton spinners, Buxton Street, Manchester.	G. Needham and J. Moore, Esqs., J.P.'s, City Police Courts, Manchester.	Allowing two women to be employed before 6 a. .	0 10 0	1 3 0	
„	J. H. King, mantle maker, 241, Oxford Street, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to keep prescribed record of overtime.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„	Jane Porter, dressmaker, 286, Oxford Street, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to send notice of overtime - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	W. H. Openshaw, Holt Town, Manchester.	„ „	Neglecting to fence a steam engine - -	2 0 0	0 11 6	
June 29	Shaw, Jardine & Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Masonic Street Mill, Manchester.	R. Hall, and J. P. Furniss, Esqs., J.P.'s, City Police Courts, Manchester.	Neglecting to fence a shaft by which a young person was killed.	1 0 0	0 11 6	As the firm had compensated the father of the deceased, and the accident was possibly due to the carelessness of the latter, the bench only inflicted a nominal penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 29	J. and A. E. Bentley, tin canister makers, Rodney Street, Manchester.	R. Hall and J. F. Furniss, Esqs., J.P.'s, City Police Courts, Manchester.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep registers of young persons	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Rachael Bentley, clerk to J. and A. E. Bentley, Rodney Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Wilfully making false entries in a register -	5 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	Whittaker and Son, litho-printers, Marlboro' Road, Cheetham, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing three young persons, and a woman after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	2 8 0	These persons were employed from 6 a.m to 8.25 p.m., and no notice of overtime sent. A fine of 5*s.* and costs in each case was inflicted.
,,	C. Pooley & Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Bradford Road, Manchester.	,, ,,	Employing a woman and a young person before 6 a.m., to wit at 5.52 a.m. and 5.53 a.m.	0 2 0	1 3 0	1*s.* and costs in each case.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person before 6 p.m. -	- -	0 9 0	The principal occupier, Major Pooley, J.P., appeared and pleaded that it was against his instructions, if any work was done before six o'clock, and that this young person was only amusing herself. He called no evidence, and though H.M. Inspector swore he saw the girl cleaning at 5.54 a.m., the case was dismissed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 18	Batty & Co., saw mill, Kenyon Street, Manchester.	J. Parlane, and R. A. Armitage, Esqs., J.P.'s., City Police Court, Manchester.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident	0 2 0	0 11 6	
,,	A. Kerbal, cabinet maker, Ancoats Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of opening a workshop.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
,,	Wood and Son, surgical instruments, Cross Street, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of opening a Factory.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
Oct. 5	John Sowden, confectioner, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.	H. Grimshaw, and E. Guthrie, Esqs., J.P.'s City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	0 10 6	0 11 6	
,,	L. Varshofski, tailor, Breddon Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep the prescribed Record of Overtime.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	H. Kaffler, cap maker, Julia Street, Strangeways, Manchester.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep prescribed Record of Overtime.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
,, 15	Lettice Caldecott, confectioner, 27, Northenden Road, Sale, Cheshire.	G. Rook, and H. Thornber, Esqs., J.P.'s, Sale Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	- -	Penalty 5*s.* in each case. Costs remitted.
,, 25	A. E. Stott, confectioner, Stretford, nr. Manchester.	J. M. Yates, Esq., Q.C. (Stipendiary), and others, County Police Court.	Employing a woman later than 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Manchester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	J. Walker & Co., letter-press printers, Dewsey Street, Warrington.	J. Harrison, and J. H. Gornall, Esqs., J.P.'s., Borough Police Court, Warrington.	Employing two women overtime without sending the prescribed notice before 8 p.m.	0 5 0	1 5 0	Penalty of 5*s.* and costs in one case and costs only in the other,
„ 31	E. R. Gledhill, card cutter, &c., 58, Spear Street, Manchester.	F. J. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person more than seven days uncertified.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
„	John Williams, slipper manufacturers, Mayes Street, Manchester.	„ „	Employing a young person for more than seven days uncertified.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep registers of young persons	1 0 0	0 8 6	
„	Binns, Kershaw, bag manufacturer, Livesey Street, Manchester.	„ „	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 18 0	As the firm have a good record, and the occupier was not present when the offence was committed, the small fine of 5*s.* and costs in one case. and costs only in the other, was inflicted.
1893.			*In the Bolton District*—cont.			
Nov. 18	George Harwood, trading as Richard Harwood and Son, cotton spinners, Brownlow Fold, Bolton.	Roger Wharton and Job H. Greenhalgh, Esqs., Bolton Borough Court.	Failing to limewash inside walls and ceilings of factory during the prescribed period of 14 months.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„ 24	Crook, Bros., cotton manufacturers, Moses Gate, near Bolton.	J. C. Haslam and John Phethean, Esqs., County Police Court Bolton.	Employing four women and four young persons during illegal hours, to wit, at 5.38 p.m., 5.30 being the time to cease work as per Abstract.	3 0 0	3 5 0	Full penalty in first case, and costs in seven others.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Bolton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 20	W. Lord and Son, iron-founders, Moncrieffe Street, Bolton.	Job H. Greenhalgh and W. Brimelow, Esqs.. Borough Police Court, Bolton.	Neglecting to limewash the inside walls of factory within the prescribed period of 14 months.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
„ 28	Alice Howard, weaver, c/o J. Eckersley & Co., Limited, Wigan.	Dr. W. M. Roocroft and R. Layland, Esq., Borough Court Wigan.	Employing a young person during a time allowed for meals contrary to the instructions of her employers.	- -	- -	Defendant let off with a caution. No costs imposed.
1894.						
June 2	Crosses and Dewsbury, Limited, cotton manufacturers, Nelson Street, Bolton.	J. B. Greenhalgh and Alfred Hackney, Esqs.	Employing two women and three young persons during a time allowed for meals.	1 5 0	3 2 6	5*s*., and costs in each of the five cases.
„ 28	Elizabeth Kay, weaver, Derby Street Mills, Bolton.	The Mayor, Dr. Scowroft, and Wm. Cooper, Esq.	Employing a child during a time allowed for meals.	- -	0 11 6	This being the first case in this Court in which I prosecuted the weaver instead of her employer and she pleading guilty, I only asked for costs.
„	Sarah Jenkinson - -	„ „	Employing a child during a time allowed for meals.	- -	0 12 6	This case is similar to the foregoing.
„	The German Street Mill Co., cotton manufacturers, German Street, Bolton.	„ „	Employing two women and three young persons during a time allowed for meals.	1 5 0	2 18 6	Five cases, 5*s*. and costs in each case.
„	William Knowles, cotton spinner, Hartford Mills, Great Lever, Bolton.	Walton Ainsworth, John Phethean, and Thomas Henry Biggs, Esqs.	Employing two women during a time allowed for meals.	- -	- -	Dismissed, the Magistrates being of an opinion that the defendant had used due diligence.
July 2	Wm. Broadbent and Sons, Limited, paper manufacturers, Cream Mills, Little Lever.	J. W. Fair and J. Crompton, Esqs.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate of fitness for same.	2 0 0	1 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bolton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July	Wm. Broadbent and Sons, Limited, paper manufacturers, Cream Mills, Little Lever.	J. W. Fair and J. Crompton, Esq.	Failing to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, register of young persons employed in their factory.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
„ 14	Smithson Bros., cotton spinners, Colborne.	Capt. J. E. Withington and T. H. Pearson, Esq., Newton le Willows.	Employing two young person during a time allowed for meals.	1 0 0	1 17 6	
„ 26	John Sohl, tailor. 10, All Saints Street, Bolton.	J. W. Makant and Roger Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court.	Failing to give notice of the occupation of a workshop.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
Sept. 3	Executors of R. Urmston, aerated water manufacturers, Leigh, Lancashire.	A. Burroughs and J. Thorp, Esqs., Police Court, Leigh.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate of fitness for same.	10 0	1 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to keep Factory Register in prescribed form and with prescribed particulars.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
1893.			*In the Liverpool District.*			
Nov. 1	Margaret Jones, dressmaker, 188, Claughton Road, Birkenhead.	J. H. Worthington and Wm. Bingham, Esq., Borough Police Court, Birkenhead.	Employing a woman and two female young persons at 4.18 p.m. on Saturday, 14th October.	0 2 0	0 17 0	
„	Joseph Hinde, tailor, 86, Argyle Street, Birkenhead.	„ „	Employing a male young person at 4.47 p.m. on Saturday, 14th October.	0 1 0	0 8 6	
„ 15	Edward Forrest, aerated water manufacturer, 53, Highgate Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), City Police Court, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a boy 15 years old, until 6 p.m. on Saturday, 21st October.	0 10 0	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1923.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 15	Edward Forrest, aerated water manufacturer 53, Highgate Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), City Police Court, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age, for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„ 29	Hyman Balsam, tailor, 50, Pembroke Place, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing four women before 8 a.m., viz., at 7.30 a.m., the hours fixed on the Abstract being 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	2 0 0	1 2 6	
Dec. 6	T. W. Wilson, baker 2, Aigburth Road, Garston.	Col. Gaskell and G. Goodison, Esq., Islington Court House: Liverpool.	Employing a boy at 4.25 a.m. - - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep prescribed Abstract affixed in the bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
„	Pope and Pace, baker, 78, St. Mary's Road, Garston.	„ „	Employing a boy all night - - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed in the bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
„	Sarah Maylor, baker, St. Mary's Road, Garston.	„ „	Employing a boy at 4.55 a.m. - - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed in the bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
„	Elizabeth Helsby, confectioner, 81, St. Mary's Road, Garston.	„ „	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed in the bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
Dec. 13	W. J. Miller, tailor, 11, South John Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing women overtime without the prescribed notice being kept affixed in the workroom.	0 10 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 13	Richard Williams, milliner, 167, Heyworth Street.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing women overtime without the prescribed notice being kept affixed in the workroom.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	Simon, Cohen, tailor, 70, Great Newton Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	(*a*) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy the workshop.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(*b*) Neglecting to keep Abstract of the Act affixed in the workroom.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	J. Pemberton and Son, glass bevelling, 66, Soho Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Employing two boys without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	John Birch, cabinet maker, 69, Circus Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	(*a*) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy the factory.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(*b*) Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
1894. Jan.	Thos. Turner, draught excluders, 237, Hawthorn Road, Bootle.	Messrs. R. Glasgow and G. Tickle, Bootle.	Neglecting to keep the prescribed Abstract affixed in the workshop.	0 5 0	0 7 0	No notice of commencing to occupy, was sent.
Feb. 14	H. E. B. Green & Co., joiners, &c., Pilgrim Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel, &c. of engine -	5 0 0	0 4 6	
,,	Isaac Foulkes, printer, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglecting to limewash his factory within prescribed period.	1 0 0	0 4 6	Not limewashed for two years and always behind hand.
,,	Barton & Co., printers, 62, Dale Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglecting to limewash his factory within the prescribed period.	1 0 0	0 4 6	Not limewashed for nearly three years.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep registers of young persons employed.	0 10 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 14	Barclay & Co., sacks and bags, 5, Ansdell Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Obstruction to Inspector; Admittance refused	1 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to give notice of commencing to occupy.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	S. Greenwood & Co., tin cannisters, 1, Edgar Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep registers of the young persons employed.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to obtain surgical certificates for the same.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
,,	Emily Cooke, confectioner, 131, Upper Warwick Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Employing two females at 4.20 p.m. on Wednesday, that being the weekly half holiday.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
,,	E. McKay, milliner, 44, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglecting to exhibit prescribed Abstract -	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	John Wivell, shirt maker, 283, Scotland Road, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglecting to exhibit the prescribed Abstract	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglect to keep list of outworkers - -	0 10 0	0 4 6	
,,	Marsh and Gibson, dressmakers, 33, Hardman Street, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
,, 28	Albert T. Owen, baker, 69, Durning Road, Liverpool.	,, ,,	Neglect to keep prescribed Abstract affixed in the bakehouse.	0 10 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 28	Albert T. Owen, baker, 69, Durning Road, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing a boy in the bakehouse at night, viz., at 5.35 a.m.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	W. S. Higham, tailor, Church Street, Liverpool.	" "	1. Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	- -	0 4 6	As the Magistrate seemed to have doubts as to whether Mr. Higham or his contractor was the occupier, I agreed to withdraw the cases on payment of costs.
"	" "	"	2. Neglect to send notice of commencing to occupy.	- -	0 4 6	
"	Lewis Knecter, tailor, 6, Shannon Street, Liverpool.	" "	1. Neglecting to send notice of occupation -	- -	- -	As there was some doubt whether the woman found working was working for Mr. Knecter or not, I withdrew the cases. Costs remitted.
"	" "	" "	2. Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	- -	- -	
Mar. 8	Robert Middleton, rubber goods, 99-101, Chester Street, Birkenhead.	Messrs. Craven and Evans, Birkenhead.	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	E. Ann Blythe, dressmaker, 38, Park Street, Birkenhead.	" "	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	Lucy Stubbs, confectioner, 61, Grange Road, West, Birkenhead.	" "	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	Mary Hudson, dressmaker, 52, Westbourne Road, Birkenhead.	" "	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	Sarah Vanwell, dressmaker, 87, Westbourne Road, Birkenhead.	" "	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
M. 8	John Crosby, bootmaker, 95, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.	Messrs. Craven and Evans, Birkenhead.	Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	John Sansom, Saw Mills, Albion Street, Birkenhead.	" "	1. Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Neglecting to fence fly wheel of engine -	- -	- -	No fine, and costs remitted.
" 21	W. H. Cathcart, shirt maker, 17, School Lane, Liverpool.	Messrs. Isaac Morris and Morris Jones, Dale Street, Liverpool.	(*a.*) Neglecting to exhibit prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	(*b.*) Employing three women overtime without the prescribed notice.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	The Catholic Publishing Co., printers, 67, Victoria Street, Liverpool.	" "	(*a.*) Neglecting to give notice of commencing to occupy.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	(*b.*) Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	(*c.*) Neglecting to ventilate the factory so as to carry off gases, &c.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Isabella Price, Aerated Water Works, 119, Northumberland Street, Liverpool.	"	(*a.*) Employing two boys after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	(*b.*) Employing two boys for more than five hours without an interval of half an hour for a meal, viz., from 9 a.m. to 3.10 p.m.	0 5 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 11	Keizer and Keighley, engineers, 18, Regent Road, Liverpool.	J. Kinghorn, Esq., (Deputy Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep registers of the young persons employed.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
"	Abraham Nadus, tailor, 49, Gile Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing women overtime without the prescribed notice being exhibited in the workroom.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
" 23	The Linacre Brick and Tile Works Co., Bootle.	C. Wells, F. Bond, and T. Fallows, Esqs., Bootle.	1. Failing to keep registers of young persons employed.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for the same.	- -	0 3 6	
"	" "	" "	3. Failing to obtain school certificates for a child (working full time).	- -	0 3 6	
"	Humphreys Smith & Co., biscuit makers, Jersey Street, Bootle.	" "	1. Failing to keep registers of the young persons employed.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for the same.	- -	0 3 6	
"	Monk and Newell, brick makers, North Mersey Road, Bootle.	" "	Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	David Morgan, brick maker, North Mersey Yard, Bootle.	" "	Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract	0 10 0	0 7 0	
" 25	E. and S. Austin, dressmakers, 14, Maryland Street, Liverpool.	J. Kinghorn, Esq. (Deputy Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	1. Neglecting to register their workshop by sending written notice to the Inspector of commencing to occupy.	1 0 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 25	E. and S. Austin, dressmakers, 14, Maryland Street, Liverpool.	J. Kinghorn, Esq. (Deputy Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	(2.) Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Hannah M. Edgar, tailoress, 17, Windsor Street, Liverpool.	" "	(1.) Employing females overtime without sending the prescribed notice to the Inspector.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing females overtime in a room in which there were not 400 cubic feet of space for each person. Six females were present in a room containing only 1,221 cubic feet.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
May 16	William McCall, printer, Hunter Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing 13 women throughout Sunday, April 29th, from 6 a.m.	39 0 0	3 0 6	Thirteen informations; full penalties and costs in each case. It was shown to be an habitual practice on the last Sunday in each month. The women were employed in stitching and binding McCall's Racing Chronicle.
"	Emily Beaumand, dressmaker, 24, Northbrook Street, Liverpool.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Jemima Blackburn, dressmaker, 27, Beaumont Street, Liverpool.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Hope Jones Electric Organ Co., organ builders, 55-57, Argyle Street, Birkenhead.	George Atkin and T. L. Dods, Esqs., Birkenhead.	(1.) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy.	0 10 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 22	Hope Jones Electric Organ Co., organ builders, 55-57, Argyle Street, Birkenhead.	George Atkin and T. L. Dods, Esqs., Birkenhead.	(2.) Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
„ 23	Sarah Teasdale, dressmaker, 1, Brookdale Road.	G. W. Mosa and W. H. Yate, Esqs. (County Magistrates), Islington Court House, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„	W. H. Edwards, milliner, 397, Smithdown Road,	„ „	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„	George Holt, dressmaker, 391, Smithdown Road.	„ „	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„	Elizabeth Williamson, dressmaker, 136, Smithdown Road.	„ „	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„	James Phillips, confectioner, 345, Smithdown Road.	„ „	(*a.*) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(*b.*) Neglecting to affix prescribed Abstract -	- -	0 7 6	
„	Minnie Ashcroft, dressmaker, 155, Lodge Lane.	„ „	(*a.*) Obstructing an Inspector in his duties -	0 10 0	0 10 0	Workshop visited at 9 p.m., but no admission could be obtained, at 9.50 when the Inspector was at the front door, the girls were let out at the back but were met by P.C. 243 whose assistance had been obtained.
„	„ „	„ „	(*b.*) Employing seven women till 9.30 p.m. without the prescribed notices of overtime.	- -	0 7 6	
„	A. Beckwith, dressmaker, 19, Moss Grove.	„ „	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 23	Bridget Rowley, dressmaker, 301, Smithdown Road.	G. W. Moss and W. H. Yate, Esqs., (County Magistrates), Islington Court House, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
„ 30	Abraham Posninisky, tailor, 54, Gilbert Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing females at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, May 5th.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„	Walker & Co., pickle manufacturers, 208, Kensington, Liverpool.	„ „	Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„	Barber and Wood, printers, Edmund Street, Liverpool.	„ „	Employing two young persons overtime, without giving the prescribed notice.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„	John Lloyd, tailor, 89, Holt Road, Liverpool.	„ „	Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„	Radcliffe and Brown, sack manufacturers, 20, Barton Street, Liverpool.	„ „	(*a.*) Failing to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(*b.*) Neglecting to fence fly-wheel of gas-engine.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
June 13	Brown, Fernie, & Co., engineers, 14, Barton Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to exhibit the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 4 6	An unregistered factory open over 12 months.
„ 27	John Litt, brickmaker, Love Lane, Liverpool.	„ „	(*a.*) Neglecting to exhibit Abstract of the Act	0 5 0	0 4 6	
	„ „	„ „	(*b.*) Employing a girl under 16 years of age in a brickfield.	0 10 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 27	Tomkinson and Sons, brickmakers, Love Lane, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq., (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to exhibit the Abstract of the Act	0 10 0	0 4 6	
"	Minnie White, dressmaker, 29, Dudley Street, Liverpool.	" "	(*a.*) Neglecting to give notice of occupation -	0 5 0	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	(*b.*) Neglecting to exhibit the Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 4 6	
"	King and Heywood, dressmakers, 129, Scotland Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing females after 8 p.m. without allowing 400 cubic feet for each.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
July 4	Annie and Margaret Peil, dressmakers, 61, Rodney Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing four females at 4.35 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 18 0	
Aug. 15	Sidney Greenwood & Co., tin canisters, Edgar Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a young person named Francis W. Healey, without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 4 6	Fined on February 17th, 1894, and once previously for similar offence.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to report an accident from machinery to the same young person on June 29th.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Oct. 12	Maria Critchley, dressmaker, 204, Westfield Street, St. Helen's.	B. Dromgoole and J. Cotton, Esqs.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	
"	Martha Ferguson, dressmaker, 71, Oxford Street, St. Helen's.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Liverpool District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	Thomas Clarke, baker, 35, Union Street, St. Helen's.	B. Dromgoole and J. Cotton, Esqs.	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	
"	Alice Duncan, dressmaker, 128, Stanhope Street, St. Helen's.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	
"	Solomon Duckworth, hosiery, &c., 21, Market Place, St. Helen's.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	
"	Alice Heath, confectioner, 15, Ormskirk Street, St. Helen's.	" "	Neglecting to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 4 6	
" 15	Lizzie Moysey, milliner, 21, County Road, Walton.	Hugh Perkins and J. E. Sheppard, Esqs., Islington Court House, Liverpool.	Employing two females young persons at 8.30 p.m. contrary to the Statute.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Two informations. Costs include 2s. each allowance to the two girls as witnesses.
" 29	Sara Jones, milliner, 8, Ormskirk Street, St. Helen's.	—McBride and — Burchall, Esqs., St. Helens.	Employing women at 9.30 p.m. - - -	0 10 0	0 4 6	
" 31	Jane Neil, dressmaker, 163, Chatham Street, Liverpool.	W. J. Stewart, Esq. (Stipendiary), Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing five females till 8.15 p.m. on Saturday, October 13th.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to exhibit Abstract - - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn at the Stipendiary's suggestion. Costs remitted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	Jas. Holden, 8, Arundel Street, Mossley, minder at the Mossley Spinning Co., Limited, Mossley.	H. J. Clementson (Mayor) (Chairman), George Mills, and John Lawton, Esqs., Town Hall Mossley.	Employment of a young person during dinner hour on October 10th, 1893.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	Jas. Thwaite, Woodbank Terrace, Mossley, minder at the Mossley Spinning Co., Limited, Mossley.	" "	Employment of a young person during dinner hour on October 10th, 1893.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
" 13	The Cavendish Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Cavendish Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Thos. Hulme (Chairman), and Job Fisher, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton.	Employment of four women and two young persons before 6 a.m. on Saturday, November 4th, 1893.	1 13 0	3 18 0	5*s.* 6*d.* and costs in each case.
" 27	The Stalybridge Cotton Mills Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Stalybridge.	Alderman W. Tinker (Mayor) (Chairman), and Thos. Williamson, Esq., Town Hall, Stalybridge.	Employment of seven young persons before 6 a.m., viz., at 5.54 a.m.	4 0 0	3 7 6	1*l.* and costs in four cases, and costs only in remaining cases.
Dec. 28	George Booth and Sons, rope makers, Scarrers, Charlesworth, near Glossop.	Lord Howard of Glossop (Chairman), and Capt. E. Partington, Town Hall, Glossop.	Failing to keep register of young persons in prescribed form on December 6th, 1893.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employment of a young person without medical certificate of fitness on December 6th, 1893.	0 15 0	0 11 0	
1894. Jan. 1	John Wm. Eversden, miller, High Street, East, Glossop.	Alderman Ed. Wooley (Mayor) (Chairman) and Wm. Dawson, Esq., Town Hall, Glossop.	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel of gas engine on December 6th, 1893.	0 5 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 1	Thos. Dawson, overlooker in employment of Francis Sumner & Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Wren Nest Mills, Glossop	Alderman Ed. Wooley (Mayor) (Chairman) and Wm. Dawson, Esqs., Town Hall, Glossop.	Employment of a child on successive Saturdays, viz., November 25th and December 2nd, 1893.	- -	0 11 0	This and following case were taken up by the Overlookers' Association who were represented by counsel. After a long hearing of nearly three hours, the case against Dawson was dismissed on a technical objection, and I had to pay the costs amounting to 11*s.*, but I secured a conviction against Hall.
„	Mark Hall, overlooker in employment of Francis Sumner & Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Wren Nest Mills, Glossop.	„ „	Employment of a child on successive Saturdays, viz., November 25th and December 2nd, 1893.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
„ 15	Messrs. J. & W. Shepley, Limited, cotton spinners, Brookfield, near Glossop.	Wm. Dawson, Esq. (Chairman), and Dr. J. Rhodes, Town Hall, Glossop.	Allowing three women, one young persons, and one child to remain in a room during part of a meal time, while a manufacturing process was being carried on, on Friday, December 15th, 1893, viz., at 6.22 a.m.	- -	1 2 6	Dismissed on the technical objection that 6 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. was not stated on Abstract as being a meal time.
April 9	R. and T. Briggs, tailors, 142, Old Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Aaron W. Siddall (Chairman), Saml. Kitchen, and Allen Shaw, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employment of a child on Tuesday, March 20th, 1894, contrary to section 14 of the Act, *i.e.*, on full time instead of half-time.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
„ 25	Ben Kershaw, Shaw Hall Bank, minder at M. Broadbent and Son, cotton spinners, Wellington Mill, Greenfield.	Robert S. Buckley (Chairman), Jas. Hollingworth, J. F. Booth, and Edward Shaw, Esqs., Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill.	Allowing a child to clean machinery in motion by the aid of steam.	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 31	The Hayfield Printing Co., Limited, calico printers, Hayfield.	W.H.G. Bagshaw (Chairman), and R. H. Ashton, Esqs., Town Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17th, 1894, viz., until 8.10 p.m.	0 1 0	0 12 0	As these cases were the first cases in the Chapel-en-le-Frith, and also the first cases against each firm, the magistrates were lenient.
"	C. E. Bennet & Co., bleachers, Birch Vale.	" "	Failing to report to H.M. Inspector and certifying surgeon an accident which occurred at their works on Saturday, April 21st, 1894.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
June 6	Mrs. Annie Baker, dressmaker, 12, Paradise Street, Hooley Hill.	Jas. Kershaw (Chairman), Frank Andrew and John W. Kenworthy, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employment of a child, two young persons, and one woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 12th, 1894, viz., until 5 p.m.	- -	2 2 0	Fined in costs only.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix Abstract on Monday, May 14th, 1894.	- -	0 7 6	" "
" 14	Samuel Goddridge, dressmaker, 163, Manchester Road, Mossley.	Rt. Shaw Buckley (Chairman), John Buckley and John Mitchell, Esqs., Town Hall, Mossley.	Employment of a woman after 8 p.m. on Friday, May 11th, 1894, without having entered in the prescribed register, and reported to an Inspector, the prescribed particulars of such employment.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
"	" "	" "	Employment of a woman after 8 p.m. on Friday, May 11th, 1894, without keeping affixed in the workroom a notice with the prescribed particulars of the employment.	- -	0 8 0	Costs only.
"	" "	" "	Failing to affix Abstract of Act in workroom on Friday, May 11th, 1894.	- -	0 8 0	"

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 14	Charles Crossley, dressmaker, 40, Manchester Road, Mossley.	Rt. Shaw Buckley (Chairman), John Buckley, and John Mitchell, Esqs., Town Hall, Mossley.	Employment of a young person after 8 p.m. on Friday May 11th, 1894 without having entered in the prescribed register and reported to an Inspector the prescribed particulars of such employment.	- -	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employment of a young person after 8 p.m. on Friday May 11th, 1894, without keeping affixed in the workroom a notice with the prescribed particulars of the employment.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
,, 21	The Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Co., Limited, rope manufacturers, Compstall, near Marple.	Wm. S. Rhodes (Chairman), and Herbt. Rhodes, Esqs., Town Hall, Glossop.	Failing to affix Abstract (have occupied premises about 11 months, and not given notice of occupation) on Tuesday May 1st, 1894.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
July 9	John Wm. Williamson, joiner and builder, Henry Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.	John Frederick Knott (Chairman), and Jonas Knight, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars respecting the employment of a young person on Friday, June 22nd, 1894.	0 5 6	0 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to obtain medical certificate of fitness for the above young person on Friday, June 22nd, 1894.	0 5 6	0 13 0	
,, 18	Thos. Worth & Co., india-rubber manufacturers, Edge Lane, Droylsden.	Jas. Kershaw (Chairman), Frank Andrew, and J. K. Stoney, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Failing to keep register in prescribed form respecting the employment of a young person on Friday, June 29th, 1894.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to obtain certificates of fitness for two young persons on Friday, June 29th, 1894.	2 0 0	1 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 8	James Haggmbottom, engineer, Hyde Bank Road, New Mills.	Jas. Hibbert (Chairman), Jas. Arnfield, and Thos. Bennett, Esqs., Public Hall, New Mills.	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m. on Thursday, July 5th, 1894, viz., until 7.20 p.m.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„ 23	Kirk and Horsfield, engineers, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Colonel W. H. G. Bagshaw (Chairman), Ely Andrew, Esq., Colonel Ed. Hall, Colonel J. H. Moore, and Jas. Hibbert, Esq., Town Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Failing to keep register in prescribed form respecting the employment of a child and a young person on Monday, August 13th, 1894.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to obtain medical certificates of fitness for the above child and young person on Monday, August 13th, 1894.	1 0 0	1 5 6	
„ 29	The Glade Bridge Brick and [illegible] Co., brick manufacturers, Hooley Hill.	John E. Mellor (Chairman), Fred. Raynor, Thos. Woolfenden, and C. T. Bradbury, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton.	Failing to keep register in prescribed form respecting the employment of a young person on Thursday, August 9th, 1894.	- -	0 6 6	Fined in costs only, a penalty being given in the second case.
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to obtain a medical certificate of fitness for employment of a young person on Thursday, August 9th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
„	Thompson Bros., wheel-weights, Victoria Street, Droylesden.	John E. Mellor (Chairman), and Fred. Raynor, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton,	Failing to give notice of occupation of factory to H.M. Inspector on Wednesday, August 15th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Ashton-under-Lyne District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 18	The Park Road Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Dukinfield.	Ralph Bates (Chairman), and Joseph Donnell, Esqs., Court Room, Constabulary Station, Dukinfield.	Allowing eight women during a part of the time allowed for meal to remain in a room whilst manufacturing was then being carried on, on Monday, October 1st, 1894, until 5.35 p.m.	1 0 0	1 13 0	Penalty of 1*l.* and costs in one case, and costs only in remainder. The bench told Company that as they were a new firm they were disposed to be lenient in the first case, but that should they again be brought up, they would be very severely dealt with.
1893.			*In the Stockport District.*			
Nov. 21	George Clare, fustian cutter, Bollin Walk, Wilmslow.	E. H. Greg and H. C. Yates, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Wilmslow.	Allowing six young persons and women to be employed during the night, to wit, at 3.45 a.m. on 28th October.	6 0 0	2 12 0	
„	George Clare, fustian cutter, Hawthorne Street, Wilmslow.	„ „	Allowing three women to be employed during the night, to wit, at 4.5 a.m., on 28th October.	3 0 0	1 4 6	
„ 27	W. and T. Chesters, bakers, &c., Nantwich.	H. J. Tollemache, Esq., and Baron Schroder, Petty Sessions, Nantwich.	Employing one young person aged 15 years in bakehouse during the night.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to affix Abstract in bakehouse - -	0 5 0	0 8 6	
Dec. 7	Gibraltar Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Hyde.	John Smith and Frank Thornley, Esqs., County Police Court, Hyde.	Failing to limewash the factory within the prescribed time.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Limewashing not done since July, 1891.
„ 20	The Alpha Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Denton.	J. F. Buckley and J. Kershaw, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing three women to clean machinery after hours on Saturday, the 2nd December, to wit, at 1.30 p.m.	1 10 0	2 1 0	10*s.* and costs in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stockport District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 2	T.W. Blackshaw, confectioner, Bridge Street, Stockport.	William Hartley and Thomas Lees, Esqs., Petty Sessions Court, Stockport.	Failing to record overtime - - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„ 6	W. H. Mortimer, confectioner, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.	H. P. Leresche, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate), Petty Sessions, Strangeways, Manchester.	Failing to affix Abstract in bakehouse - -	0 10 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three females after hours on 12th January, to wit, at 9.5 p.m.	1 10 0	2 0 6	10*s.* and costs in each case.
Mar. 26	Clarke and Shakeshaft, engineers, &c., Mill Street, Nantwich.	Joseph Beckett and S. Skidmore, Esqs., Petty Sessions Court, Nantwich.	Employing one young person (under 16 years) about six months uncertified.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
„	Charles Doody, Son, & Co., clothing manufacturers, Beam Street, Nantwich.	„ „	Employing one young person aged 14 years about nine months uncertified.	0 0	0 15 6	
„ 28	Wm. Dickinson and Son, hat-box manufacturers, Lavender Brow, Stockport.	W. Gilmore and T. Hidderley, Esqs., Borough Petty Sessions, Stockport.	Failing to record overtime on the 9th inst. -	0 1 0	0 9 0	
„ 29	William Watson & Co., Limited, print and bleach works, Handforth.	Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson and Col. Scott, County Petty Sessions, Stockport.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days uncertified.	2 0 0	1 12 0	1*l.* and costs in each case.
April 3	Crewe Mineral Water Co., Limited, aerated water manufacturers, Ludford Street, Crewe.	J. Ainsworth and J. Thomas, Esqs., Police Court, Crewe.	Employing one young person under 16 years more than seven days uncertified (employed nine months).	0 5 0	0 13 0	
„ 11	Nathan Wild and Sons, hat manufacturers, Denton.	R. Bates, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Hughes, Police Court, Ashton.	Overcrowding in "trimming room" during overtime employment.	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stockport District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	Oldham and Son, hatters machinists, Hyde Road, Denton.	J. Hardwen and R. Mason, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton.	Employing one young person after hours, to wit, at 8 p.m.	0 5 6	0 12 0	
„ 12	Edward Brown, baker, 125, Chestergate, Stockport.	C. Earnshaw and W. L. Eskrigg, Esqs., Police Court Stockport.	Employing one young person aged 16 years before 5 a.m. on 21st ultimo.	0 1 0	0 9 0	I only asked for a nominal penalty in this case.
„ 28	Aked and Pott, aerated water manufacturers, Westminster Street, Macclesfield.	Lieut.-Col. Thorp (Chairman) and W. Whiston, Esq., Town Hall, Macclesfield.	Employing one young person at 4.45 p.m. on half-holiday, legal employment should have ceased at 2 p.m.	- -	0 8 6	The chairman stated they would only fine them in costs, this being their first offence.
„ 29	Crewe Co-operative Friendly Society, Limited, bakers, &c., Crewe.	J. Ainsworth (Chairman) and W. Eardley, Esqs., Police Court, Crewe.	Allowing one young person aged 15 years to be employed in the bakehouse at 5.15 a.m.	- -	0 5 6	Convicted in costs only.
June 25	Thomas H. Heath, brickmaker, Crewe.	E. R. Bellyse (Chairman) and W. McNeill, Esqs., Police Court, Crewe.	Failing to keep his register of young persons in the prescribed form.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing one young person under 16 years more than seven days uncertified.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Four other young persons were similarly employed.
„	John Wilkinson, brickmaker, Crewe.	„ „	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Factory Acts.	- -	0 4 6	
Aug. 8	Henry Pearson and Son, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Square Mills, Stockport.	John Turner (Mayor) and Thomas Hidderley, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Stockport.	Three women weaving at 5.55 a.m. -	0 15 0	1 14 6	5*s.* and costs in each case.
„	Carrington Mill Co., cotton doublers, Stockport.	„ „	Two women employed during a portion of the dinner hour.	0 10 0	1 0 0	5*s.* and costs in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stockport District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 8	John Hamblet and Son, reed and heald makers, Hopes Carr, Stockport.	John Turner (Mayor) and Thomas Hidderley, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Stockport.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract - -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
"	Robert Proctor, strapping manufacturer, Wilson Street, Stockport.	" "	Failing to give notice of beginning to occupy factory.	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on defendant paying costs.
Oct. 17	Alpha Mill Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Denton.	J. Hadwen and F. Andrew, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Failing to keep a register of children and young persons.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Two children employed more than seven days uncertified.	3 0 0	1 13 0	30*s.* and costs in each case. This was a bad case, as about 26 children and young persons were employed uncertified, notwithstanding a previous caution.
1893.			*In the Sheffield District.*			
Nov. 27	Jasper Lazzard, [illegible], Beauchief, Renishaw.	J. Swallow, J.P., and N. Butler-Bowden, J.P., Esqs., Eckington Petty Sessional Court.	Not causing his stepson employed in a factory to attend school.	0 10 0	0 13 6	Employment obtained by using an altered registrar's certificate and after repeated warnings by school authorities. In default of payment or distress ten days imprisonment.
Dec. 4	The Henry Parson Peck Co., [illegible] manufacturers, Heeley, Sheffield.	Major W. G. Blake, J.P., and W. Wilson, J.P., Esqs., Dronfield Petty Sessional Court.	Failing to enter particulars, relating to the young persons employed, in the register.	0 5 0	1 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to procure certificates of fitness for the employment of six young persons.	1 10 0	3 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 7	Jas. Blyde & Co., steel toy manufacturers, Hallcar Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of two children on full time -	3 16 0	0 14 0	
1894.						
Jan. 22	Geo. Bagshawe and Son, crucible manufacturers, Headford Works, Sheffield.	" "	Having failed to report a fatal accident -	2 0 0	0 6 0	
"	Henry Beeley, iron founder, 147, Dunlop Street, Sheffield.	" "	Having neglected to report that he had began to occupy a factory.	Dismissed.	0 3 6	
" 29	Vickers, Sons & Co., engineers, steel, &c., River Don Works, Sheffield.	" "	Employment of a young person after 6 p.m, -	0 11 0	0 9 0	A "test case." Messrs. Vickers contended that as their premises constituted an "iron mill" within the legal definition they could legally employ young persons at night in the engineering and turning shop. The case was ably argued by counsel retained for the defence. but the Stipendiary decided against the firm.
Feb. 2	S. Stainforth. blade forger, Backfields, Sheffield.	" "	Having neglected to enter particulars relating to the young persons employed in the prescribed register.	0 14 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employment of five young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	2 5 0	
" 14	Duncan and Jones, joiners, Stairfoot, Barnsley.	Thos. Norton, J.P., and Charles Harvey, J.P., Esqs., Barnsley Police Court.	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 7 6	Convicted in costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 22	William Blackham, iron moulder, employed by W. G. Skelton, Corbitt & Co., stove grate manufacturers, Rotherham.	George Wragg (Mayor), and W. H. Grimsser, J.P., Esqs., Rotherham Police Court.	Employment of a young person during the dinner hour.	- -	0 2 6	The Bench thought a small penalty sufficient, the fine to include costs (11*s.*), 8*s.* 6*d.* of the costs being remitted.
Mar. 8	William Douglas, foreman, Bennetts & Co., saw mills, Victoria Street, Grimsby.	George Doughty (Mayor), and S. Oates, J.P., Esq., Grimsby Police Court.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector by attempting to conceal a young person.	0 2 0	0 18 0	On being told that I was in the works he told a man to "shift" the boy and he left the works. He expressed regret in court, and said he acted on the impulse of the moment.
„ 10	Ephraim Clarke, Newbold Pottery, Chesterfield.	Wilson Barnes, J.P., and C. Markham, J.P., Esqs., Chesterfield Police Court.	Having failed to enter the names of young persons in the prescribed register.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
„ 16	Brook Bros., bronzers and brass-workers, Cambridge Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield.	Having failed to enter names of, and particulars relating to, young persons in the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Originally fined 2*l.* in each case. The solicitor for defendants pleaded for a reduction owing to financial difficulties of firm. The Stipendiary said he would reduce the fine if I also applied, which I did.
„	„ „	„ „	Employment of three young persons without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	1 7 0	
„ 23	John W. Dobson, The Oaks Glass Works, Barnsley.	M. C. Halton, M.D. (Mayor), and Thos. Norton, J.P., Esqs., Barnsley.	Employment of a young person without having procured a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 6	Fined for a similar offence last May.
Apr. 16	Robert Henry Watson, cabinet maker, 4, Westgate, Barnsley.	Charles Harvey, J.P., and Thos. Dymond, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Barnsley.	Having failed to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 5 0	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 16	Frances Shoesmith, trading as Webster and Shoesmith, bakers, Market Hill, Barnsley.	Charles Harvey, J.P., and Thomas Dymond, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Barnsley.	Having failed to affix prescribed Abstract -	0 5 0	0 7 6	Penalties small (probably owing to heavy costs, and to these being first offences).
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Illegal employment of a woman and a young person, viz., at 10 p.m.	0 2 0	1 5 0	
,,	E. and S. Burkett, bakers, 47, Church Street, Barnsley.	,, ,,	Employment of four women and one young person after 2 p.m. on Thursday (day substituted for Saturday).	0 5 0	3 2 6	First offences and costs heavy, which probably induced Bench to take a lenient view, but some of these girls had worked 14 hours (less two hours for meals).
,, 17	Costello & Co., mantle makers, 36, Pargate, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Police Court.	Employment of a woman after 2 p.m. on Thursday, the day substituted for Saturday, on which to give half-holiday.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
May 3	Robert Atkinson, saw mill and joinery works, Chapman Street, Grimsby.	H. Veal, J.P., and George Wright, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby.	Having failed to report machinery accident -	0 7 6	1 14 6	The costs include 1*l.* 1*s.*, which the bench considered should be paid to the certifying surgeon who attended as a witness.
June 4	Edward Thompson, brick manufacturer, East Halton.	Thos. Tombleson, J.P., The Rev. W. J. Wylie, J.P., Barton-on-Humber.	Illegal employment of four children in a brickyard.	0 10 0	0 14 0	The four children were helping their mother. Defendant lives some miles away, and it was made clear that this employment was against general instructions given by him, H.M. Inspector therefore consented to withdraw three cases on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 11	William Ledger, iron foundry, Moorgate, Retford.	J. L. Plant, J.P., and Thos. Bescoby, J.P., Esqs.	Employing of a young person after 6 p.m.	0 2 6	0 17 0	First offence.
,, 26	Jonathan Shaw & Co., engineers' tool manufacturers, Butterthwaite, Ecclesfield.	Frank Mappin, J.P., Esq., and Sir Henry Stephenson, J.P., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of three young persons after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.45 p.m.	1 11 6	1 8 6	
,,	David Parker, tile manufacturer, Ecclesfield.	,, ,,	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 7 6	0 7 6	
,, 28	Samuel Elliott, rag sorting works, 26, Alma Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of three women after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	1 10 0	
July 26	James Ceiling engineer, Fish Docks, Grimsby.	A. Connell and John Barker, Esq., J.P.s., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 13 0	1 9 0	
,,	George Atkinson, baker, Railway Place, Grimsby.	,, ,,	Employment of two young persons after 6 p.m., to wit, at 9.45 p.m.	0 13 0	1 9 0	
,,	Great Grimsby Ice Co., Fish Docks, Grimsby.	H. J. Veal, J.P., and J. Cooke Wright, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of a child on full time	0 1 0	0 14 6	As the clerk in the School Board Office had written saying "this child can work," I only asked for a small penalty.
Aug. 6	J. Tomlinson and Sons, brick manufacturers, Lyons Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Having failed to report an accident, whereby a young person received bodily injury.	1 9 0	0 11 0	
,,	Mappin Bros., Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.	,, ,,	Having failed to enter prescribed particulars in register.	2 0 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
189s			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 10	Mappin Bros., Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	Elizabeth Louth, dressmaker, 267, Bernard Street, Sheffield.	,, ,,	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	Elizabeth Hurst, dressmaker, 10, Monmouth Street, Sheffield.	,, ,,	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	Jennie Watson, dressmaker, 29, Monmouth Street, Sheffield.	,, ,,	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	Phoebe Moore, dressmaker, 35, Bolton Street, Sheffield,	,, ,,	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,, 20	The Renishaw Iron Co., blast furnaces, Eckington.	J. T. Swallow, Esq., J.P., and Major Butler Bowden, J.P., Eckington Police Court.	Employment of two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 1 0	1 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Illegal employment of a young person at night.	0 0 6	0 9 6	
,, 30	Catherine Mitchell, dressmaker, 95, St. Ann's Road, Rotherham.	G. Wragg, and R. Dyson, Esqs., J.P.'s, Rotherham Police Court.	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 8 6	The defendants in all these cases live in private houses, and said they were in ignorance that the Act applied to them; fined in costs in all cases.
,,	Mary Ann Crowder, 77, St. Ann's Road, Rotherham.	,, ,,	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 8 6	
,,	Sarah Sharp, 11, James Street, Masbro' Rotherham.	,, ,,	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 8 6	
,,	Sarah Ann Simpson, 152, College Road Masbro', Rotherham.	,, ,,	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- -	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30	Sarah Ann Simpson, 152, College Road, Masbro' Rotherham.	G. Wragg, and R. Dyson, Esqs., J.P.'s, Rotherham Police Court.	Illegal employment of a woman, to wit at 11 p.m.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
Sept. 3	George Jas. Pankhurst, boot and shoe maker, off Hanson Street, Barnsley.	F. H. Taylor, J.P., and H. Pigott, Esq., J.P., Barnsley Police Court.	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 5 0	0 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having failed to procure a certificate of school attendance of a child.	0 1 0	0 0	
,, 20	Steel, Peach and Tozer, steel manufacturing and rolling mills, The Ickles, Rotherham.	Geo. Wragg, (Mayor), and Geo. Eskholme Esq., J.P., Rotherham Police Court.	Employment of three young persons after 6 p.m., to wit, 7.50.	0 7 6	1 19 0	
,, 21	The Kelham Rolling Mill Co., Kelham Island, Sheffield.	Robert Belfitts, J.P., and Percy Rawson, J.P., Esq., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of three young persons after 6 p.m., to wit at 9.55.	0 9 0	1 1 0	
Oct. 2	The New Plastic Brick Co., Wadsley Bridge, nr. Sheffield.	Michael Hunter, J.P., and H. J. Wilson, M.P., J.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Having neglected to report occupancy of a new workshop.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
,,	M. Prickett, brick manufacturer, Hurlfield Hill, Heeley, Sheffield.	,, ,,	Having neglected to keep prescribed register	- -	0 10 0	Offences admitted, but defendant urged that he had not been long in business, and he did not understand his duties.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employment of two young person without certificates of fitness.	0 1 0	0 19 0	
,, 10	Kate Luther, dressmaker, Park Street, Worksop.	Henry Mellish, J.P., and W. H. Mason, J.P., Esq., Worksop Police Court.	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Sheffield District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 23	Joseph Lington Barry, Manager of "In the Ranks" Theatrical Company.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Illegal employment of a child aged 9 years in the Alexandra Opera House, Sheffield on the night of September 7th.	0 1 0	0 9 0	A license had been granted by the Magistrates for the child to act provided that she was not "detained" in the theatre after 9.30 p.m. She was found behind the scenes at 10.23. For the defence it was urged that she was not detained, but was waiting for her mother.
"	Walter Smith, pocket knife hafter, 102, West Street, Sheffield.	" "	Having failed to limewash his shop within the prescribed period.	- -	0 9 0	Ordered to pay costs and limewash within seven days.
" 29	R. Farr and Sons, hot water engineers, 9, Baxter Gate, Doncaster.	F. W. Masters, (Mayor), and J. Clarke, J.P., Esqs., Doncaster Town Hall.	Having failed to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
1893.			*In the Nottingham District.*			
Nov. 10	Charlotte Padey, dressmaker, Nottingham.	J. Blair and W. L. Hardstaff, Esqs., Nottingham.	Not affixing Abstract of Act - - -	0 0 6	0 10 0	Only lately established.
"	" "	" "	Not reporting employment overtime of a young person to an Inspector.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
" 28	G. W. Keep, engineer, Lincoln	J. Maltby and W. J. Page, Esqs., Lincoln.	Not keeping register of children - -	0 1 0	0 9 0	Fined 10*s.*, including costs.
"	" "	" "	Not obtaining a certificate of school attendance for a child employed.	- -	- -	Second charge dismissed, as it was first offence. Costs paid by Court.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Nottingham District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 2	John Davys, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton.	Joseph Orchard, J. Hooley, and J. G. Crompton, Esqs., Long Eaton.	Employing two women after 7 o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	1 6 0	Former conviction.
,,	Walter Shaw, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton.	,, ,,	Employing four women and one young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	3 3 0	I withdrew four cases on payment of costs, asking for a substantial penalty in one case, as the lace trade has been very depressed, and there was no former conviction.
,, 10	R. Sankey and Son, potters, Bulwell.	Alderman Lindley and R. W. Smith, Esqs., Nottingham.	Not fencing certain mill-gearing, namely, the end of a shaft, whereby a man was killed.	10 0 0	1 4 0	
,, 31	F. D. Mapple, starch, manufacturers, Bulwell, Notts.	J. Hind and W. Radford, Esqs., Nottingham.	(1.) Not keeping register of young persons -	0 10 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
Feb. 1	Samuel Widdowson, lace manufacturer, Kirkington Works, Loscoe.	Francis Sudbury and William Taylor, Esqs., Ilkeston Town Hall.	Employment of two young persons under 16 without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 13 0	
,,	Miss Mandy, dressmaker, 31, Westgate, Mansfield.	W. C. Pickard and W. A. Patterson, Esqs., Police Court, Mansfield.	Failing to affix Abstract on Saturday 20th January 1894.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employment of two women overtime on Monday 15th January and until Tuesday 16th January at 12.15 a.m.	0 12 9	2 7 3	3*l.* to include costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employment of a woman overtime until 10 p.m. on Monday 15th January without sending or affixing notice.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Nottingham District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 1	Miss Julia Bradder, milliner, 24, Westgate, Mansfield.	W. C. Pickard and W. A. Patterson, Esqs., Police Court, Mansfield.	Failing to give notice of occupation - -	- -	0 12 6	Convicted in costs only.
„ 2	William Scott and Sons, dressmakers and mantle-makers, 4, Clunber Street, Nottingham.	C. J. Hill and William Radford, Esqs., Town Hall, Nottingham.	Employment of four women and two young persons on January 17th for more than five hours without an interval for a meal, to wit, from 8.15 a.m. to 2.0 p.m.	0 15 0	4 7 0	
„	M. and A. Bown, dressmakers, 55, Long Row, Nottingham.	„ „	Failing to affix particulars of overtime worked on 22nd December 1893.	0 1 0	0 19 0	
„ 3	George Towle and Samuel Stevenson, lace manufacturers, Pollard's Factory, Beeston.	Captain Holden and C. J. Hill, Esq., County Hall, Nottingham.	Employment of four women and one young person during a meal hour on Thursday 15th January 1894.	0 4 0	2 18 0	
„ 23	J. Fletcher and Sons, whip manufacturers, Nottingham.	F. Acton and J. Langham, Esqs., Nottingham.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 2 6	0 11 6	First complaint.
Mar. 6	George Smith, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton.	N. C. Curzon and J. Orchard, Esqs., Long Eaton.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„	R. Ironmonger, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton.	„ „	Employing a woman and a child after 7 p.m. -	1 10 0	1 4 0	
„	Chas. Gandy, lace manufacturer, Long Eaton.	„ „	Employing two women after 7 p.m. - -	3 0 0	1 7 6	
„ 14	Moore Bros., hosiery manufacturers, Arnold, Notts.	W. Bagnall Wilde and A. Heymann, Esqs., Nottingham.	Employing three women after 7 p.m. - -	0 3 0	2 17 0	Fined 3*l.*, including costs. As it was thought necessary to summon all three members of the firm, the costs were unusually heavy.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons prosecuted.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Nottingham District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	Mark James, hosiery manufacturers, Ruddington.	Captain Holden and W. Bassall Wilde, Esq., Nottingham.	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 5 6	0 14 6	Fined 20*s.*, including costs.
„ 4	A. E. Wilson, Swiss lace manufacturer, Radford Boulevard, Nottingham.	E. W. Enfield and W. Lee, Esqs., Nottingham.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 6	1 5 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs, and one month allowed for payment of fine and costs.
June 7	John Davies, tailor, Louth, Lincolnshire.	The Mayor, C. M. Nesbitt, and Paternan Best, Esqs., Louth.	(1.) Not affixing Abstract of Act - -	- -	0 2 6	First cases heard in Louth; fined 2*s.* 6*d.* in each case, to include costs.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing a young person after 3 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	0 2 6	
„	Bellamy Bros. and Cathcart, aerated water manufacturers, Louth.	„ „	(1.) Not affixing abstract of Act - -	- -	0 2 6	Fined 2*s.* 6*d.*; to include costs.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn; H.M. Inspector paying costs; the young person had attained the age of 16 years on date mentioned in summons.
„ 15	Mildred Thomas, dressmaker, King Street, Nottingham.	J. T. McCraith and H. A. Fisher, Esqs., Nottingham.	(1.) Employing four women and one young person after 10 p.m.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
	„ „	„ „	(2.) Not affixing "record of overtime" -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„	Ernest Baldock, dressmakers, 72 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.	H. A. Fisher and J. T. McCraith, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	(1.) Employment of a woman after legal limits.	2 10 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employment of a young person after legal limits.	2 10 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Nottingham District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 16	John Pollard, lace manufacturer Beeston.	J. L. Francklin and A. Heymann, Esqs., Nottingham.	Employing a child full time - - -	0 0 6	0 14 6	
,,	William Stevenson, lace manufacturer, Chilwell.	,, ,,	Employing five young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 2 6	3 12 6	
,, 21	Walter Blake, milliner, Leeming Street, Mansfield.	George Pickard (Mayor of Mansfield) and D J. Patterson (ex-Mayor of Mansfield) Esqs., Police Court, Mansfield.	(1.) Failing to affix Abstract - - -	- -	0 10 0	Convicted in costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employment beyond legal limits - -	- -	0 5 0	Convicted in costs.
July 10	Cooper & Co., printers, Lincoln	T. Maltby and W. J. Page, Esqs., Lincoln.	(1.) Employing a young person overtime without reporting same to H.M. Inspector.	0 1 0	0 9 0	Fined 10*s.*, including costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young person overtime without affixing a notice of such employment in the factory.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 6	Owen Smedley, brickmaker, Loscoe.	Colonel Pedder, J. J. Woolley, and W. Smith, Esqs., Heanor.	(1.) Not affixing Abstract of Act. - -	0 10 0	0 9 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Employing a young persons without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Rigby and Claxton, brickmakers, Heanor.	,, ,,	(1.) Not affixing Abstract of Act - -	0 6 6	0 11 0	Fined 17*s.* 6*d.*, including costs; or one month's imprisonment.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Nottingham District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 6	Rigby and Claxton, brickmakers, Heanor.	Colonel Pedder, J. J. Wolley, and W. Smith, Esqs., Heanor.	(2.) Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Fine and costs in cases against Rigby and Claxton arranged so as to make them the same as in Smedley's cases. Claxton objected to pay the fine and costs, and was informed by the Bench of the alternative; he then paid.
Sept. 6	Nottingham Mills Co., timber Merchants, Nottingham.	T. Hill and T. Langham, Esqs., Nottingham.	(1.) Not specifying in notice, affixed in factory, period of employment.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 11	Thomas Beniston, brickmaker, Ilkeston.	Alderman Tatham and W. G. Crompton, Esq., Ilkeston.	(1.) Not sending notice of occupation to H.M. Inspector.	0 2 6	2 8 0	Modified penalties asked for as costs were heavy.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Not keeping register of young persons -	0 2 6		
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing two of young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0		
Oct. 25	The Stanton Ironwork Co., [illegible] Stanton, Derbyshire.	Alderman Tatham and T. Ball, Esq., Ilkeston.	(1.) Employing two young persons at night -	0 10 0	1 4 0	I withdrew one case in each charge on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing two young persons during a meal time.	0 10 0	1 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Leicester District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 13	Messrs. Hinchcliffe Bros., trimmers, Frog Island.	Alderman Underwood and J. Barfoot, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Failing to report an accident to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„	Messrs. J. & S. Hofford, firewood manufacturers, Belgrave.	„ „.	Failing to report an accident to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 20	A. W. Simpson & Co., boot manufacturers, Millstone Lane.	The Mayor, Alderman Barfoot and T. Cumner, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing four young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Fined 20*s.* and costs in the first case, and costs in the others.
„ 29	Messrs. Johnson and Goodwin, letter-press printers, Rutland Street.	The Mayor, T. Fielding Johnson, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Employing three young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, November 11th.	3 0 0	1 7 0	Fined 1*l.* and costs in each case or seven days.
1894.						
Feb. 22	Miss Eliza Griffin, dressmaker, 4, Clifford Terrace, Pear Tree Road, Derby.	W. H. Heathcote and W. Turner Shaw, Esqs., Town Hall, Derby.	Employment of a woman on Saturday, 27th January 1894, until 6 p.m.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
„	Mrs. Emily Holme, dressmaker, 123, London Road, Derby.	„ „	Employment of three women overtime until 9.20 p.m. on Monday, 15th January 1894, without entering particulars in Record 12 or sending notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
„	Messrs. Thurman and Malin, drapers, 8, St. Peter's Street, Derby.	„ „	Employment of five women during the dinner hour on Wednesday, January 31st, 1894.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
„	Messrs. Green & Co., New Normanton Mills, Derby.	„ „	Employment of a young person under 16 without having obtained certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leicester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	Messrs. Green & Co., New Normanton Mills, Derby.	W. H. Heathcote and W. Turner Shaw, Esqs., Town Derby.	Employment of a young person under 16 without entry in register.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
,, 23	J. M. Brown, carrier, Granby Yard, Leicester.	J. Stafford and T. Canner, Esqs., Town Hall, Leicester.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 11 0	0 9 0	20*s.* including costs, or 14 days imprisonment.
,,	Misses Lovell & Co., milliners, 3 and 5, High Street, Leicester.	J. Stafford and T. Canner, Esqs., Town Hall, Leicester.	Failing to affix Abstract on 6th February 1894	0 14 6	0 5 6	
,,	Mrs. E. Cook, dressmaker, 28, Lincoln Street, Leicester.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 7th February 1894	0 13 6	0 6 6	
Mar. 13	W. Rickard, silk throwster, Ashbourne Road, Derby.	The Mayor and J. Bailey, Esq., Town Hall, Derby.	Employing young persons for more than seven days without surgical certificates.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to limewash his factory within 14 months of the date of last limewashing.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
April 12	H. Perkins, boot maker, Wood Street, Hinckley.	Rev. R. Tilley and D. Hurst, Esq., Hinckley.	Failing to report an accident to the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 2 6	1 3 6	
,, 28	James Swan, milliner, 1, Irongate, Derby.	James Bailey, Esq., and Ald. Newbold, Derby.	Failing to affix the prescribed abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 10 0	
May 4	G. and M. Linnell, milliners, Wardwick, Derby.	J. P. Doherty, Esq., and Ald. Whitacre, Derby.	Failing to affix the prescribed abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 10 0	
,,	Lena Alman, dressmaker, Wardwick, Derby.	,, ,,	Employing two women after 10 o'clock at night.	0 2 0	1 0 0	
,, 10	Southam & Co., mineral water [illegible] Hinckley.	John Atkins and W. Hurst, Esqs., Hinckley.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract - -	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leicester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 10	W. H. Sturgess, boot maker, Earl Shilton.	John Atkins and W. Hurst, Esq., Hinckley.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
„ 16	Wm. Beck, tailor, 24, Southampton Street, Leicester.	Alderman Hart and Hy. Baynes, Esq., Leicester.	Employing one woman after eight o'clock in the evening under a special exception without reporting to the inspector and entering particulars in the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
„	Scannell & Co., bootmakers, Charles Street, Leicester.	„ „	Employing three young persons after two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, viz. at 2.50 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	Fine in one case, costs in all.
„	Thos. Thompson, bootmaker, Sanvoy Gate, Leicester.	„ „	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing one young person without entering the necessary particulars in the prescribed register.	0 0 6	0 9 6	
„ 22	Walker & Co., tailors, London Road, Derby.	Alderman Doherty and J. Bailey, Esq., Derby.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 10 0	
„ 24	Thurman Grove and Goode, boot makers, Hinckley.	W. Brooks and J. Atkins, Esqs., Hinckley.	Failing to send notice of an accident forthwith to the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 2 6	1 4 0	
„	Moore and Gent, boot manufacturers, Barwell.	„ „	Employing two young persons without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	1 9 0	
June 6	Francis Gilbert, milliner, Cornmarket, Derby.	C. C. Bowering and J. H. Gascoigne, Esqs., Derby.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leicester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	Helen Burton, dressmaker, 12, Montford Street, Leicester.	Alderman Indkip and Councillor Conner, Town Hall, Leicester.	Not affixing Abstract of Act - - -	0 1 0	0 9 0	
„ 9	Edwin Thomas Ann, Midland Drapery Co., St. Peter's Street, Derby.	C. E. Biring and H. Boam, Esqs., Town Hall, Derby.	Failing to enter prescribed particulars in record of overtime when working overtime in pursuance of special exception.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
„	The Heather Brick and Terra Cotta Co., brick makers, Heather.	Cannon Beaumont and John Jones, Esq., Ashby de la Zouch.	Employing two children full time - -	2 0 0	1 13 0	
„ 22	Messrs. Pool Lorrimer and Tavlorer, hosiery manufacturers, Duke Street.	J. Stafford and W. Baines, Esqs., Police Court, Leicester.	Employing two female young persons for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 18 0	
22	Messrs. Whitehead & Co., wool lead manufacturers, Duke Street.	„ „	Employing a male young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
July 30	Messrs. Toulson & Co., cotton dealing Exerton Mills, Pentrich.	W. Haslam, Esq., and Colonel Peddor, Police Court, Ripley.	Employing a female young person before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two female young persons during a meal hour.	2 0 0	1 7 0	
„ 31	Messrs. Nicols, Evans, and Clow, boot manufacturers, The Pingle, Leicester.	E. Wood and J. B. Everard, Esq., Borough Police Court, Leicester.	Failing to report an accident to H.M. Inspector and the certifying surgeon.	2 0 0	0 9 0	Or 14 days imprisonment.
Sept. 27	S. Hilton, boot manufacturer, Trosselsel Lane.	J. W. Bruin, Esq., Dr. Crossley, Town Hall, Leicester.	Employing a male and a female young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	1 10 0	1 0 0	Or 28 days imprisonment.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Leicester District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 27	W. Taylor, engineer, Peacock Lane.	J. W. Bruin, Esq., Dr. Crossley, Town Hall, Leicester.	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Fined 20*s.* to include costs, or 14 days imprisonment.
1893.			*In the Stafford District.*			
Nov. 18	R. Cooper, corset manufacturer, Ashbourne.	G. M. Dixon and J. Simpson, Esqs., Ashbourne.	Employing a child without certificate of attendance at school.	0 1 0	0 15 6	The defendant said the irregularity had arisen through a misunderstanding, and should not occur again.
„	Jos. Watson, labourer, Clifton Lane, Ashbourne.	„ „	Failing to cause his child to attend school -	- -	0 5 0	Part of costs remitted, and fined the remainder 5*s.*
Dec. 7	Thos. Peake, brick and tile maker, The Tileries, Tunstall.	Harold Wright, Esq. (Stipendiary), Tunstall.	Employing a girl under the age of 16 years in a factory, in which was carried on the making and finishing of bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles.	0 5 0	0 14 0	This was a test case. Defendant contending that the tiles he made were ornamental.
„ 8	Edward Kennett, bootmaker, Peel Street, Stoke-on-Trent.	Harold Wright (Stipendiary) and A. D. Stocker, Esqs., Stoke-on-Trent.	Failing to affix Abstract in workshop - -	0 10 0	0 8 0	
1894.						
Feb. 20	Thos. Harrison, operative potter, Pitt Street, Burslem.	Harold Wright, Esq. (Stipendiary), Burslem.	Employing a woman at 5.35 a.m. on the pottery of Mr. Jos. Robinson, Burslem.	0 10 0	0 16 0	
Mar. 7	Thos. Poole, china manufacturer, Heathcote Road, Longton.	Harold Wright (Stipendiary) and A. Edwards, Esqs., Longton.	Employing three women during the dinner hour.	1 10 0	1 17 0	
„ 27	Hy. Lovatt, operative potter, 78, Albion Street, Burslem.	Harold Wright, Esq. (Stipendiary), Burslem.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	- -	0 12 0	Fined in costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stafford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 18	Hy. Glover, shive maker, Byrkley Street, Burton-on-Trent.	A. Coxon (Mayor) and T. Turner, Esqs., Burton-on-Trent.	Failing to report a circular saw accident -	0 5 0	0 15 6	
„ 25	Ban and Robinson, joiners, Boothen Road, Stoke-on-Trent.	H. T. Boddam (Deputy Stipendiary) and W. Kirkham, Esqs., Stoke-on-Trent.	Failing to affix Abstract in factory - -	0 2 6	0 8 0	
„ 28	M. Huntbach & Co., Limited, dressmakers, Lamb Street, Hanley.	Taylor Ashworth and J. W. Bishops, Esqs., Hanley.	Employing women overtime, no notice posted at 9.0 p.m.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„	Jane Daniels, dressmakers, Hope Street, Hanley.	„ „	Employing young persons overtime, and not sending notice nor entering particulars on prescribed form.	0 5 0	0 13 0	
„ 29	Hall and Boardman, brick and drain pipe makers, Cotton Gresley, Burton-on-Trent.	L. Barber and H. Mansfield, Esqs., Swadlincote.	Employing a young person before 6 a.m. -	0 5 0	0 13 0	
„ 30	H. Goodwin, joiner and [illegible], Heathcote Road, Longton.	W. Adderley and A. Edwards, Esq., Longton.	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
„	Colclough & Co., earthenware decorators, Heathcote Road, Longton.	„ „	Failing to affix Abstract in factory - -	0 5 0	0 8 0	
June 7	W. H. Peach & Co., Limited, shoe manufacturers, George Street, Stafford.	Geo. Worrall (Mayor), C. H. Dudley, and A. P. Brookfield, Esqs., Stafford.	Employing a woman after 10 p.m. - -	0 10 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stafford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 7	W. H. Peach & Co., Limited, shoe manufacturers, George Street Stafford.	Geo. Wormald (Mayor) C. H. Dudley and A. P. Brookfield, Esq., Stafford.	Employing a woman after 10 p.m. - -	- -	0 8 6	At the suggestion of the Bench, these cases were withdrawn on defendant paying costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing 2 young persons after 10 p.m. -	- -	0 17 0	
,,	John Scott & Co., shoe manufacturers, Marsh Street, Stafford.	,, ,,	Employing a woman after 9.30 p.m. - -	0 10 0	0 11 0	
,,	James Dyche, shoe manufacturer, Marsh Street, Stafford.	,, ,,	Availing himself of a special exception for overtime, without giving he prescribed notice.	- -	0 11 0	Fined in costs.
,, 26	Arthur Gordon, brickmaker. Marton, near Congleton.	E. H. Greg and H. C. Yates, Esqs., Macclesfield.	Employing a young person, Frank Davenport, during the night.	- -	0 12 0	As the defendant pleaded entire ignorance of the Act, and promised the irregularity should not again occur, I did not press for a penalty, and the Bench fined him in costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person, Henry Davenport, during the night.	- -	0 8 0	As this lad was not working on with the knowledge of the master, but had brought supper and stayed to help his brother, the Bench dismissed the case.
,, 29	T. A. Simpson, tile manufacturer, High Street, Stoke-on-Trent.	H. Wright (Stipendiary) and Geo. Lowson, Esqs., Stoke-on-Trent.	Employing a woman and a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	1 9 0	
July 13	Geo. Bull, baker, Edward Street, Burton-on-Trent.	A. J. Coxon (Mayor) and W. Wright, Esqs., Burton-on-Trent.	Failing to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 2 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Stafford District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	H. J. Dolman, baker, York Street, Burton-on-Trent.	A. J. Coxon (Mayor) and W. Wright, Esqs., Burton-on-Trent.	Employing a youth of 14 before 6 a.m.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
„ 16	Madeley Coal and Iron Co., brick manufacturers, Leycett.	R. C. Clive and Reginald Wood, Esqs., Newcastle, Staffs.	Employing a girl under 16 years in a brick-yard.	- -	- -	Defendant's solicitor said John Peake was a contractor to make the bricks and supply them at a price, and Peake paid the workers. The Bench consented for the charge to be heard against Peake.
„	John Peake, brickmaker, Leycett.	„ „	Employing a girl under 16 years in a brick-yard.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„ 31	Moore and Son, brickmakers, Linton, Burton-on-Trent.	J. L. Barber and H. Mansfield, Esq., Swadlincote.	Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	0 5 6	0 9 6	
Aug. 1	Jno. George, bootmaker, Market Street, Fenton.	H. Wright, Esq. (Stipendiary), Fenton.	Failing to keep Abstract affixed in workshop	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„	Jas. Puncheffe, bootmaker, Market Street, Fenton.	„ „	Failing to keep Abstract affixed in workshop	- -	0 8 0	Fined the costs.
„ 2	Rd. Jones, wheelwright, &c., Church Lane, Cheddleton.	H. Wright, Esq. (Stipendiary), Tunstall.	Failing to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 2 6	0 8 0	
	Jno. Kearton, joiner, &c., Brownhills, Burslem.	„ „	Failing to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 5 0	0 8 0	
Oct. 26	Robert Hunt, baker, Duke Street, Burton-on-Trent.	A. J. Coxon (Mayor) and T. Turner, Esqs., Burton.	Employing a young person after 9 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 15 6	
„	Alfred Jackson, printer, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.	„ „	Employing a young person overtime, without reporting same, and entering prescribed particulars in Register.	0 1 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Walsall District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 6	John George Proffett, saddle-tree manufacturer, 21, Green Lane, Walsall.	Messrs. Beebee, Lindop, Slater, &c., Guildhall, Walsall.	(1.) Employing a female child full time	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same child without having obtained a certificae of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
" 13	The executors of Alfred Bullows, iron founders, &c., Selborne Street, Walsall.	" "	Employing two male young persons at 8.5 p.m. on the evening of Friday, the 17th day of November 1893.	- -	0 18 0	This case having been proved, the firm proceeded to charge Thomas Holt, in whose employ the boys were, under sections 86 and 87. The case as against Alfred Bullows, was dismissed on payment of costs. Thomas Holt being fined as per preceding columns.
"	The executors of Alfred Bullows *v.* Thomas Holt, Cannon Street, Walsall.	" "	Employing two male young persons at 8.5 p.m. on the evening of Friday, the 17th day of November 1893 (transferred from occupier to actual employer).	1 0 0	0 10 6	
1894.						
Jan. 3	Harper and Screen, Boiler Works, Brades Hall, Tividale.	W. Bassano, Esq., and Sir Benjn. Hingley, M.P., Police Court, Old Hill.	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years, without having obtained a certificate of efficiency from the certifying surgeon for the district.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
" 5	The Oak Tanning Company, Hatherton Street, Walsall.	Messrs. Newman Blyth, and Wheway, Guildhall, Walsall.	(1.) Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to enter the prescribed particulars, as to the employment, &c., of young persons, &c., in the factory register.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 23	"Palethorpe's, Limited," sausage manufacturers, Park Lane, Tipton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Police Court, Wednesbury.	Employing eight females during the night, to wit, at 11.30 p.m., on 21st December 1893.	4 0 0	3 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Walsall District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 6	Hawtin Checkley, baker, 52, Rushall Street, Walsall.	Messrs. Newman, Blyth, Thomas, and Phillips, Guildhall, Walsall.	Employing a male young person in his bakehouse after 2 o'clock, to wit, at 6.0 p.m. on Saturday, 17th March 1894.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
May 11	Walker Bros., galvanizers, &c., Pleck Road, Walsall.	Messrs. Newman and Blyth, Guildhall, Walsall.	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years, without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon for the district.	- -	0 14 0	Fined in costs only.
„ 21	Oriental Tube Co., Limited, Church Lane, West Bromwich.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Law Courts, West Bromwich.	Employing a male young person without having obtained a certificate of fitness for such employment from the certifying surgeon for the district.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
June 1	Leamore Brick Co., brick makers, Birchills, Walsall.	Messrs. Newman, Phillips, and Blyth, Guildhall, Walsall.	Employing two male young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness for employment from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 16 6	
July 23	Cannock Chase Colliery Co., Cannock Chase.	F. D. Bumsted and W. Anderson, Esqs., Public Hall, Cannock.	Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificate of fitness for employment.	0 1 0	0 13 0	
„ 31	Joseph Cammies - -	N. Ú. A. Neville, Esq., (Stipendiary Magistrate), Bilston Police Court.	Failing to comply with the special rules requiring them to wear respirators, when employed in the processes of brushing and dusting enamelled iron plates.	0 2 6	0 8 0	The defendants were employed by "The Universal Enamelled Iron Co., Bilston, and had been supplied with all the necessaries required under the special rules by the Company.
„	Martha Sharratt - -	„ „	Failing to comply with the special rules requiring them to wear respirators, when employed in the processes of brushing and dusting enamelled iron plates.	0 2 6	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Walsall District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 31	Hannah Cope	N. C. A. Neville Esq., (Stipendiary Magistrate), Bilston Police Court.	Failing to comply with the special rules requiring them to wear respirators, when employed in the processes of brushing and dusting enamelled iron plates.	0 2 6	0 8 0	The defendants were employed by "The Universal Enamelled Iron Co.," Bilston, and had been supplied with all the necessaries required under the special rules of the Company.
"	Mary Woodhall	" "	Failing to comply with the special rules requiring them to wear respirators, when employed in the processes of brushing and dusting enamelled iron plates.	0 2 6	0 8 0	
"	Mary Ann Whale (Employed in the Universal Enamelled Iron Co's. Works, Bilston.)	" "	Failing to comply with the special rules requiring them to wear respirators, when employed in the processes of brushing and dusting enamelled iron plates.	0 2 6	0 8 0	
Aug. 21	Atkins Hinton, baker, &c., 42, Owen Street, Tipton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., (Stipendiary Magistrate), Wednesbury Police Court.	(1.) Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years, before 6 a.m., to wit, at 4.30 a.m., on Saturday, 4th August 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to affix a copy of the Abstract in his bakehouse.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	The Tipton Co-operative Industrial and Provident Society, bakers, &c., 48, Owen Street, Tipton.	" "	(1.) Employing a male young person under the age of 16 years before 6 a.m., to wit, at 1.55 a.m., on Saturday, 4th August 1894.	3 0 0	1 7 5	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a male young person under the age of 18 years before 5 a.m., to wit, at 1.55 a.m. on Saturday 4th August 1894.	3 0 0		
"	" "	" "	(3.) Failing to affix a copy of the Abstract in the bakehouse.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Walsall District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	Thomas Cresswell, iron-founders, &c., 12, Pool Street, Walsall.	Messrs. W. Bayliss, and W. C. Blyth, Guildhall, Walsall.	(1.) Employing a male young person, without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2.) Failing to enter the prescribed particulars of the young persons in his employ in the factory register.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
1893.			*In the Wolverhampton District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	John Cock, baker, Shrewsbury	The Mayor, Major Patchest, and James Cock, Esq., Shrewsbury.	Employing a young person during the night, 6th and 7th October.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	- - -	0 7 0	Defendant was ordered to pay the costs.
,, 3	Benj. Guest, builder, Church Street, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person without entering the necessary particulars in the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
,,	John Smith, key maker, New Invention.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
,, 10	E. Davies and Sons, builder, Newtown, North Wales.	E. Jones, Esq., Capt. Pryce Jones, and E. Lewis, Esq., Newtown.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 8 6	0 11 6	
,, 15	Henry Bleacher, lock maker, New Invention.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Employing a child and a young person after 7 p.m.	0 5 0	1 7 0	
Dec. 8	Alfred Edmonds, meat tinner, Moseley Hole Farm, near Wolverhampton.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock -	0 10 0	0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 11	Enoch Pinson, padlock maker, Willenhall.	Thomas Beach, Esq., and Dr. Hartell, Willenhall.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 13 6	
„ 12	Hopley and Duncan, tile makers, Jackfield, Ironbridge.	J. R. Bodenham and E. W. Shorter, Esqs., Broseley.	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
„	Geo. Legge and Son, brickmakers, Woodlands, Madeley.	„ „	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 16 6	
28	George Ostins, baker, Brierley Hill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Brierley Hill.	Employing a young person during the night -	2 0 0	0 12 0	
„ 29	Thomas & Co., agricultural engineers, The Cross, Oswestry.	E. B. Smith and N. H. G. Weaver, Esqs., Oswestry.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 10 0	
1894.						
Jan. 5	Job Mills, shovel maker, Union Street, Lye.	Viscount Cobham and J. W. Turney, Esq., Stonebridge.	Failing to give notice of beginning to occupy the factory.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„ 8	James Wakelam, lockmaker, Willenhall.	Dr. Hartill and John Harper, Esq., Willenhall.	Employing a child under 11 years of age -	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„ 9	T. Hodgetts, letterpress printer, Halesowen.	J. Garratt and G. H. Reay, Esqs., Halesowen.	Failing to produce the prescribed register to an inspector.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
„	F. J. Nash, brickmaker, Halesowen.	„ „	Failing to maintain the fencing of an engine in an efficient state.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
Feb. 7	B. Baugh & Co., fender makers, Flood Street, Dudley.	S. Baggot and E. Smith, Esqs., Dudley.	Failing to give notice of commencing to occupy the factory.	- -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant, as Mr. Baugh is very dangerously ill.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 7	S. F. Turner, bedstead makers, Dock Lane, Dudley.	S. Baggot and E. Smith Esqs., Dudley.	Employing three women after two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 20th January, 1894.	0 7 6	2 2 0	
„ 9	Edwin Preston, iron founders, Kidderminster.	Thos. T. Radford and Wm. Adam, Esqs., Kidderminster.	Employing a young person without registering name, &c.	0 2 6	0 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing the same young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 9 6	
„	The Princess Carpet Co., Limited, Kidderminster.	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
„ 23	Whitall Bros. & Co., carpet weavers, Kidderminster.	John Tomkinson and Wm. Adam, Esqs., Kidderminster.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without registering the necessary particulars.	0 2 6	0 11 6	
„ 28	G. W Griffiths Booker, cycle [illegible] Raglan Street, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Failing to securely fence the fly-wheel of an engine.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
Mar. 5	Wm. James, stamper, Willenhall.	Hy. Vaughan and John Harper, Esqs., Willenhall.	Employing a young person without registering the necessary particulars.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
	„ „	„ „	Failing to limewash his factory within 14 months of the last limewashing.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
„ 12	John Sheffield, brickmaker, Ludlow.	R. G. Venables, Esq., and Capt. Parkinson, Ludlow.	Failing to securely fence an engine	0 10 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Wm. Bowdler, builder, Shrewsbury.	E. Evans, C. Oliver, and — Scott, Esqs., Shrewsbury.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 11 0	Fined the costs.
April 2	Mathews and Son, boot makers, St. John's Street Wellington, Salop.	G. T. Dogdale and R. Hobson, Esqs., Wellington, Salop.	Availing themselves of a special exception without giving notice to inspector, and affixing a copy of the same in the factory.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
„ 4	Harry Heat, clerk to John Perks and Son, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Obstructing an inspector by attempting to prevent a young person appearing before him.	3 0 0	0 13 6	
„ 9	Wm. Teague, wheelwright, Bromfield.	R. G. Venables and W. St. A. Rouse Boughton, Esqs., Ludlow.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	0 5 0	0 11 0	
„ 11	Stringer and Green, tackle makers, School Street, Old Hill.	W. Bassano and G. Hill, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing one young person after six o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	0 16 0	
„ 13	R. Smith and Sons, carpet makers, Kidderminster.	J. Tomkins and C. Godwin, Esqs., Kidderminster.	Employing two young persons without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 13 0	
„ 24	Stretton Hills, Mineral Water Co., mineral water makers, Church Stretton.	Wood Acton and Lyde Benson, Esqs., Church Stretton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 0 6	0 10 0	A paltry penalty, as the young person has been employed 10 months.
May 10	Fredk. Platt, tailor, Brierley Hill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Brierley Hill.	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 18	F. J. Mayers, designer, Church Street, Kidderminster.	J. Tomkinson, Esq., and others, Kidderminster.	Failing to affix and keep affixed the prescribed Abstract.	- - -	0 14 0	The Defendant on the 2nd of May refused to affix the Abstract, and said he desired to test the point of his work coming under the Acts; to-day he says he has put up the Abstract and does not desire to test the question; on his agreeing to pay the costs I withdrew the summons.
June 8	Whitfall & Co. (T. Columbus Smith), tanner, Kidderminster.	M. Tomkinson and — Adam, Esq., Kidderminster.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
„ 13	James Lilley, wheelwright, Chester Road, Cradley Heath.	W. Bassano and G. Hill, Esqs., Old Hill.	Employing a child full time - - -	1 0 0	0 15 6	
„ 15	Charlotte Lees, enameller, Hersetey Fields, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Failing to comply with a special rule requiring her to wear a respirator when employed in the process of brushing enamel, in an enamelled iron works.	0 2 6	0 8 0	The Stipendiary also severely censured both.
„	Annie Ralph, enameller, 2, Commercial Road, Wolverhampton.	„ „	Failing to comply with a special rule requiring her to wear a respirator when employed in the process of brushing enamel, in an enamelled iron works.	0 2 6	0 8 0	
July 11	J. H. Helliwell, fender maker, Fountain Street, Dudley.	Luke Jukes and J. Grainger, Esqs., Dudley.	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening, at 7.35 p.m.	1 0 0	1 8 0	
„ 20	Rufford & Co., brickmakers, Stourbridge.	Walter Showell, Esq., and Dr. Frere, Stourbridge.	Employing two young persons in the dinner hour.	0 5 0	1 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 1	Sproston Bros., bedstead makers, Dudley.	Job Garrett and G. H. Claughton, Esqs., Dudley.	Employing a young person without registering the necessary particulars.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
„ 8	John V. Wood, malt grinding, Dudley.	Wm. Bagott and L. Jenkes, Esqs., Dudley.	Failing to securely fence a horizontal shaft, the same being mill-gearing.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
„ 17	The Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, bakers, Oswestry.	C. Bailey and E. Weaver, Esqs., and others, Oswestry.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract -	- -	0 10 0	Withdrawn on defendant's paying the costs.
„ 30	Geo. Lewis, miller, Eaton -	J. Tayleur and F. E. Harding, Esqs., Market Drayton.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 6	0 9 6	
Sept. 4	Barker Bros., saw mill, Shrewsbury.	James Cock and Thos. Corbett, Esqs., Shrewsbury.	Failing to report an accident - - -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
„ 7	Thos. Bellamy, crucible maker, Brook Street, Lye.	J. Amplett, Esq., and Dr. A. Frere, Stourbridge.	Employing one young person without a certificate of fitness from certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing one young person without entering the necessary particulars in the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„ 19	The Cradley Boiler Co., boilermakers, Cradley Heath.	T. Walker and H. Smith, Esqs., Old Hill.	Availing themselves of a special exception without serving notice on the Inspector and affixing notice in the factory.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
„ 21	J. T. Ford, letter-press printer, Stourbridge.	Lord Cobham and W. Amphlett, Esq., Stourbridge.	Failing to limewash the factory within 14 months of the date of the last limewashing.	0 5 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 24	Edward Shaw, tailor, Wellington.	H. H. France Hayhurst, R. E. Austice, Esqs., and Sir C. B. H. Soame, Bart., Wellington.	Employing three women for 14 hours without allowing two hours for meals.	0 10 0	1 6 0	Fined 10*s.* in one case and the costs in the other two.
„	J. L. and E. T. Morgan, dressmakers, Wellington.	„ „	Employing a woman overtime and failing to enter the prescribed particulars of such overtime on the record.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Oct. 1	John Anderson, boot maker, Cross Street, Ellesmere, Salop.	J. K. Mannering and — Chapman, Esqs., Ellesmere.	Employing one young person after 7 o'clock in the evening, viz., at 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
„	J. Griffiths, timber merchant and saw mill. Brynone, Ellesmere, Salop.	„ „	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Acts.	0 8 0	0 11 6	
„ 4	John Bell, brewer, Quarry Bank.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Brierley Hill.	Failing to give notice of commencing to occupy the factory.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
„ 15	R. Nicholas, plumber, Whitburn Street, Bridgworth.	Major Colley and Dr. Bethel, Bridgnorth.	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Acts.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
„	Head and Son, builders, Whitburn Street, Bridgnorth.	„ „	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Acts.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
„	Williamson and Son, gunsmiths, High Street, Bridgnorth.	„ „	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Acts.	0 1 0	0 14 6	
„ 19	Jos. Saml. Rock, chain maker, Colley Gate, Cradley.	Chas. Cochrane and Phil. Pargeter, Esqs., Stourbridge.	Employing one young person after 7 o'clock in the evening.	0 10 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wolverhampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 31	Arnold and Large, iron founders, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq. (Stipendiary), Wolverhampton.	Failing to keep the prescribed register -	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without a certifitificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1893.			*In the Coventry District.*			
Nov. 1	L. J. Sharman & Co., boot manufacturers, Northampton.	George Norman and D. Stanton, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing two young persons without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 4	John J. Watkins, brickmaker, Driston, near Northampton.	Sir G. W. Gunnery, Bart., and J. F. Huzlehurst, Esq., Northampton.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act in his brickyard.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
" 10	Bailey, Wills, & Co., boot manufacturers, Northampton.	Henry E. Randall and Henry Martin, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a young person for over seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 1 6	0 8 6	10s., including costs.
"	" "	" "	Not registering the names of three young persons.	- -	0 4 0	A member of the firm attended and swore the names had been registered, so I withdrew the information and paid costs.
" 21	Daniel Robinson, boot manufacturer, Ullesthorpe,	A. W. Arkwright, Esq., and Rev. C. Rodwell, Lutterworth.	Employing a child without having obtained the requisite certificates of school attendance.	0 15 0	0 12 6	
1894. Jan. 25	The Leicester Elastic Web Society, Limited, Nuneaton.	J. F. Johnson and Reginald Stanley, Esqs., Nuneaton.	Not keeping the factory register in the prescribed form.	0 10 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1894.			*In the Coventry District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 25	The Leicester Elastic Web Society, Limited, Nuneaton.	J. F. Johnson and Reginald Stanley, Esq., Nuneaton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
Feb. 22	John Edwards, iron founder, Nuneaton.	H. L. Townshead and J. F. Johnson, Esqs., Nuneaton.	Failing to keep the factory register in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
,, 27	Mrs. Andrews, milliner, 29, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.	Alderman Grey and L. Lucas, Esq., County Hall, Oxford.	Failing to affix Abstract on Saturday, 10th February, 1894.	0 2 6	0 6 0	
,,	Frederick Crowe, draper, 1 and 2, Magdalen Street, Oxford.	,, ,,	Employment full time of a child aged 12 years	0 2 6	0 6 0	
Mar. 10	Miss Catherine Sowerby, dressmaker, 36, Hertford Street, Coventry.	F. W. Franklin, Esq., and Dr. McVeagh, Borough Court, Coventry.	Failing to affix Abstract on 16th February 1894	0 10 0	0 11 6	
,,	Misses Adkins and Rice, milliners, 13A, Smithford Street, Coventry.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 16th February 1894	0 5 0	- -	Costs remitted.
,,	Mrs. Godfrey, milliner, 46, Smithford Street, Coventry.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 16th February 1894	0 5 0	- -	
,, 12	Miss Sprawson, dressmaker, 9, Vincent Street, Leamington.	John Fell and Sidney Flavell (Mayor), Esqs., Town Hall, Leamington.	Not having Abstract affixed on Friday, 2nd March 1894.	0 0 6	0 11 0	
,,	Miss Copp, dressmaker, 106, Parade, Leamington.	,, ,,	Not having Abstract affixed on Friday, 2nd March 1894.	0 0 6	0 11 0	
,,	Miss H. Sisam, dressmaker, 2, Holly Place, Leamington.	,, ,,	Not having Abstract affixed on Friday, 2nd March 1894.	0 0 6	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Coventry District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 12	Mrs. Mason, dressmaker, 10, Victoria Terrace, Parade Leamington.	John Fell and Sidney Flavell (Mayor) Esqs., Town Hall, Leamington.	Not having Abstract affixed on Saturday, 17th February 1894.	0 0 6	0 11 0	
„ 28	James Burr, brazier, 31, East Street, Coventry.	J. H. Matterson and John Bill, Esq., Coventry.	Permitting his child to be employed both before and after the dinner hour of the same day.	0 10 0	0 13 6	The certificate of age had been tampered with, and the child presented for full time employment.
April 6	Joseph Dawson and Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton.	H. E. Randall and Richard Cleaver, Esqs., Northampton.	Not registering the name of a young person -	- -	0 7 6	Costs only.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons under 16 without certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	1 8 0	
„ 11	William H. Killick, milliner, 5, Mercers Row, Northampton.	C. J. Hill and William Radford, Esqs., Guildhall, Northampton.	Not having Abstract affixed on Monday, 12th March.	- -	0 5 0	
„	Frances Lacey, boot manufacturer, 79, St. Michael's Road, Northampton.	„ „	Not having Abstract affixed on Monday, 12th March.	- -	0 5 0	
„	Adam Mountford, milliner, 22, Gold Street, Northampton.	„ „	Not having Abstract affixed on Monday, 12th March.	- -	0 5 0	
„	Sarah Cass, boot manufacturer, 79, St. Michael's Road, Northampton.	„ „	Employment full time of a child under 13 years of age.	- -	0 5 0	
„ 18	Mrs. A. M. Smith, boot manufacturer, 67, Duke Street, Northampton.	George Norman and Henry Stanton, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing a child without having obtained certificates of attendance at school.	0 2 6	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Dat .	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Coventry District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 21	R. Brown & Co., engineers, Northampton.	Lord Erskine and J. Becke, Esqs., Northampton.	Omitting to report an accident caused by machinery.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
May 19	Bonnick, Evans, & Co., engineers, Coventry.	James Maycock and F. W. Franklin, Esqs., Coventry.	Employing a child for over seven days, without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	1 9 0	
,,	H. Lester & Co., cycle maker, Whitefriars Lane.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
June 29	Luther Bunney, builder, Bedworth.	Washington Jackson, G. H. Wheatley, Esqs., and others, Coventry.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act in his brickyard.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
,,	Elijah Peters, weaver, Bulkington.	,, ,,	Not obtaining the requisite certificates of attendance at school of a child in his employment.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
,,	William Goodyear, weaver, Bulkington.	,, ,,	Not obtaining the requisite certificates of attendance at school of a child in his employment.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
,,	Daniel King, weaver, Bulkington.	,, ,,	Not obtaining the requisite certificates of attendance at school of a child in his employment (in two cases).	0 10 0	1 1 6	
July 7	Coventry Coffee Tavern Co., Limited, aerated waters, Coventry.	Alexander Rotherham and F. W. Franklin, Esqs., Coventry.	Employing a child without having obtained the requisite certificates of attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Costs only in one case.
,, 31	Wm. B. Wakefield, brickmaker, Kings Newnham.	R. H. Wood and R. H. Shuckburgh Esqs., Rugby.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act -	- -	0 10 6	No penalty, this "being the first "charge of the kind heard at "this court."
,,	W. T. and J. Moxon, brewery, Easenhall.	,, ,,	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act -	- -	1 11 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Coventry District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 15	William Ivens, saw mill, Watford.	Rev. Valentine Knightley and J. M. Rodhouse, Esqs., Daventry.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory Act in his factory.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
1893.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District.*			
Nov. 17	Jakes Bros., glass bottle makers, A. B. Row, Birmingham.	Dr. C. Warden, J.P., and Alderman Edwards, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person uncertified -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to register young persons - -	- -	0 11 0	Fined in costs.
„	John Powell, cabinet maker, 31½ Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.	„ „	Nelecting to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
„	Riley and Hodson, tin plate workers, 17½, Holloway Head, Birmingham.	„ „	Opening a workshop without notice - -	- -	0 9 0	In this case the firm having failed and left Birmingham, I withdrew proceedings and paid the costs.
„ 24	Edward Hill, bootmaker, 29½ Angelina Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and H. R. Leach, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a person under 16 uncertified -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to affix the Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	James Daniel Swann, jewellers' materials maker, 45, Buckingham Street, Birmingham.	„ „	Neglecting to affix the Abstract - -	- -	0 10 0	This defendant who pleaded that he was in poverty, was fined, at my request in costs only. He had opened a workshop without notice.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Birmingam No. 1 District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 24	Howes and Burley, carriage lamp makers, 24, Bishop Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and H. R. Leach, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a woman and a young person at 8.30 p.m.	0 10 0	1 4 0	
Dec. 1	William Ford, gilder, 25½, Conybere Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and J. P. Lacy, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Not affixing the Abstract - - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	James Wilmot, fancy box maker, 6, Great Russell Street, Birmingham.	" "	Not affixing the Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, without complying with the regulations as to special exceptions.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	F. Fisher, electro plate maker 12, Frankfort Street, Birmingham.	" "	Not keeping a register of the young persons employed.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Walter Bryan, gun screwer, 27½, Loveday Street, Birmingham.	" "	Not affixing the Abstract - - -	0 2 6	0 14 0	
" 8	Thomas Grinsell and Sons, silversmiths, 58, Tower Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a person under 16 years of age without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Thomas Wilkinson and Sons, electro-plate manufacturers, 45, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing a person under 16 years of age without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Not keeping the prescribed register - -	1 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Birmingham, No.* 1, *District*—cont.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	
Dec. 8	Brockington and Son, gold beaters, 250, New John Street, West Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Not affixing the Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
,,	Shaw & Co., stampers and piercers, 174, Hockley Street, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Employing a person under 16 years of age without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not having limewashed factory for three years.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,,	Miss K. F. Horden, dressmaker, 11, Wheeler Street, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Employing a woman at 8.30 p.m. without sending overtime notice.	0 2 6	0 14 0	
,,	Simon Livingstone, tailor, 34, High Street, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Employing a woman at 8.30 p.m. without sending overtime notice.	2 0 0	0 16 0	The defendant tried to prove that the woman was not working.
,, 15	George Hunt, cabinet case maker, 10½, Mott Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and J. P. Lacy, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Not having Abstract affixed - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
,,	Harris and Son, metal rollers, 99, Thimble Mill Lane, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Employing a person under 16 years of age uncertified.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
1894.						
Jan. 5	Margaret Coleman, dressmaker, 20, Ombersley Road, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., and Sir Jas. Sawyer, Kt., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a woman overtime without sending notice.	- -	0 11 0	Fined in costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 26	Henry Haywood, cabinet makers, 1244, Gooch Street, Birmingham.	H. P. Ryland, J.P., and W. N. Fisher, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a woman at night - - -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Feb. 2	The Star Tube Company, tube makers, Heneage Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., and Sir Jas. Sawyer, Kt., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep fly-wheel of engine fenced	3 0 0	0 11 6	
„ 9	William Mercer, retail baker, 232, Bristol Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and G. Tangye, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract - -	1 0 0	0 10 6	
„ 16	John Child Meredith, cycle fitting maker, 3, Hampton Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., and Dr. Leach, J.P., Victoria Courts Birmingham.	Not keeping Abstract affixed - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a person under 16 uncertified -	Dismissed	Dismissed	The defendant proved that he did not occupy the factory where the young person was employed, but that his son rented it.
„ 23	Ernest Walter, tailor, 220, Coventry Road, Birmingham.	„ „	Employing two women and a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	1 0 0	Fined in costs.
Mar. 2	Isaac John Evans, watch key maker, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.	Sir Jas. Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and Dr. Leech, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Opening a workshop without giving notice -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
„ 16	Messrs. Shipway, printers, 39, Moor Street, Birmingham.	G. Tangye, Esq., J.P., and Dr. Leach, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a person under 16 years of age uncertified.	0 10 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 16	Messrs. Shipway, Printers, 39, Moor Street, Birmingham.	G. Tangye, Esq., J.P., and Dr. Leach, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep register - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„ 22	Caroline Hutchinson, cycle lamp maker, Henrietta Street, Birmingham,	F. C. Clayton, J. P., and G. Baker, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person at 8.55 p.m. -	- -	0 11 0	Dismissed. The Defendant proved to the satisfaction of the Bench that the young person was employed making a lamp for himself when detected in the workshop.
April 2	S. and G. Pears, iron trunk makers, 112, Upper Thomas Street, Aston.	Alfred Johnson, J.P., and R. P. Yates, J.P., Esq., Aston Police Court.	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed - -	1 0 0	0 10 6	
„ 6	Samuel Read, stamper and piercer, 60, Ashted Row, Birmingham.	H. P. Ryland, Esq., J.P., and Dr. Leach, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 13	Hy. Phillips, watch chain maker, 24, Gt. Hampton Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., and Dr. Leach, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
„ 27	Capon, Heaton & Co., india-rubber makers, Lifford.	C. P. Lane, J.P., and H. Stringer, J.P., Esqs., Kings Heath Police Court.	Employing a young person during a dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
May 4	T. E. Phillips, cooper, 46, Lawley Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and H. P. Ryland, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„	E. Sherdon, cycle enameller, 320, Bradford Street, Bir-Birmingham.	„ „	Employing three women at 8.55 p.m. - -	1 0 0	1 12 0	Costs only in two cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	J. H. Asbury & Co., chain makers, Conybere Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and Sir Sir James Sawyer, Kt., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep factory register - -	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to limewash premises - -	- -	0 10 0	Fined in costs.
June 16	Hy. Bartleet & Co., brass founders, 37, Little Ann Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, Esq., J.P., and G. Tangye, Esq., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Leaving dangerous mill-gearing unfenced -	2 0 0	0 10 6	
"	Horton & Co., gas fittings' manufacturers, 37, Little Ann Street, Birmingham.	" "	Neglecting to affix Abstract - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	George Milner, brass caster, 66, Vicester Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing a child uncertified - - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	Ernest Schmuckle, tailor, 24, Bath Row, Birmingham.	" "	Employing six women illegally after 8 p.m., 200 cubic feet only being allowed.	2 0 0	2 6 6	Costs only in five cases.
"	E. Dalton, whip maker, 167, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing a person under 16 for a year uncertified.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
July 13	George Tucker, stamper and piercer, 165, Dartmouth Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing two women after 8 p.m. - -	0 10 0	1 5 0	Costs only in one case.
" 20	John Brown, tailor, 111, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and Eli Bloor, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed - -	Dismissed	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 20	George Price, pearl button maker, 173½, Hockley Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and Eli Bloor J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep Abstract affixed - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
Aug. 10	Alexander Miesch, die-sinker, 26, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.	Messrs. Fisher, Ryland, and George Tangye, Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Not affixing prescribed Abstract of the Workshops Act.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 29	Charles Clifford and Sons, Limited, rolling mill, Dog-pool Mill, Lifford.	C. P. Lane, J.P., and G. F. Lyndon, J.P., Esqs., King's Heath Police Court.	Employing a young person uncertified -	0 5 0	0 8 0	The Bench imposed a light penalty, having regard to the usual regularity of the firm.
„ 31	Charles Grimes, carriage-lamp manufacturer, 59, Lower Essex Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, Esq., J.P., Dr. Leech, J.P., and Eli Bloor, Esq., J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Not keeping register of young persons - -	- -	0 10 0	Fined in costs.
Sept. 5	Whitehall and Bedford, machinists, Whitehouse Street, Aston.	Richard Payton, J.P., and R. P. Yates, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Aston.	Employing five young persons uncertified -	0 17 0	0 10 6	Costs remitted in four cases.
„	Thos. Startin, coach builders, 1, Holland Road, Aston.	„ „	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	Swain and Kirby, tinplate workers, 3, Kensington Street, Aston.	„ „	Employing a young person uncertified -	2 0 0	0 10 6	Previously fined for the same offence.
„	Sam. Hatfield, brass polisher, 59, New Street, Aston.	„ „	Employing a young person uncertified -	5 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No.* 1, *District*—cont.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	
Sept. 7	John King, wood sawyer, Great Lester Street Saw Mill, 81, Great Lester Street, Birmingham.	Dr. Warden, J.P., and Alderman Edwards, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„ 28	F. Brampton & Co., brass founders, Oliver Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and Joseph Tarrows, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep register of young persons -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„	Turner & Co., brass founders, 108, Cato Street, Birmingham.	„ „	Employing a young person uncertified -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„	Walter Collins, brushmaker, 129, Leopold Street, Birmingham.	„ „	Neglecting to affix Abstract - -	0 5 0	0 14 0	
Oct. 5	George F. Uzzell, tin-box maker, 61, Princip Street, Birmingham.	W. N. Fisher, Esq., J.P., and Ald. Edwards, J.P., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	
„ 9	Arthur Lewis, brickmaker, Greet.	W. N. Fisher, J.P., and F. Impey, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Acock's Green.	Employing a young person uncertified -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	Hannah Evans, brickmaker, Greet.	„ „	Employing a young persons uncertified -	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„ 12	John James Waldron, gun forger, 13½, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and Eli Bloor, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 1, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 22	Joseph Harman, cabinet maker, Station Road, Studley, near Alcester.	Capt. Gerrard, J.P., and Dr. Gregg, Esq., Alcester Police Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in his workshop -	0 5 0	0 10 6	
„ 24	C. G. Huins and Sons, brick-makers, Lodge Road, Redditch.	E. W. Heywood, J.P., and Jno. F. Milward, Esqs., J.P., Redditch Police Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in their factory -	0 2 6	0 8 0	
„ 26	Thomas Jackson & Co., brass founders, Bissell Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and H. P. Ryland, J.P., Esqs., Victoria Courts, Birmingham.	Neglecting to keep register of young persons -	0 10 0	0 10 6	In this case the firm had laid down machinery in a workshop without giving the required notice; and had failed to fence a shaft on which a boy was caught and killed.
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to fence mill-gearing - -	2 0 0	0 10 6	
„ 31	Herbert Terry and Sons, novelty maker, Peakman Street, Redditch.	E. W. Heywood, J.P., and Victor Milward, J.P., Esqs., Redditch Police Court.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in workshop -	0 2 6	0 8 0	
1893.			*In the Birmingham No. 2 District.*			
Dec. 1	Hodge & Co., chandelliers, Summer Hill, Birmingham.	Messrs. W. N. Fisher and J. P. Lacy, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	1. Not entering names of young persons in register.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	2. Employing two young persons over seven days without the certificates of fitness.	- -	1 2 0	
„ 8	W. H. Blackstaffe, embosser, 56, Albion Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer, and Messrs. Brame and Bloor, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. on 15th November, 1893.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not having an Abstract affixed on same day -	- -	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Birmingham, No. 2, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 22	J. S. Hurley, brush maker, 50, Summer Row, Birmingham.	Messrs. F. Brame and Frank Wright, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m., on the 7th December, 1893, viz., till 8.45 p.m.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
,,	Rolason Bros., jewellers, 81, Vyse Street, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of gas engine and dangerous parts of machinery, viz., the crank of gas engine, on the 2nd November, 1893.	1 0 0	0 14 0	Adjourned by request of defendants' counsel from 17th November last. The injured man now attended, but was not called as the offence was admitted, but it was urged that the engine was boxed in and has been since securely fenced.
1894 Jan. 26	Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamp Co., Limited, tin boxes, Icknield Street, Birmingham.	Messrs. N. Fisher and Howard Ryland, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Not having duly reported an accident to the inspector and the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Feb. 9	S. Fisher & Co., engineers, Nile Street, Birmingham.	Messrs. N. Fisher and George Tangye, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Not having duly reported to the inspector and certifying surgeon an accident which occurred on the 12th January 1894.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	Frederick Whitehouse, fork and spoon manufacturer, 67, Warstone Lane, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Employing two women after 8 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
Mar. 9	Rothschild and Baker, perambulars, 31 and 32, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham.	,, ,,	Overworking two women at 8.25 p.m.	0 10 0	1 3 0	
,, 16	Hyde Bros., [illegible] plate workers, Northwood Street, Birmingham.	George Tangye, Esq., and Dr. Leech, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Working two women on the 28th February, 1894, during the dinner hour.	0 5 0	1 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham, No. 2, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 16	Hazlewood & Co., paper-box makers, 40, Caroline Street, Birmingham.	George Tangye, Esq., and Dr. Leach, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Working a woman on the 28th February, 1894, during the dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	E. C. Dutton & Co., engraver, County Chambers, Martineau Street, Birmingham.	" "	No Abstract affixed in workshop on 2nd March, 1894.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	E. W. Kempson, mount cutter, County Chambers, Martineau Street, Birmingham.	" "	No Abstract affixed in workshop on 2nd March, 1894.	- -	0 7 6	Convicted in costs only.
3	Gibson and Williams, stampers and piercers, 77, Carver Street, Birmingham.	Sir James Sawyer and Eli Bloor, Esq., Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	Overworking a young person on 29th March, 1894, until 8.18 p.m.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
May 3	Cope, Allman, & Co., brass and iron tubes, Ickneild Square, Birmingham.	Messrs. Wm. T. G. Cook and Wm. Harris, Victoria Law Courts.	Having neglected to fence certain mill gearing, viz., a shaft, on the 14th February, 1894, whereby one Charles Decley was killed.	5 0 0	0 14 0	The defendants' solicitor produced an agreement at the hearing of the case, by which compensation to the amount of 115*l.* has been given to the widow and child in liquidation of all further claims. This was countersigned by the widow's solicitor and, the magistrates considering this sufficient, merely fined for not having fenced.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Birmingham No. 2, District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	A. W. Evans, tailor and dressmaker, 24, Temple Street, Birmingham.	St. James Sawyer, Messrs. Brame, Eli Bloor, and Dr. Leach, Victoria Law Courts.	Employing 2 women after 10 o'clock at night on 11th May, 1894.	1 0 0	1 6 0	The women swore they were making a dress for Alice Shakespear unknown to the employer, and the magistrates accepted this excuse in the second case and only inflicted costs.
June 22	Wm. Tedd & Co., metal polishers, Legge Lane, Birmingham.	F. Brame, Esq., and Dr. Leech, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	1. On the 30th May, 1894, having neglected to fence fly-wheel and crank of gas engine.	2 0 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	2. On same date, having neglected to obtain the surgeon's certificate for three young persons under 16 years old, and employed over seven days.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Cox & Co., japanners, 65, Gt. Charles Street, Birmingham.	" "	On the 31st May, 1894, employing three young persons after 8 p.m., viz., at 8.15 p.m.	0 5 0	1 14 0	
" 29	Miss E. R. Holmes, dressmaker, 18, Francis Road, Leasowes, Birmingham.	Messrs. J. H. Pearson and J. B. Lees, Handsworth Police Court.	1. Not having an Abstract of the Act affixed in the workroom on the 2nd June, 1894.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing a young person, Ada West, after 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd June, 1894.	-	0 7 0	
July 20	Reynolds Bros., sleeve links, 15, Branston Street, Birmingham.	Messrs. J. F. Brame and Eli Bloor, Victoria Law Courts, Birmingham.	1. Not keeping the register of young persons in the prescribed form on the 4th July, 1894.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing on the same date three young persons under 16 years over seven days without the surgeon's certificate.	2 0 0	1 14 0	Costs only in two cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Worcester District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 3	Isaac Englishmann, tailor, Slad Road, Stroud.	F. A. Hyett and A. Apperley, Esqs., The Police Court, Stroud.	Employing a child as a full timer - -	1 0 0	0 7 0	
1894. April 4	Geo. T. Whitfield, brickmaker, Robinswood. Tuffley, near Gloucester.	Capt. de Winton, Sir W. Guise, and T. E. Turner, Esq., Shire Hall, Gloucester,	Employing a child for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
1893.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District.*			
Nov. 16	The Trustees of the Landore Tin Plate Co., Landore.	J. C. Fowler, Esq. (Stipendiary), Col. Pike (Mayor), Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Employing a male young person more than six nights in two weeks.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	The Cwmfelin Tin Plate Co., Limited, Cwmfelin, near Swansea.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person more than six nights in two weeks.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	The Swansea Tin Plate Co., Cwmbwrla, near Swansea.	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing five women at 9.40 p.m. on 3rd November 1893.	2 10 0	2 2 0	
,, 17	The Birchgrove Steel Co., Limited, Ynyspenllwch Works, Glais.	H. Lloyd and J. E. Moore, Esq., County Sessions, Pontardawe.	Employing a male young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 3	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same young person more than six nights in two weeks.	1 0 0	0 12 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
189			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 20	Peter Hopkins, Cambria Saw Mills, Carmarthen.	Thos. Thomas and H. Howells, Esq., Boro' Sessions, Carmarthen.	Employing a child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 5 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child otherwise than on the half time system.	0 5 0	0 5 6	
" 24	W. N. John, printer, &c., 144, Commercial Street, Newport Mon.	Henry Phillips and J. S. Stone, Esq., Boro' Sessions, Newport.	Employing a child otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
" 25	Alfred Baldwin & Co., Limited, Tin Plate Works, Panteg.	Col. Byrde, and E. J. Philips, Esq., County Sessions, Pontypool.	Employing three young persons uncertified -	0 12 0	0 18 0	
"	Alfred Baldwin & Co, Limited, Lower Sheet Mills, Pontypool Road.	" "	Employing two young persons uncertified -	0 8 0	0 12 0	
Dec. 7	Jenkins and Jones, Cwmer Quarry near Glandovey.	T. J. Morgan and D. Thomas, Esqs., Talybont.	Neglecting to fence the water-wheel at their factory.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
" 9	The Merthyr Vulcan Foundry and Engineering Co., Limited, Merthyr Tydvil.	W. N. North (Stipendiary) and C. R. James, Esqs., Merthyr Tydvil.	Employing two male young persons without the prescribed certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
"	D. D. Williams, bookbinder, Merthyr Tydvil.	" "	Employing two female young persons and one female child without the prescribed certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the child above referred to on full time for five months.	Dismissed	Costs remitted	The Bench considered that the penalty in the previous case against the defendant would meet the justice of the case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 11	J. B. Taylor, Cambria Pottery and Brick Works, Neath.	D. Davies and J. D. Llewellyn, Boro' Sessions, Neath.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to H. M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
"	Taylor, Struve, Eaton, and Price, Vale of Neath Engineering Works, Neath.	" "	Employing a young person at 7 p.m. who had commenced work at 5.30 a.m.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	Thomas and Sons, brass founders, Neath.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in their foundry.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
"	Elizabeth Thomas, dress and mantle maker, 21, Queen Street, Neath.	" "	Neglecting to send notice of overtime to H. M. Inspector, section 66 Act, 1878.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix a notice of the above named overtime in her workroom, section 14, Act, 1891.	Dismissed	0 8 6	Bench believes defendant's statement that the notice was affixed in another room which at the time of the visit was not being used as a workroom. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
" 13	E. Turner & Sons, Steam Joinery Works, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq. (Stipendiary), Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a male child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child on full time for six weeks.	- -	0 10 6	As this offence referred to the same child as in the previous case, I agreed to the suggestion of the Bench to withdraw same, on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 13	**Clarissa Lewis**, dress and mantle maker, Tudor Road, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq., (Stipendiary), Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a woman at 10.15 p.m. on Saturday the 4th November 1893.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
,, 16	**Evan David**, boot and shoe manufacturer, Tynygarn, near Bridgend.	R. W. Llewellyn and D. R. David, Esqs., County Sessions, Bridgend.	Employing a female child for three weeks on full time.	1 12 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
,, 20	The Cardiff Tin Stamping and Enamel Co., Limited, East Moors, Cardiff.	Sir Morgan Morgan and C. H. Evans, Esq., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing two male young persons at 7.20 p.m.	4 0 0	0 9 0	
,, 21	Weaver & Co., Limited, Steam Flour Mills, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler, (Stipendiary) and J. C. Vye-Parinonter, Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheels of a gas engine.	4 11 6	0 8 6	Manager had been cautioned on a previous visit.
,, 27	Thos. Davies, Woollen Mill, Glantaloq, Pencader.	T. P. G. Pryce and C. Lloyd, Esqs., County Sessions, Llandyssil.	Employing two male young persons at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 11th November 1893.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	**John Lewis**, Woollen Mill, Mount Pleasant, Pencader.	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons at 4.15 p.m. on Saturday, 11th November 1893.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,, 28	Charles Jones, milliner, &c., Arcade Buildings, Aberavon.	H. J. Stokes (Mayor) and T. E. Jones, Esq., Boro' Sessions, Aberavon.	Employing two women and one female young person at 10.20 p.m. on Saturday, 16th December 1893.	0 15 0	0 9 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 29	The Villiers Tin Plate Co., Limited, Victoria Works, Briton Ferry.	W. Leyson and J. B. Paddon, Esqs., County Sessions, Neath.	Employing five young persons without the prescribed certificates of fitness.	2 10 0	0 9 6	The defendants had been cautioned on a previous visit and subsequently written to in respect of similar offences.
,,	Gwynne & Co., Limited, Gwalia Tin Plate Works, Briton Ferry.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without the prescribed certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel and belt of engine driving dynamo and fly-wheel, and gearing of bar shearing machines.	2 0 0	0 9 6	
1894.						
Jan. 10	T. Stevens, baker and confectioner, 122, Queen Street, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq. (Stipendiary), Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing three male young persons at 8.5 p.m. on Friday, 15th December 1893.	0 7 6	0 11 6	
,, 22	David Jones, Upper Woollen Factory, Carmarthen.	Hy. Cadle (Mayor) and Hy. Howell, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Carmarthen.	Employing a male young person and a woman at 8.35 p.m. on 29th November 1893.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
,, 27	Wm. Goodwin, Penddol Woollen Factory, Conwil.	Lewis Morris and C. W. Jones, Esqs., County Sessions, Carmarthen.	Neglecting to limewash within 14 months of the date of the period's limewashing.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
,,	John Nicholas, Woollen Factory, Cwmduad.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person during the dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
,,	Dd. Thomas, flannel weaver, Cwmduad Road.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
,,	J. and D. James, Woollen Factory, Nantyboncath.	,, ,,	Employing a young person for 12 months without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	The Old Castle Iron and Tin Plate Co., Limited, tin plate manufacturers, Llanelly.	R. Maclaran and E. Trubshaw, Esqs., County Sessions, Llanelly.	Employing 27 women at 7.40 p.m. on the 18th day of January 1894.	6 15 0	0 8 0	
Feb. 3	Lewis Bros., Saw Mills, Pontardulais.	W. Walters and A. H. Thomas, Esqs., County Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to send notice, under section 75, of beginning to occupy a factory.	0 10 10	0 9 2	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of a steam engine.	2 0 0	0 9 2	
" 27	Stone and Tinson, Chemical Works, Cardiff.	W. E. Vaughan and John Jenkins, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of the Act in their factory.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
" 28	J. Thomas, boot manufacturer, 122, Commercial Road, Newport, Mon.	Fredk. Phillips and R. T. Martin, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Newport.	Employing a young person at 10.35 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd February 1894.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
Mar. 5	The Melingriffith Co., Limited, tin plate manufacturers, Llandaff.	Col. Page and Col. Wood, County Sessions, Llandaff.	Employing two young persons and one child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	1 1 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child eight weeks on full time, instead of on the half-time system.	0 10	0 7 0	
" 6	John Mills, printer, "Tarian" Office, Aberdare.	W. N. North (Stipendiary) and R. H. Rhys, Esqs., County Sessions, Aberdare.	Employing a male child for one month on full time.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
" 10	E. and A. Trayler, dress and mantle manufacturers, Pembroke Dock.	S. B. Sketch and J. Smedley, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Pembroke Dock.	Employing six women and four female young persons after 10.0 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st January 1894.	0 1 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 12	The Alyn Steel Tin Plate Co., Mold.	E. H. Waln and Wm. Catherall, Esqs., County Sessions, Mold.	Employing two male young persons more than six nights in two weeks.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
„ 16	John Owen Jones, baker, Denbigh.	E. T. Jones and T. J. Williams, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Denbigh.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in his bakehouse.	0 1 0	0 8 6	Fine was imposed by the Bench "without costs," and after conferring with the Bench the clerk applied for the costs to H.M. Inspector.
„	Boaz, Jones, and Sons, Chandlers, Denbigh.	„ „	Employing a young person three months without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child one month otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
„	Thos. Gee and Son, printers, Denbigh.	„ „	Employing a child 2½ weeks otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
„ 22	Henry Wood & Co., Chain and Anchor Works, Saltney.	Carstairs Jones and J. Hurlbutt, Esqs., County Sessions, Broughton.	Employing a male young person more than six nights in two weeks.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
„	The Leeswood Spelter Co., Limited, Leeswood, Mold.	„ „	Employing two young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
April 7	Edwd. Young, contractor at brick works, Forestfach.	W Walters and Col. Wright, Esqs., County Sessions, Swansea.	Employing a male young person on Sunday, the 4th March 1894.	1 0 0	0 8 3	
„	Eli Akroyd, contractor at brick works, Cwmbach.	„ „	Employing a male young person on Sunday, the 4th day of March 1894.	1 0 0	0 8 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 7	The Clayton Tin Plate Co., Tin Plate Works, Pontardulais.	W. Walters, Esq., and Col. Wright, County Sessions, Swansea.	Employing two male young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 11 4	0 8 8	1*l.*, including costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two male young persons on more than six nights in two weeks.	3 2 8	0 17 4	
,, 10	The Cynon Tin Plate Co., Limited, Gadlys Works, Aberdare.	W. N. North (Stipendiary) and R. H. Rhys, Esqs., County Sessions, Aberdare.	Employing two young persons and one child without certificates of fitness.	3 15 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child on full time for a period of three months.	1 5 0	0 7 0	Defendants had been cautioned upon previous visits.
,,	Richard Lewis, Foundry and Engineering Works, Aberdare.	,, ,,	Employing a young person for a period of three weeks without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
,, 16	J. Avery and Sons, coachbuilders, Newport, Mon.	H. J. Davies and T. Goldsworthy, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Newport.	Employing a young person for six months without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	Tovey Bros., undertakers, Newport, Mon.	,, ,,	Employing a young person for two years without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 0	Defendants had been cautioned on previous visits.
,,	Waldegs, Limited, tailors, Newport, Mon.	,, ,,	Employing two women at 4.25 p.m. on weekly short day substituted for Saturday.	3 0 0	0 9 0	Eight protected "hands" were found at work. Proceedings taken in respect of two only.
,,	Jane Fountaine, dress and mantle maker, Newport, Mon.	,, ,,	Employing two female young persons at 4.35 p.m. on weekly short day, substituted for Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 16	Clarke, Miles & Co., dress and mantle maker, Newport, Mon.	H. J. Davies and T. Goldsworthy, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Newport.	Employing two women at 4.50 p.m. on weekly short day, substituted for Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	E. W. Evans & Co., milliners, Newport, Mon.	" "	Employing one woman at 5.15 p.m. on weekly short day, substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	R. F. Laslett & Co., milliners, Newport, Mon.	" "	Employing two women at 5.35 p.m. on weekly short day, substituted for Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9	
" 20	Caroline Applebee, dressmaker, 123, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq. (Stipendiary), Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a young person at 4.20 p.m. on weekly short day.	- -	- -	Dismissed with a caution. No order as to costs. Defendant stated the time was 3.50 p.m., and was given the benefit of the doubt.
"	Mrs. H. J. Smith, dressmaker, 61, Newport Road, Cardiff.	" "	Employing two women at 4.50 p.m. on the weekly short day.	3 0 0	0 7 6	
"	John Nicolini, baker, 5, Duke Street Cardiff.	" "	Employing a child at 9.35 p.m. on the 22nd of March 1894.	2 0 0	0 7 6	The child had been at work from 8.30 a.m.
"	Alfred Green, baker, 162, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.	" "	Employing a young person at 9.50 p.m. on the 22nd March 1894.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in his bakehouse.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
"	J. C. Cobb, baker, 151, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in his bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 6 6	Defendant had been instructed and cautioned on a previous visit.
" 24	Evan Williams, letterpress printer, 234, High Street, Bangor.	Thos. Lewis and J. Evan Roberts, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Bangor.	Neglecting to limewash within the prescribed period of 14 months.	- -	0 4 0	Mulcted in costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 24	John Wm. Roberts, tailor, 213, High Street, Bangor.	Thos. Lewis and J. Evan Roberts, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Bangor.	Not affixing Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	- -	0 4 0	Place had been opened about nine months previous to date of visit, but notice of opening had not been forwarded to H.M. Inspector. Mulcted in costs only.
May 3	The Thomas Griffiths Co., Cooperative Society, Limited, dress and mantle department, Porth.	T. Jones, Esq., and Dr. H. N. Davies, County Sessions, Cymmer.	Employing two women overtime and neglecting to send notice thereof to an inspector.	- -	0 8 0	These firms had been instructed and cautioned on previous visits. Mulcted in costs only.
,,	Danl. Davies, milliner, Bristol House, Porth.	,, ,,	Employing one woman overtime, and neglecting to send notice thereof to an inspector.	- -	0 8 0	
,, 11	A. Epsteine, tailor, 26, Eldon Road, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis, Esq. (Stipendiary), Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	Sidney Jones, boot manufacturer, 276, Bute Street, Cardiff.	,, ,,	Employing a male young person at 9.40 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th April 1894.	2 0 0	0 7 6	
,,	Geo. Kyte & Co., Atlas Engineering Works, Canton, Cardiff.	,, ,,	Employing a child full time during a period of six weeks.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
,, 18	D. Spencer Davies, dress and [illegible], Peterwentlawr, Llanwrda.	Major Pelham and W. P. Jeffreys, Esq., County Sessions, Llandovery.	Employing a woman and a female young person at 11.30 p.m., on Thursday the 15th March 1894.	0 1 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 21	J. R. Jones, Ofonwen Paper Mills, Caerwys.	Wm. Williams and Wm. Thomas, Esqs., County Sessions, Caerwys.	Employing a child for three months otherwise than on the half-time system.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
„ 22	C. R. Dixon & Co., Writing Slate Works, Glanadda, Bangor.	D. Cameron and Thos. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Bangor.	Employing a young person for two months without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 5 0	Offence admitted. Defendants mulcted in costs only.
„ 25	Wm. Andrew Nott, letter-press printer, 9, Vale Street, Denbigh.	H. Gee (Mayor) and T. J. Williams, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Denbigh.	Employing a young person for 12 months without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
June 4	Evan Edwards, dress and mantle manufacturers, Ystrad.	Ignatius Williams (Stipendiary) and W. Abraham, Esqs., M.P., Petty Sessions, Ystrad.	Employing four women at 9.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th May 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	A. O. Lewis, milliner, Ton -	„ „	Employing two women at 10.5 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th May 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	Leonard Smith, milliner, Ystrad.	„ „	Employing a woman at 10.15 p.m. on Saturday the 5th May 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	Wm. Morgan & Co., milliners, Ystrad.	„ „	Employing a woman and a female young person at 10.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th May 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 5	Wm. Geen, Crwys Bridge Joinery Works, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis (Stipendiary) and R. Spencer, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a young person three months without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
„ 6	Thos. Gregory, ironfounder, Hopkins Town, Pontypridd.	Ignatius Williams (Stipendiary), and Wm. Williams, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Pontypridd.	Employing a young person and a child for three months without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 6	Thos. Gregory, ironfounder, Hopkins Town Pontypridd.	Ignatius Williams (Stipendiary) and Wm. Williams, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Pontypridd.	Employing a child for three months on full time.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
„ 7	Lewis and Morris, milliners, Ebbw Vale.	W. E. Williams and E. Phillips, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Ebbw Vale.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of the Act in their workroom.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
„	Florence Parker, dressmaker, Ebbw Vale.	„ „	Neglecting to report the overtime employment of a woman, viz., at 8.55 p.m.	0 4 0	0 6 0	
„ 12	Jas. Davies & Co., dressmakers, Aberdare.	W. N. North (Stipendiary), and R. H. Rhys, Esqs., Aberdare Petty Sessions.	Employing seven women before 8 a.m. on the 5th May 1894, viz., at 7.25 a.m., the period of employment being from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	0 7 0	2 16 0	Fourteen women were found at work who had commenced at 7 a.m., and had been employed until 9 o'clock on the previous night.
„ 17	The Dynevor Engineering Co., engineers, Neath.	J. Arnold and D. Davies, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Neath.	Employing a male young person at 10.5 p.m. on Saturday, May 12th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
„	D. H. Lewis & Co., milliners, Neath.	„ „	Employing a woman at 10.45 p.m. on Saturday, 12th May 1894.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
„	Williams & Co., millmers, Neath.	„ „	Employing a woman and a young person at 10.50 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th May 1894.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
„ 23	Edith Dowd, dressmaker, Monmouth.	G. S. Griffin and W. Cousins, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Monmouth.	Employing two women overtime, and not reporting same.	- -	0 8 6	Offences were admitted. Occupier pleaded ignorance. Bench imposed no fine, and remitted the costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing notice respecting overtime in workroom.	- -	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 29	Jacob Solway, tailor, Newport, Mon.	H. Phillips and C. D. Phillips, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Newport.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
"	Solomon Erstein, tailor, Newport, Mon.	" "	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	0 2 6	0 8 6	
July 2	Sarah Hunkin, dressmaker, 108, Briton Ferry Road, Neath.	F. J. Gibbins and D. T. Sims, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Neath.	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act in her workshop.	0 1 0	0 7 6	
" 3	T. John, bookbinder, 1, Bute Street, Cardiff.	J. Spencer, Esq., and Sir Morgan Morgan, Borough Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a woman at 8.55 p.m. on Friday, June 8th, 1894.	0 10 0	0 6 6	Two women and one young person were employed at the time mentioned, viz., 8.55 p.m.
" 6	The Ruabon Coal and Coke Co., Limited, Pant Brickworks, near Ruabon.	Edmund Peel and J. C. Edwards, Esqs., County Sessions, Ruabon.	Employing two male young persons on Sunday the 20th May 1894.	- -	- -	Case withdrawn. Costs remitted. Defendants under section 87 preferred a charge against their contractor, Wm. Wilhams, who admitted the offence, and was fined 10*s.* and costs. See below.
"	Wm. Williams, contractor to the Ruabon Coal and Coke Co., Limited.	" "	Employing two male young persons on Sunday the 20th May 1894.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
" 9	E. Richards, dressmaker and milliner, 10, Hope Street, Wrexham.	E. Davies and J. F. Edisbury, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Wrexham.	Employing four women at 8.25 p.m. without sending notice, as required by section 66, Act 1878.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Not affixing a record of overtime in workshop, as required by section 14, Act 1891.	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
"	R. and P. Sauvage, dressmakers and milliners, 21, Town Hill, Wrexham.	" "	Employing seven women at 8.50 p.m. without sending notice, as required by section 66, Act 1878.	- -	- -	Transferred under section 87 to actual offender, Miss E. C. Roberts.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	R. and P. Santage, dressmakers and milliners, 21, Town Hill, Wrexham.	E. Davies and J. P. Edisbury, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Wrexham.	Not keeping a record of overtime in workshop, as required by section 14, Act 1891.	- - -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
"	Miss E. C. Roberts, dressmaker, Wrexham.	" "	Not sending notice of overtime, as required by section 66, Act 1878.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
" 12	The Buckley Brick and Tile Co., Limited, Bellmount Works, Buckley.	Rd. Venables Kyrke and Hy. Hurlbutt, Esqs., County Sessions, Hawarden.	Employing one male young person from 6 a.m. to 4.5 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May 1894.	- - -	0 6 0	Case dismissed. The young person was employed at the boilers, and the defendant pleaded, under section 100, that he was keeping up steam for a gang of men who were repairing part of the machinery, and therefore exempt. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
" 14	David Roberts and Son, builders and joiners, Bala.	Roger Hughes and Edward Jones, Esqs., County Sessions, Bala.	Employing a male young person at 3.55 on Saturday the 9th June 1894.	- - -	0 7 6	Offence admitted; first case here. Defendants mulcted in Court. Costs only.
" 16	J. Collins and Son, Marchwiel Brick Works, near Wrexham.	Captn. Barker and Wm. Thomas, Esq., County Sessions, Wrexham.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act in the factory.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person three months without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to fence fly-wheel of engine and gearing of pug mill.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
" 20	The Denbigh and Ruthin Timber and Slate Co., saw mills, Denbigh.	Howell Gee (Mayor) and E. J. Jones, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Denbigh.	Neglecting to securely fence the crank of a log saw.	0 5 0	0 9 6	Occupiers had been cautioned on previous visit.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Robert Roberts, saw mill, Holyhead.	T. F. Evans and W. Hugh Edwards, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Holyhead.	Not sending notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	0 0 6	0 10 0	Being first case of the kind heard at this Court, the Bench imposed a nominal penalty with costs.
„ 30	Lonnie & Co., milliners, 3, Bridge Street, Carnarvon.	J. I. Davies (Mayor) and E. Hughes, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Carnarvon.	Employing two females at 9.25 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	- -	0 4 0	The offences were admitted by the respective solicitors for the defence. The Bench mulcted the defendants in costs only, as these were the first cases under section 66, Act 1878, and section 14, Act 1891, which had been before the Court.
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing record of overtime in workroom on form No. 12.	- -	0 4 0	
„	Evan H. Owen, milliner, 18, Bridge Street, Carnarvon.	„ „	Employing one woman at 9.40 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	- -	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing record of overtime in workroom on form No. 12.	- -	0 4 0	
„	Morris and Davies, dressmakers, 24, Bridge Street, Carnarvon.	„ „	Employing 10 females at 9.55 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	- -	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing record of overtime in workroom on form No. 12.	- -	0 4 0	
„	Pierce and Williams, dressmakers and milliners, Eastgate Street, Carnarvon.	„ „	Employing five females at 10.20 p.m. on Saturday, June 30th, 1894.	- -	0 4 0	
„ 31	Morris and Hughes, dressmakers, Castle Street, Llangollen.	Major Tottenham and T. Hughes, Esq., County Sessions, Llangollen.	Employing seven women and one young person overtime without sending notice thereof as required by Sec. 66, Act, 1878.	0 8 0	0 7 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Not keeping record of overtime in workshop, as required by Sec. 14, Act, 1891.	0 0 6	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 31	Daniel Lloyd and Llewellyn Attwell, contractors at Trefynant Brick Works, near Ruabon.	Major Tottenham and T. Hughes, Esq., County Sessions, Llangollen.	Employing a young person at 3.20 p.m. on Saturday, 14th day of July 1894.	0 1 0	0 7 6	These proceedings were taken under Sec. 87 of Act, 1878.
Aug. 9	Roberts and Williams, Writing Slate Works, Tanymanod, Blaenau Festiniog.	J. P. Jones and E. P. Jones, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Blaenau Festiniog.	Employing four young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 2 0	0 19 0	There were six young persons employed without certificates, over periods varying from one to six months.
,, 17	J. Phillips & Co., millliners, Commercial Road, Newport, Mon.	Hy. Phillips and J. S. Stone, Esqs., Boro' Petty Sessions Town Hall.	Employing a woman in workshop at 9.30 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	- -	0 7 6	Convicted under same Section, 2nd June 1893, but as the woman stated in evidence that she had not done any work since 7.30 p.m., the Bench mulcted the defendants in costs only.
,, 24	Elizabeth James, dressmaker, Clydach, near Swansea.	Herbert Lloyd and D. Thomas, M.D., Esqs., County Sessions, Pontardawe.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 5 6	First visit. Defendants pleaded ignorance, and the Bench mulcted them in costs only.
,,	Mary Rees, dressmaker, Clydach, near Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 5 6	
,, 27	A. Steddall, mantle manufacturer, 102 Oxford Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary), L. Talbot, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 11 6	0 8 6	
,,	Jonas Clark, plumber, 66, Miers Street, Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 6	0 8 6	
,,	John Davies, joiner, 58, Railway Arches, Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 6 0	Fined Court costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 27	Sophora Jones, boot repairer, 49, Carmarthen Road, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary), and L. Tulloch, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 11 6	0 8 6	
,,	A. Davies & Co., milliners, Morriston.	,, ,,	Employing one woman at 8.23 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	0 11 6	0 8 6	
,,	Sarah Thomas, dressmaker, 161, Gorse Lane, Swansea.	,, ,,	Employing five young persons at 8.40 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	0 2 6	2 7 6	10*s.* for each young person, including costs.
,, 28	Mary Lewis, dressmaker, 8, Whitcombe Street, Aberdare.	R. H. Rhys and D. Davies, Esqs., County Sessions, Aberdare.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 6 0	These are the first cases heard in this Court under Sec. 78. The defendants (occupiers of work-rooms in private houses) pleaded total ignorance of Secs. 75 & 78, consequently nominal penalties were imposed.
,,	Eliza Daniel, dressmaker, 63, Gloucester Street, Aberdare.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	The Cwmbach, Aberaman, Cwmaman, and Mountain Ash Co-operative Society, milliners and dressmakers, Mountain Ash.	,, ,,	Employing two women at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th July 1894.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	The Cwmbach, Aberaman, Cwmaman, and Mountain Ash Co-operative Society, milliners and dressmakers, Aberaman.	,, ,,	Employing two women at 10.2 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th day July 1894.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	Mary Ann Saunders, milliner, 91A, Cardiff Road, Aberaman.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act (offence discovered 10.12 p.m. on 14th July 1894).	0 1 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 29	S. Whittaker, dressmaker, 13, Wellington Terrace, Cardiff.	Morton Brown (Deputy Stipendiary) and E. Bevan, Esqs., Boro'. Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing one woman and young person at 10.40 p.m. on Saturday, July 7th, 1894.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
,,	Thomasson & Co., printers and bookbinders, 28, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.	,, ,,	Employing one woman and four young persons at 9.50 p.m. without reporting the overtime to an inspector.	1 5 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,,	Neglecting to affix notice of the above-mentioned overtime in the Factory (as required by sec. 14, Act, 1891).	1 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	John Haines, builder, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
,, 30	Oliver, James, May Hill Brick Works, Monmouth.	G. G. Griffin and T. James, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Monmouth.	Employing two young persons without the prescribed certificates of fitness.	0 2 6	0 5 6	
Sept. 5	The Treorky Working Men's Industrial and Co-operative Society, Limited, millowners, Treorky.	T. P. Jenkins and E. H. Davies, Esqs., County Sessions, Pentre.	Employing a woman at 10.25 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th June 1894.	1 13 0	0 7 0	
,,	A. Cule, milliner, The Stores, Pentre-Rhondda.	,, ,,	Employing a woman at 11.20 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th June 1894.	- - -	0 7 0	The occupier states that the woman remained in the workroom contrary to his orders, and that she had since been dismissed. Ordered to pay costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 4	Frances Jarvis, dressmaker, Chepstow.	Henry Clay and Godfrey Seys, Esqs., County Sessions, Chepstow.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 5 6	First visit. The occupiers pleaded ignorance, and the Bench imposed a nominal penalty only, and expressed an opinion that the occupiers should first have been cautioned.
,,	A. Clarke, dressmaker, Chepstow.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 6 6	
,, 5	Evan Jones, trading as E. Davies & Co., cabinet makers, Cowell Street, Llanelly.	J. B. Phillips and D. Evans, Esqs., County Sessions, Llanelly.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	Owen Jones & Co., milliners, Paris House, Llanelly.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not reporting overtime employment to an inspector.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not affixing notice of overtime employment in workshop.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	David Evans, milliner, Bradford House, Llanelly.	,, ,,	Not reporting overtime employment to an inspector.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not affixing notice of overtime employment in workshop.	0 5 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 7	George Anthony, cabinet-maker, Llandovery.	W. P. Jeffreys, Esq., and Rev. T. Evans, County Sessions, Llandovery.	Employing a young person till 4 p.m. on Saturday, 16th June 1894.	- -	0 8 0	These being the first cases of the kind heard at this court, the Bench after seriously cautioning the defendants, mulcted them in costs only.
,,	J. Charlotte Rees, milliner, Gloucester House, Llandovery.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 8 0	
,,	Morgan Griffiths, milliner, Penygawse House, Llandovery.	,, ,,	Employing a woman till 10 p.m. and not reporting the overtime to an Inspector.	-	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix notice of the above-mentioned overtime in the workshop.	- -	0 8 0	
,, 10	T. Jenkins, Thomas Town Brick Works, Merthyr Tydvil.	W. Smythe and C. H. James, Esqs., County Sessions, Merthyr.	Employing a woman at 7.55 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th July 1894.	2 0 0	0 7 0	Occupier had been cautioned on previous visit.
,, 11	Griffiths & Co., dressmakers, Bee Hive, Bangor.	Hy. Clegg and J. E. Roberts, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Bangor.	Employing three women at 8.40 p.m., and not reporting the overtime to an Inspector.	- -	0 5 0	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not affixing notice of the above-mentioned overtime in the workshop.	- -	0 5 0	
,, 15	D. E. Williams, hosiery manufacturer, Llandilo.	J. W. Hughes, and J. C. Richardson, Esqs., County Session, Llandilo,	Employing three young persons at 6.45 a.m., period of employment being from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	0 3 0	1 1 0	Nine young persons commenced at 6.45 a.m. Prosecution ordered in respect of three only.
,, 19	A. M. Evans, dressmakers, Pontypridd.	E. H. Davies and Wm. Williams, Esqs., County Sessions, Pontypridd.	Employing two young persons at 9 p.m. on Saturday the 18th August 1894.	0 11 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 19	John Evans & Co., dressmakers, Pontypridd.	E. H. Davies and Wm. Williams, Esqs., County Sessions, Pontypridd.	Employing three women at 9.15 p.m., and neglecting to affix notice of the overtime in the workroom.	- -	0 5 6	Occupiers pleaded that the blame rested upon the leading hand, and the bench muloted them in costs only.
,, 26	E. K. Gregory, mineral water works, Buckley.	R. Frost and W. Castair Jones, Esqs., County Sessions, Hawarden.	Employing three young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	0 7 6	
,, 29	Henry Thomas, milliner, Pontardulais.	J. G. Hall and W. Walters, Esqs., County Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 11 4	0 8 8	
,,	John Jenkins, milliner, Gowerton.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 11 3	0 8 9	
Oct. 2	John Jones, tailor, 223, High Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and J. Phillips, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	Mrs. E. Morgan, dressmaker, 73, Upper Aberdyberth Street, Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	Miss Mary Grey, dressmaker, 1355, Neath Road.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	Mrs. S. J. Owen, dressmaker, Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
,,	Mrs. Martha Griffiths, dressmaker, Manseltown, Swansea.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 2	F. A. Roth, sausage skin manufacturer, Dyfatty Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary), and J. Phillips, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to send notice within one month of beginning to occupy.	2 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Miss Elth. Leonard, dressmaker, 29, Sebastopol Street, Swansea.	" "	Neglecting to send notice within one month of beginning to occupy.	2 0 0	0 8 6	
" 13	Heatherley Bros., joiners, Pembroke Dock.	S. B. Sketch and Jas. Williams, Boro' Sessions, Pembroke Dock.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 5 0	0 7 6	First visit. Defendants did not appear.
"	Edwd. Evans, cabinetmaker, Pembroke Dock.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	Costs remitted.	First visit.
"	John Phillips, stonemason, Pembroke Dock.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	Costs remitted.	
"	A. L. White, dressmaker, Pembrook Dock.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	Costs remitted.	First visit.
" 15	John Thomas, tailor, Carmarthen.	Henry Cadle (Mayor) and H. Howells, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Carmarthen.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 5 6	First visit.
"	Thos. George, weaver, Carmarthen.	" "	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 5 6	
" 16	The Swansea Manufacturing Co., cabinetmakers, Westbury Works, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary), and W. Stone, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea	Employing five young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	1 11 6	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing six young persons without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	3 9 0	2 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 16	Jago James, tailor, Christina Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary), and W. Stone, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Employing one woman and three female young persons at 8.30 p.m., and not reporting the said employment overtime to an Inspector before 8 p.m.	2 0 0	1 14 0	
,, 18	M. E. Lewis, dressmaker and milliner, Ferndale.	W. H. Matthias, Esq., and Dr. Ivor Lewis, County Sessions, Cymmer.	Employing two women at 9.45 p.m., on Saturday, the 29th September 1894.	0 4 0	0 8 0	Penalty of 15*s.* and 5*s.* respectively were imposed. 20*s.* to inclued costs in both cases.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -		0 8 0	
,,	Evans and Richards, dressmakers, Ynysbir.	,, ,,	Employing one woman at 10.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 29th September 1894.	- -	0 5 6	Dismissed. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector. Defendant pleaded that the woman had not worked after 8 p.m., and had just gone into workroom to tack on a bit of lace a few minutes before H.M. Inspector entered.
,, 20	Jannett Phillips, dressmaker, Bridgend.	Robt. Llewellyn and W. Howell, Esq., County Sessions Bridgend.	Employing two women and one female young person up to 12 p.m., August 14th, 1894.	- -	0 5 6	Defendant ordered to pay costs only.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two women and three young persons at 6 p.m. on weekly short day.	- -	0 5 6	
,,	George Davies, tailor, Maesteg	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
,,	Henry Laviers, tailor, Maesteg	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	
,,	Mrs. A Lewis, dressmaker, Maesteg.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 20	Miss R. John, dressmaker, Maesteg.	Robt. Llewellyn and W. Howell, Esq., County Sessions Bridgend.	Employing two young person at 9 p.m. on 24th September 1894.	- - -	0 5 6	Dismissed. Costs paid by H.M. Inspector. The two young persons who had signed declarations stated in Court that they had only been kept waiting in the workroom after 8 p.m. to take home a dress.
,,	Morgan Hughes, milliner, Pentyeymmer	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	
,,	S. J. Matthews, dressmaker, Pentyeymmer.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	
,,	Maria Jenkins, dressmaker, Nantymoel.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
,,	Eva Thomas tailor, Tyne-wydd	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 1 0	0 4 6	
,,	Margaret Williams dressmakers, 45, Oxford Street, Pentyeymmer.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 4 6	
,, 22	John Jones & Co., saddlers, Haverfordwest.	S. Green and Joseph Thomas, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Haverfordwest.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	- -	0 6 0	
,,	Thos. Baker, saddler, Haverfordwest.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	- -	0 6 0	Defendants were ordered to pay 2s. 6d. each towards defraying the costs, the balance being remitted.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person from 6.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Wales and Monmouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 22	Elizabeth Thomas, dressmaker, Haverfordwest.	S. Green and Joseph Thomas, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Haverfordwest.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	- -	0 6 0	Defendants were ordered to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* each towards defraying the costs, the balance being remitted.
,,	W. H. Reynolds, cabinetmaker, Haverfordwest.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	- -	0 6 0	
,,	Thos. H. Thomas, coachbuilder, Haverfordwest.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	- -	- -	Dismissed. No order as to costs. The apprentice who informed Mr. Timothy he was 17, turned out to be 18 years of age.
,, 24	Wm. Williams, tailor, Milford Haven.	R. Carrow, Esq., and Captain W. R. Roberts, County Sessions, Milford Haven.	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 0 6	0 5 6	Costs paid by H.M. Inspector.
,,	James Jones, blacksmith, Milford Haven.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 0 6	0 5 6	
,,	Jas. Williams, joiner, Milford Haven.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 0 6	0 5 6	
,,	James Harris, joiner, Neyland	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the Abstract of the Act -	0 0 6	0 5 6	
,, 29	Caleb Morris, blacksmith, Tenby.	W. H. Richards and Benjamin Harris, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Tenby.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 2 9	Half the costs, which came to 5*s.* 6*d.* in each case, was remitted.
,,	F. B. Mason, cabinetmaker, Tenby.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 0 6	0 2 9	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Peterborough District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 1	Robert Hirons, finisher, Irthlingboro'.	C. J. K. Wolston (Chairman), N. P. Sharman, and Edward Sharman, Esqs., Police Courts, Wellingboro'.	Employing his own child, not attending school	0 1 0	0 7 0	These being only working men with small workshops, I asked the Bench to inflict light penalties.
,,	Ch. Ablett, finisher, Irthlingboro'.	,, ,,	Not affixing Abstract of Act - -	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	U. Robinson, finisher, Irthlingboro'.	,, ,,	Not affixing Abstract of Act - - -	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	W. C. Smith, laster, Rushden.	,, ,,	Employing child not attending school -	0 1 0	0 7 0	
,,	Wm. Travill, finisher, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Employing child in morning and again in evening after leaving school.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
,,	J. Shelton & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep register of out-workers after being told to do so, and being supplied with Form 44.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
,,	Sherwood and Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Employing male young person and a woman after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	Walter Sargent & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Rushden.	,, ,,	Employing a child nine months without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep register of outworkers -	0 10 0	0 6 0	
,,	Fred Knight, boot and shoe manufacturer, Rushden.	,, ,,	Failing to produce to the Inspector certificates of school attendance of two children.	0 5 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Peterborough District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 12	Pratt Walker, boot and shoe manufacturer, Wollaston.	Joseph Hill (Chairman), T. Sharman, and T. Randall, Esqs., Police Courts, Wellingboro'.	Neglecting to keep list of outworkers - -	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not keeping register of young persons, and other matters.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	- -	0 13 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	James Shelton, boot-upper maker, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act - -	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child in morning and again after school in evening.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	G. Shelton, boot-upper maker, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of child.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Wm. Shelton and Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Neglecting to affix Abstract - - -	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing child of twelve full time - -	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	G. Charlton, basket maker, Wollaston.	,, ,,	Parent allowing child to be employed full time.	0 1 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Peterborough District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 21	J. Ellis, riveter, Wollaston	Joseph Hill (Chairman), E. Sharman, and E. Randall, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingboro'.	Employing his own child full time	0 1 0	0 7 0	
,,	Arthur Pruden, riveter, Rushden.	,, ,,	Employing his own child full time	0 1 0	0 7 0	
Feb. 12	Johnson, Parker, Clarke & Co., Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers, Higham Ferrers.	S. Spong (Mayor) and S. Parker (ex-Mayor), Esqs., Police Court, Higham Ferrers.	Employing a child and two young persons for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 15 0	1 5 6	
,, 20	George Flint, baker, High Town Road, Luton.	A. Hucklesby (Mayor), A. J. Webster, James Higgins, and E. Oakley, Esqs., Police Court, Luton.	Employing a boy of 14 till 10.40 p.m.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
April 7	Anderson and Day, straw hat manufacturers, Stanley Street, Luton.	A. Hucklesby (Mayor), A. J. Webster, and J. Higgins, Esqs., Court House, Luton.	Neglecting to affix Abstract of Act	0 3 0	0 7 0	This firm had been at work for about a year without reporting "beginning to occupy."
	John Burgess, letter-press and lithographic printer, Hastings Street, Luton.	,, ,,	Employing young persons overtime without affixing special notice or sending leaf from register.	0 1 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep register of young person	0 10 0	0 7 0	
,, 11	John Newman, tanner, &c., Kettering.	Dr. Roughton, H. Sartoris, H. De Crespigny, and J. W. Gotch, Esqs., Town Hall, Kettering.	Neglecting to affix Abstract	0 1 0	0 6 0	This place had been re-started by a fresh occupier nearly two years ago. Opening not reported.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to fence fly wheel of engine	0 10 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Peterborough District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 11	J. W. Forster, Millum Shoe Works, Kettering.	Dr. Roughton, H. Sartoris, H. De Crespigny, and J. W. Gotch, Esqs., Town Hall, Kettering.	Neglecting to keep register	0 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to obtain certificate of fitness	0 1 0	0 6 0	
June 16	C. J. Worsley, engineer, Milsom Street, Luton, Beds.	A. J. Hucklesby (Mayor), (Chairman) A. T. Webster, J. Higgings, and W. Phillips, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Luton.	Failing to affix Abstract of Act	- -	0 8 0	Conviction in costs only. Defendant pleaded guilty and also ignorance of Act, which the Magistrates accepted.
,,	Phillip Champion, whiting manufacturer, Blowsdown Pit, near Dunstable.	J. S. Crawley, F. Crawley, A. T. Webster, J. W. Green, H. Blundell, and J. Cumberland, Esqs., County Police Court, Luton.	Failing to affix Abstract of Act	- -	0 10 0	Conviction in costs only. Solicitor for Defendant pleaded guilty also ignorance of Act, which the Magistrates accepted.
,,	B. J. Forder and Son, lime grinders, &c., Sundon, near Dunstable.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract of Act	- -	0 10 0	
,, 25	C. H. Neale, cabinet maker, 9, London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.	A. Hutchinson (Mayor), T. Hopkins, F. Fisher, G. Slater, and C. Basker, Esqs., Police Court, Grantham.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 5th May.	0 1 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not exhibiting Abstract of Act	0 1 0	0 9 9	
,, 17	G. H. Emmerson, confectioner, 1, Crackpool Lane, Spalding.	Rev. Dove-Cawlit (Chairman), and Dr. Styles, Police Court, Spalding.	Employing a young person after the hour of 7 p.m., viz., till 7.2 p.m.	- -	0 3 0	1*s.* conduct money to witness. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not affixing Abstract of Act	- -	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Peterborough District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 29	Albert Tamkin, cycle manufacturer, High Street, St. Mary's, Bedford.	— Wells (Mayor) (Chairman), Dr. Carter (Chairman), Dr. Robinson, and — Jackson, Esq., Police Court, Bedford.	Not exhibiting Abstract - - - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
1893.			*In the Norwich District.*			
Nov. 1	Thos. Evans and Sons, Limited, leather dressers and parchment manufacturers, Sawston, Cambs.	E. Mortlock and J. Frost, Esqs., Linton.	Neglecting to fence certain dangerous machinery whereby one Percy Freestone, aged 13 years, received serious bodily injury, on September 5th.	25 0 0	0 11 6	
,, 30	A. McIntosh and Sons, engineers, the Cam Foundry, Thompson Lane, Cambridge.	C. J. Clay, Esq., and Dr. Cooper, LL.D., Cambridge.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing by which one, Frederick Carter, received serious bodily injury on September 15th, 1893.	5 0 0	0 18 0	Defendants' counsel asked for a nominal penalty on the grounds that an action had been commenced against his clients under the Employers' Liability Act. He also pleaded that notice should have been given under sec. 8 by H.M. Inspector, but I argued that the accident was caused by *unfenced mill gearing*, and not by any defect in the grindstone. The Court ruled in my favour.
	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to give notice of an accident to H.M. Inspector.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
1894. Feb. 8	Webb & Co., letterpress printers Alexandria Street, Cambridge.	Dr. Cooper and W. Campkin, Esq.	Employing a young person, after 8 p.m., *i.e.*, 9.55 p.m.	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Norwich District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 20	Horace. Howlett miller, Wroxham Roller Flour Mills, Hoveton.	Sir H. J. Preston, Bart., and Lord Wodehouse, North Walsham.	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery and mill gearing at the Wroxham Flour Mills.	3 0 0	0 9 6	
Mar. 9	Miss Marion Ingle, milliner, 22, St. Andrews Street, Cambridge.	Charles John Clay, Esq., and Dr. John William Cooper, Guildhall, Cambridge.	Failing to affix Abstract on 20th February 1894.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
,,	Messrs. Child and Cork, drapers, 18, Petty Curry, Cambridge.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 20th February 1894.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
,,	Miss Harriet Taylor, dressmaker, 22, Regent Street, Cambridge.	,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 20th February 1894.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
,,	Samuel Legerton, draper, 18 Market Street, Cambridge.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 20th February 1894.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
,,	Mrs. Sarah Howes, dressmaker, 13, Regent Street, Cambridge.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 20th February 1894.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
May 17	Hyams & Co., Abbeygate Clothing Factory, Colchester.	Gurney Benham and J. Daniell, Esqs., Colchester.	Employing a girl, aged 14, without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
June 26	R. Hunt & Co., engineers, Earls Colne.	F. W. Vaizey and J. S. Gray, Esqs., Halstead, Essex.	Neglecting to fence dangerous machinery, by which a child was seriously injured.	1 0 0	1 2 6	
July 20	Harriet Darnell, 67, Nelson Road North, Great Yarmouth.	The Mayor and W. Brown, Esq., Great Yarmouth,	Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duties.	0 1 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Norwich District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 2	Louisa Dyball, dressmaker, 11, St. Giles' Street, Norwich.	Sir P. Eade (Mayor) and J. D. Smith, Esq., Norwich.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in her workshop -	0 5 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two women after 8 p.m. - -	0 5 0	0 9 0	
,,	D. J., Fiddymont, milliner, Cowgate, Norwich.	,, ,,	Employing female young person after 9 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 6 6	
,, 3	W. Pann, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, as agent for Samuel Laycock and Sons, Limited, horse hair manufacturers, Leeds.	H. H. Almack and J. S. Garrard, Esqs., Long Melford.	Employing a child, aged 12, without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,, 16	Rosa Clarke, dressmaker, Felixstowe.	J. Whitmore and W. P. Phillips, Esqs., Felixstowe.	Neglecting to affix Abstract in workshop -	0 2 6	0 17 9	
,, 21	William Whiting, dressmaker, &c., 23, High Street, Colchester.	H. Goody (Mayor) and W. Block, Esqs., Colchester.	(1) Employing a female young person after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	(2) Neglecting to serve notice on the Inspector.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
,, 23	Hawkins William, letterpress printer and bookbinder, St. John's Street, Bury.	G. Hooper, (Mayor) and E. Scott, Esqs., Bury.	Employing two children without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	1 4 6	Defendant to pay costs; second case withdrawn.
,, 29	Mrs. Rosamond Fitchett, dressmaker, Aldeburgh.	Major J. Meller and W. N. P. Phillips, Esq., Woodbridge.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, August 4th.	0 0 6	0 17 2	
Sept. 13	Isaac Block, manager for Carl Blackburn, dressmakers, 159, London Road, Lowestoft.	F. A. Nolley, (Mayor) and G. Clarke, Esqs., Lowestoft.	(1.) Employing one female young person and two women after the hour of 8 p.m., *i.e.*, at 9.45 p.m. on Saturday, August 6th.	3 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Norwich District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 13	Isaac Block, manager for Carl Brothers, dressmakers, 159, London Road, Lowestoft.	F. A. Nolley (Mayor) and G. Clarke, Esqs., Lowestoft.	(2.) Neglecting to fill in particulars of overtime.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
„ 22	Hale Bros., boot manufacturers, Lower Westwick Street, Norwich.	John Hotblack (Chairman) and S. Newman, Esqs., Guildhall, Norwich.	Neglecting to limewash factory for three years.	0 0 6	0 9 6	Fined 10*s.* including costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to obtain certificate of fitness for two young persons.	0 8 0	1 12 0	Fined 2*l.* including costs.
„ 27	William Clemens, Waterworks Street, Ipswich. manager for Mrs. Juby, boot and shoe manufacturer.	N. D. Ansep,, Esq. (Mayor), and Col. J. H. Josselyn, Ipswich.	(1.) Employing a female young person before 8 a.m.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing two women before 8 a.m. -	0 10 0	0 14 6	
„	Jas. Bird and Sons, brickmakers, Trinity Brick Works, Ipswich.	„ „	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
„	Fredk., Bennett, brickmaker, New Street, Ipswich.	„ „	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	- -	0 7 0	Costs only.
„	W. H. Carr, Leiston, Suffolk	„ „	Employing two children without certificates of school attendance.	- -	0 19 0	One case dismissed, the other withdrawn,
Oct. 30	The Express Newspaper Co., Limited (W. P. Spalding, manager), King Street, Cambridge.	S. L. Young and A. S. Campkin, Esqs., Cambridge.	Failing to limewash printing office within 14 months ,namely for 28 months.	0 5 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the East Metropolitan District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 6	The City Glass Bottle Co., Ford's Park, Canning Town.	E. Baggallay, Esq. (Stipendiary), West Ham Police Court.	(1.) Failing to keep register of young persons	1 0 0	0 7 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
Nov. 25	John Fraser and Sons, Millwall Boiler Works, Millwall.	J. Dickinson, Esq. (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	Failing to fence every part of an engine, and all dangerous parts of the machinery.	2 0 0	0 2 0	The fencing had been done before the case came on for hearing, or the penalty would have been higher.
Dec. 21	Speck & Co., ironfounders, Commercial Road, Stepney.	„ „	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
1894. Jan. 6	Messrs. Spratt, Bros., fancy cabinet works, Tudor Road, Hackney.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq. (Stipendiary), North London Police Court.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
Feb. 13	Millwall Lead Co., Limited, Millwall.	— Mead, Esq. (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	Employing a female young person - -	1 0 0	0 6 0	The young person was only 14 years old when taken on to work, but stated that she was 19 years old, in order to obtain employment. After working 11 weeks, she succumbed to lead poisoning, and was a patient in the infirmary for some months.
„ 25	Jenson and Nicholson, varnish manufacturers, Warton Road, Stratford.	E. Baggallay, Esq. (Stipendiary), West Ham Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	6 0 0	1 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the East Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	D. Munro, Sons, & Co., Limited, potted meats manufacturers, Ocean Street, Stepney.	— Mead, Esq. (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	(1.) Failing to give notice of occupying factory	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing two female young persons until 10.30 p.m.	4 0 0	0 6 0	
May 16	Tomkins, Courage, and Cracknall, maltsters, Pier Wharf, Limehouse.	" "	Employing a young person after legal period of employment.	3 0 0	0 4 0	The young person who was 16 years of age, was allowed to take the place of his uncle during the latter's temporary absence, and between 8 and 9 p.m. was caught by a shaft, whilst attempting to put a belt on, and killed. The Stipendiary inflicted the full penalty.
" 26	W. and G. Gale, brick manufacturers, Chigwell Road, Woodford.	E. N. Buxton and R. Whittingham, Esqs., Stratford Police Court.	Failing to keep register of young persons	0 10 0	0 6 6	
" 31	Ambrose F. Flère. emery manufacturer, Anchor Works, St. Anne's Row, Limehouse.	Haden Corser, Esq. (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	Employing two young persons without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
July 5	Madame Vialoux, dressmaking, Box Villa, Warley Road, Brentwood.	The Hon. F. C. E. Petre and B. Tabrum, Esqs., Brentwood Police Court.	Employing two female young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the East Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 3	Spencer, Chapman, & Co., chemical manufacturers, Silvertown.	E. Baggallay, Esq. (Stipendiary), West Ham Police Court.	Failing to observe a special rule established for their factory, *i.e.*, No. V. of the Special rules, which requires that respirators shall be provided.	- -	2 9 0	Two men were engaged in packing a Gay Lussac tower, when they were both overcome by nitrous gases. One succumbed; and at the inquest, the jury added a rider to the effect that blame attached to the firm for not observing the special rules under the Factory Act. On the hearing of this case, it was stated on the part of the Defendants, that no gases could have been expected in such an operation, and further (in the course of the evidence given by Mr. Sutton, an inspector under the Alkali Act) that no respirator is of any efficacy in the case of nitrous gases. The Stipendiary considered that the occurrence was purely accidental, and dismissed the summons. I had to pay the costs which, including the Defendants' solicitor's fees, amounted to 2*l.* 9*s.*
Oct. 29	Wm. Ritchie and Son, jute spinners, Carpenter's Road, Stratford.	„ „	Employing a young person during part of dinner hour.	0 10 0	0 12 0	The boy was kept in to clean, and whilst engaged at the end of the dinner hour, the engine started, and he was very seriously injured.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Central Metropolitan District.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 20	Stout, Allen, & Co., type founders, Viaduct Foundry, Turnagain Lane, E.C,	Mr. Alderman Ritchie, Guildhall.	Employing two male young persons of 16 years of age at night, *i.e.*, at 9.40 p.m.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
1894.						
Jan. 30	Gaskill, Jones, & Co., letterpress printers and lithographers, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.	Mr. Alderman Davies, Guildhall.	Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.	4 0 0	0 10 0	Firm frequently visited; and great carelessness and neglect shown.
"	" "	" "	Employing two male young persons overtime without having affixed prescribed particulars.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
Feb. 5	B. Cappel and Sons, clothing manufacturers, 25 and 26, Monkwell Street, E.C.	Alderman Sir Hy. Knight, Kt., Guildhall.	Employing four female young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 0 0	After special instructions, firm had taken no steps to comply with Act.
"	" "	" "	Not having limewashed factory within 14 months.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Hills & Co., fancy card manufacturers, 108 and 109, Fore Street, E.C.	" "	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to register and report overtime employment of two females.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
" 26	Messrs, Roberts and Newton, letterpress printers, 25, High Street, Hornsey.	W. P. Bodkin, W. Reynolds, Esqs., Dr. Orton, and H. T. Tubbs, Esq., Highgate Police Court.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without affixing the prescribed particulars of such employment overtime.	1 0 0	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Name and Address of Persons summoned.	Name of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894			*In the Central Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 28	Yonge & Co., letterpress printers, 74, Fann Street, E.C.	John Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Not affixing Factory Abstract in the factory -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons under 16 years of age for more than seven work days without having received a certificate of fitness from certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 3 0	
Mar. 13	James Truscott and Son, letterpress printers, 3 and 4, Suffolk Lane, E.C.	Alderman Samuel, Mansion House Police Court.	Employing two young persons after legal hours, viz., at night.	2 0 0	0 10 0	20*s.* penalty in each case.
"	Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Limited, letterpress printers, 42, Broken Wharf, E.C.	" "	Employing one young person overtime without affixing prescribed particulars of such overtime.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" 14	Thomas John Wright and Son, bookbinders, Little Sutton Street, Goswell Road E.C.	John Bros, Esq. Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing three females after 8 p.m. without affixing prescribed particulars of such overtime.	15 0 0	0 15 0	5*l.* penalty in each case.
June 8	David Sarsons, letterpress printers, &c., 156, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	Mr Alderman Faudel Phillips, Guildhall.	Employing three male young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness from certifying surgeon.	3 0 0	0 18 0	Firm frequently visited, and neglect complained of was gross.
" 11	H. Magnus and Sons, 75, Great Eastern Street, E.C.	Haden Corser, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 10 0	Firm previously cautioned.
" 12	The British Patent Perforated Paper Co., White's Yard, Whitecross Street, E.C.	J. R. W. Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing three male young persons after legal hours.	1 5 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Central Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 12	Messrs. Straker Bros. & Co., letterpress printers, &c., 44 to 47, Bishopsgate Street Without.	Sir Stuart Knill, Guildhall -	Employing five females at 5 a.m. on the 30th June.	5 0 0	1 6 0	With one exception, the females had ceased working at 8 a.m. They had been brought in by foreman contractor for the purpose of folding newspapers.
„ 16	The London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., Limited, photographers, Brunswick Park, New Southgate, N.	W. G. Bodkin, A. J. Reynolds, and T. Beckett, Esqs., Highgate Police Court.	Employing three females before the period of employment filled in on Abstract affixed.	0 15 0	1 3 6	Females were employed early owing to hot weather. Firm acknowledged offences, expressed great regret, and undertook, in Court, there should be no repetition. Also, by request of Bench, that they would pay witnesses for the day, in addition to conduct money. It was a first offence, and under circumstances Bench asked if small fine would meet the case, to which assent was given.
Aug. 9	Messrs. William Rider and Son, Limited, 14, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	Mr. Alderman Davies, Guildhall.	Employing three females both before and after ordinary hours of employment.	3 0 0	0 18 0	
„ 30	Mrs. H. Boote, dress and mantle maker, 15, Somerfield Road, Finsbury Park, N.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., Northern Police Court.	(1.) Not affixing the Abstract in workroom -	2 0 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Central Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 26	Messrs. Grant & Co., Limited, letterpress printers and bookbinders, 72 to 75, Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing two female young persons and two women before the period of employment as stated on Abstract.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
1893.			*In the West Metropolitan District.*			
Dec. 12	George Reviers, letterpress printer, Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.	Alderman Samuels, Guildhall Police Court.	Employing eight women before the hour of 6 a.m.	3 0 0	1 19 0	3*l.* and costs in one case, and costs only in the other seven.
1894.						
Jan. 26	J. M. Doughty, brass founderers, &c., Stanhope Street, N.W.	W. M. Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Employing three young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	3 0 0	0 12 0	20*s.* and costs in each case.
Mar. 8	Charles Worsley Graham, 19, Dean Street, London, E.C.	Sir Joseph Reeves, Guildhall	Employing a child and a young persons for more than seven work days without certificas of fitness.	2 0 0	0 12 0	There were three other cases, but as the defendant had complied with the law they were not proceeded with.
„ 13	Decimus Bryan, manufacturing stationer, Fanshaw Street, N.	Haden Corser, Esq., Stipendiary, Worship Street.	Employing a child and three young persons under 16 years of age for more than seven work days uncertified.	2 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the West Metropolitan District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1894.						
May 16	G. W. Munt & Co., fancy box manufacturers, Kirby Street, E.C.	J. R. W. Bros, Esq., Police Magistrate, Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing four young persons more than 13 work days without surgical certificates.	1 0 0 . .	0 4 0 0 16 0	Fined in one case. Costs in all.
June 1 (adjourned from May 26)	Ford, Shapeard & Co., letterpress printers, 6, Great Turnstile, W.C.	F. Lushington, Esq., Bow Street, Police Court.	Employing five young persons more than seven days without a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	5 0 0	1 0 0	20*s.* and costs in each case.
July 21	Rebecca Uff, dressmaker, 25, Granville Street, Aylesbury.	Colonel Goodall (in the Chair), George Butcher, and Thomas Gurney, Esqs., Town Hall, Aylesbury.	Illegal employment of two young persons on Friday, 29th June until 9 p.m.	0 2 0	0 10 0	Fined 12*s.* including costs.
"	Miss Sarah White, dressmaker, 5, Temple Square, Aylesbury.	" "	Illegal employment of two young persons on Saturday 23rd June until 7 p.m.	0 2 0	0 10 0	Fined 12*s.* including costs.
Aug. 1	J. and G. Barnes, boot manufacturers, Britannia Shoe Works, Chesham.	J. W. Pegg, and J. Robinson, Esqs., Town Hall Chesham.	Employing three children after legal hours	0 15 0	2 5 0	A penalty of 1*l.* in each case to include costs.
			In the Bristol District.			
1893.						
Nov. 1	C. Bradshaw and Son, asphalte manufacturers, Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol.	Herbert Thomas (Chairman) and Alfred Robinson, Esqs., Police Court, Bristol.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing, to wit, a horizontal shaft.	2 0 0	0 9 0	The Bench awarded the boy 10*s.* compensation, to be paid by defendants in addition to the fine and ordinary costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1890.			*In the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 29	Mayo & Co., boot manufacturers, 29, Portland Square, Bristol.	Alderman Wm. Pethick (Chairman) and Albert Fry, Esq., Police Court, Bristol.	Employing three male young persons after 7 p.m., to wit, until 9.30 p.m.	1 10 0	1 7 0	
1891.						
Jan. 19	Berryman, Burnell, & Co., brewers, Clapton, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire.	Colonel Napier (Chairman), Colonel Clerk, and Captain Sherston, Shepton Mallet.	(1.) Neglecting to fence a hoist - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	On 4th September 1893 John Carter, aged 73 years, fell down this hoist, and died three days afterwards from the injuries he received.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to send notice to the inspector for the district of a fatal accident which occurred in their brewery on September 4th, 1893, to John Carter, a man therein employed.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn. Costs paid by Crown.
Feb. 20	W. Hancock and Sons, brewers, &c., Wiveliscombe, Somerset.	Major Thorne and A. Capel, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Wiveliscombe.	(1.) Neglecting to fence a hoist - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to fence certain parts of the mill-gearing and machinery.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
" 23	The Bristol Channel Malting Co., Limited, Portishead, Portishead, near Bristol.	Sir E. H. Elton, Bart., Colonel Wm. Long, &c., Petty Sessions, Clevedon, Somersetshire.	(1.) Neglecting to securely fence every part of a steam engine, and fly-wheel of same.	5 0 0	0 8 0	This Company had previously received both verbal and written notice to fence this machinery.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to securely fence all dangerous parts of the machinery and every part of the mill gearing in their factory.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 25	Madame Devas, dressmaker, 1, Edgar Buildings, Bath.	Sir R. S. Blaine (Chairman) and Colonel Vaughton, City Police Court, Bath.	Employing three female young persons and three women after 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, 14th April 1894.	4 10 0	2 10 0	A serious aggravation of this offence was that when I called at 8 p.m. four girls who had been working up till then were concealed in at attic until I had left the premises. I only found this out some days afterwards on taking the girls' declarations.
„ 26	Bartlett and Clayton, tin plate workers, Comb Works Lane, Upper Easton, Bristol.	F. Tothill (Chairman) and C. W. Savage, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	(1.) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	0 10 0		Fine in first case. Costs in all.
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Neglecting to affix in their factory the prescribed Abstract of the Factory Act.	- -	0 19 0	Costs only.
„	„ „	„ „	(3.) Neglecting to keep a register of the young persons employed in their factory.	- -		Costs only.
„ 27	Charles House & Co., boot manufacturers, Keynsham, Somerset.	Colonel Skrine (Chairman) and Major Edgell, Petty Sessions, Keynsham.	(1.) Neglecting to keep registers of the children and young persons employed in their factory.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Failing to obtain certificates of the fitness for employment of two children and two young persons employed in the factory.	2 0 0	2 7 6	
May 17	John Robinson, machin Park Road, Kingswood, near Bristol.	Captain J. Belfield (Chairman) and C. D. Cave, Esq., Petty Sessions, Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	(1.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his factory.	0 5 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*n the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 17	John Ellerson, machinist, Park Road, Kingswood, near Bristol.	Captain J. Belfield (Chairman) and C. D. Cave, Esq., Petty Sessions, Lawford's Gate Bristol.	(2.) Failing to give notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	- -	0 3 6	No fine, ordered to pay costs only.
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing a young person without having obtained a certificate of his fitness for employment.	- -	0 3 6	
"	George Carpenter, boot maker, Two Mile Hill, Kingswood, near Bristol.	" "	(1.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his workshop.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a child full time - -	0 10 0	0 12 0	
" 18	H. J. Packer & Co., chocolate manufacturers, St. Paul's Street, Bristol.	W. E. George (Chairman) and J. C. Godwin, Esqs., Bristol Police Court.	(1.) Neglecting to keep registers of the children and young persons in their employ, and of limewashing and other matters as required under the Act.	1 10 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Failing to obtain from the certifying surgeon certificates of the fitness for employment of one child and four young persons.	1 10 0	2 11 0	
June 1	John Ford and Sons, curriers, 72 to 74, Milk Street, Bristol.	W. Pethick (Chairman) and J. C. Godwin, Esq., City Police Court, Bristol.	(1.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in their factory.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Not fencing a steam-engine and certain other dangerous machinery.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing a young person under 16 years of age without a certificate of fitness for employment.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 1	Higgins and Sons, tailors, 60, Park Street, Bristol.	W. Pethick (Chairman) and J. C. Godwin, Esq., City Police Court, Bristol.	Employing women overtime without having caused a notice in the prescribed form, and with prescribed particulars respecting the said employment to be kept affixed in their workshop.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„	John Olive & Co., tailors, 44, Wine Street, Bristol.	„ „	Employing women overtime without having caused a notice in the prescribed form, and with prescribed particulars respecting the said employment to be kept affixed in their workshop.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
„ 7	Thomas Colborne, saw miller and brickmaker, Drove Road, Swindon.	A. D. Hussey Freake (Chairman) and A. L. Goddard, Esq., Police Court, Swindon.	(1.) Neglecting to send notice of commencing to occupy a factory.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Neglecting to fence the fly-wheels of a gas-engine and certain other dangerous machinery.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
„	„ „	„ „	(3.) Employing two males, young persons, without having obtained certificates of their fitness for employment.	0 1 0	1 0 0	Second case, costs only.
„ 25	Wm. J. Cox (Cox & Co.), boot manufacturer, Reformatory Road, Kingswood, Bristol.	D. C. A. Case and W. Butler, junr., Esqs., Lawford's Gate Police Court, Bristol.	Not affixing the Abstract of Act	0 5 0	0 7 0	Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law, and the magistrates took a lenient view, it being a first offence.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child for 13 months without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a female young person for eight months without a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 27	G. K. Stothert & Co., engineers and ship builders, Hotwell Road, Bristol.	F. F. Fox (Chairman) and F. J. Fry, Esqs., Police Court, Bristol.	Neglecting to fence certain parts of the mill-gearing in their works, to wit, a horizontal shaft and pulley, in consequence of which neglect John H. H. Jones, a young person employed in the said works, suffered serious bodily injury.	25 0 0	2 0 0	The boy was carried round by the shaft about 80 times before the engine could be stopped.
July 14	Twose Bros., saw millers, Vastern Wharf, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.	A. D. Hussey Freke, Esq. (Chairman), and Captain Wykeham Martin, Petty Sessions, Wootton Bassett.	(1.) Neglecting to affix in their saw mill an Abstract of the Factory Act.	0 10 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to securely fence a certain dangerous mill-gearing and machinery.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age for about three months without having obtained a certificate of his fitness for employment.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
" 25	Aaron Job Noble, hawker, 4, Herbert Street, Eastville, Bristol.	J. W. Hall (Chairman) and A. H. Ford, Esqs., City Police Court, Bristol.	(1.) Conniving at the illegal employment of his child, Mark Noble, in the factory of Messrs. King, Mendham, & Co., Bristol.	0 5 0	0 12 0	Full time employment was obtained by means of a falsified certificate of birth. As the costs were so heavy I only asked for a nominal penalty.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to cause the same child to attend school.	- -	0 8 6	
" 30	Stephenson, Bros., and Martin hemp and flax manufacturers, Horfield Street, Bristol.	W. Tribe (Chairman) and C. W. Cope Procter, Esqs., City Police Court, Bristol.	Employing a female child for about two months without having obtained a certificate of her fitness for employment.	1 0 0	0 12 0	This girl got her hand injured in a carding machine on the 30th June, and her name was afterwards registered as having been first employed on 29th June, although she had in reality been employed since the end of April.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Bristol District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30	John Lysaght, limited, galvanized wire and roof manufacturers, Netham, Bristol.	Capt. Belfield, R. G. Graham, and J. P. Chamberlain, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Failing to keep a register of young persons employed in the factory.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing six young persons under 16 for nine months without a certificate of fitness.	1 15 0	2 19 6	
Sept. 25	E. Flook and Sons, boot manufacturers, Paulton, Somerset.	Col. Scobell, and C. A. Kemble, Esq., Temple Cloud Petty Sessions.	Employing five young persons before 7 o'clock on the morning of 2nd August, the hours affixed on Abstract being from 7 to 7, and no notice of overtime being sent or recorded.	1 7 0	2 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child, Henry Churchill, before 6 a.m. on 3rd August.	Withdrawn.		
Oct. 5	Florence Robins, 23, New King Street, Bath.	T. G. P. Hallet (Chairman) and T. W. B. Cox, Esqs., Guildhall, Bath.	Illegal employment of two young persons overtime on Saturday, 15th September.	0 7 0	0 14 0	Fined 1*l.* 1*s.* including costs. The Bench stated they imposed this nominal fine because it was a first offence.
1893.			*In the South Metropolitan District.*			
Nov. 1	The Gulcher New Electric Light and Power Co., Limited, Wellington Road, Battersea.	G. Denman, Esq., South Western Police Court.	Not keeping prescribed register	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	3 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 1	The Gulcher New Electric Light and Power Co., Limited, Wellington Road, Battersea.	G. Denman, Esq., South Western Police Court.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector - - -	5 0 0	0 10 0	The learned Magistrate commented on the inadequacy of the maximum penalty in cases of obstruction.
,, 20	N. Sturt, dressmaker, North Street, Brighton.	G. Heathcote, Esq. (Mayor), Town Hall, Brighton.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on the day fixed in lieu of Saturday.	1 2 0	1 8 6	
,, 28	Ash & Co., printers, 42, Southwark Street.	F. Fenwick, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing two young persons overtime without recording or reporting such employment	0 10 0	0 11 0	
Dec. 5	A. G. Scott & Co., Limited, tin box works, Grove Street, Deptford.	G. Kennedy, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Not maintaining fencing or dangerous machinery whereby Arthur Watkins suffered bodily injury.	5 0 0	0 9 0	Adjourned from 27th October.
,, 12	J. Mead, bucklander, Southwark Street, S.E.	E. N. F. Fenwick, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing four persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 2 0	Adjourned from 28th November.
,, 13	Lillywhite, Frowd & Co., cricket-bat, &c., works, Borough Road, S.E.	,, ,,	Not fencing fly-wheel of gas engine - -	3 0 0	0 2 0	Adjourned from 6th December.
,,	J. C. Barns, brassfounder, Union Street, Borough, S.E.	,, ,,	Not keeping prescribed register - -	0 2 6	0 3 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 3 9	
,,	G. R. Halyard, printer, Marshalsea Street, S.E.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 10	B. E. Nightingale, builder, Glasshouse Street, Vauxhall.	G. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Not maintaining fencing to mill-gearing, whereby a man was killed.	25 0 0	1 10 0	Adjourned from 18th December.
„ 17	Hall, Beddall & Co., builders, Commercial Road, Lambeth.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Not fencing fly-wheel of gas engine	2 0 0	0 5 6	Adjourned from 20th December.
„	„ „	„ „	Not keeping register of young persons	1 0 0	0 5 6	
„ 27	J. Davis & Co., Limited, printers, &c., 201, Old Kent Road.	„ „	Employing two young persons after 8 p.m., without registering and recording such overtime.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
Mar. 10	A. Lloyd and Sons, Limited, tin box makers, Mill Street, Deckhead.	„ „	Not fencing dangerous machinery	5 0 0	0 5 6	Second conviction for this offence.
„	T. Smith & Co., potteries, Verney Road, Rotherhithe.	„ „	Not keeping prescribed register	1 0 0	0 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„ 12	Humphrey Bourne (sons of), dressmakers, High Street, Ramsgate.	H. Weigall and E. Syrett, Esqs., Town Hall, Ramsgate.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 11 0	Nominal penalty only suggested.
„ 13	Mills and Son, mineral water works, Ossory Road, S.E.	G. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Allowing a young person to clean mill-gearing in motion. Sec. 9.	3 0 0	1 2 0	Mr. Hopkins expressed his opinion that a penalty of this kind was inadequate for the offence.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 13	Mills and Son, a metal water works, Ossory Road, S.E.	G. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having failing to fence mill-gearing whereby the said young person suffered bodily injury. Sec. 82.	- - -	- - -	Dismissed. Mr. Hopkins considered that the height of the shafting (10 ft. 6 in.) from the ground rendered fencing unnecessary, although I proved that the young person habitually went up to it by means of a ladder.
,, 29	Cecilia Dunlevy, dressmaker, 14, Petersham Road, Richmond.	S. Roberts and J. Duncan, Esqs., Richmond Police Court.	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday	0 10 0	0 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not specifying hours of work on Abstract -	0 5 0	0 10 6	
,, 31	P. H. Davis & Co., printers, Anne Street, Waterloo Road.	A. DeRutzen, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Not exhibiting Abstract - - -	0 10 0	0 5 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	0 10 0	0 5 6	
,, 31	H. D. Roberts, leather dresser, Beddington Corner, Mitcham.	J. Cooper, Esq., and Capt. Kemmis, Police Court, Croydon.	Employing three young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	1 13 0	
,,	The Mitcham Linoleum and Floor Cloth Co., Limited, Lower Mitcham.	,, ,,	Employing two young person without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	1 0 0	0 11 0	
April 4	W. T. Taylor, tailor, Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames.	W. Allard and J. Marsh, Esqs., Borough Petty Sessions, Kingston.	Failing to exhibit Abstract - - -	0 2 6	0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 4	W. T. Taylor, tailor, Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames,	W. Allard and J. Marsh, Esqs., Borough Petty Sessions, Kingston.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 13 0	
"	J. Strutt, tailor, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.	" "	Failing to exhibit Abstract - - -	0 2 6	0 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 13 6	
" 9	Alberta Huckell, dressmaker, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.	S. P. Low and Coles Child, Esqs., Police Court, Bromley.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	1 6 0	Dismissed.
"	" "	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 0	1 0 0	
" 21	Bowron Bros., leather dressers, Crayford, Kent.	W. C. Fooks, Q.C., and J. Beadle, Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Failing to fence steam-engine and water-wheel.	5 0 0	0 14 6	
"	" "	" "	Failing to exhibit Abstract - - -	0 16 6	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young person without certificate of fitness.	1 16 6	1 3 6	
" 26	M. S. Dellagana, printer, George Street, Richmond.	S. Szlumper, and W. Burt, Esqs., Police Court, Richmond.	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 28	B. T. Moore, cartridge works, Crayfordness.	G. Bevan and E. Elgood, Esqs., Police Court, Dartford.	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	2 0 0	0 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 28	B. T. Moore, cartridge works, Crayfordness.	G. Bevan and E. Elgood, Esq., Police Court, Dartford.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	G. P. Baker, print works, Crayford.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 8 0	
May 19	A. and G. Taylor, printers and photographers, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill.	W. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	0 16 6	
,, 23	T. Prescott, file cutter, &c., 55, Warham Street, S.E.	G. Denman, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Failing to fence securely fly-wheel of gas-engine	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, as the defendant and his solicitor were kept in court from 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and then the case was crowded out.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to keep prescribed register	- -	0 3 6	
,, 28	Orlando, Jones, & Co., starch manufacturers, York Road, Battersea.	G. Denman, Esq., South-Western Police Court.	Failing to report an accident	5 0 0	0 16 0	
,, 30	T. B. Nicholas, draper, Wimbledon Hill Road.	E. Lawrence and R. B. Fenwick, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Wimbledon.	Not exhibiting Abstract	0 5 0	0 12 0	
,, 31	Cresceus Robinson & Co., printers, &c., Newington Causeway.	G. Kennedy, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Failing to limewash part of factory within the prescribed period.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	Tulloch & Co., confectioners, White's Grounds, S.E.	,, ,,	Failing to fix and specify periods of employment.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person and woman overtime without observing the required conditions.	3 0 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 31	J. Hight, leather dresser, 144, Ormside Street, S.E.	R. W. B. Marsham, Police Court, Greenwich.	Failing to exhibit Abstract of Act	0 10 0	0 5 6	
"	F. T. Johnson, firewood dealer, Knott Street, Deptford.	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
June 2	Moore & Co., brewers, Leatherhead.	C. Gould, Esq., Q.C., and Capt. Farmer, Epsom Police Court.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	0 10 0	As the defendants had been put to the expense of appearing by counsel, twice owing to my application for adjournment, I withdrew the case on payment of costs.
"	Shelvey & Co., mineral water works, German Place, Brighton.	J. L. Brigden and E. J. Reeves, Esqs., Police Court, Brighton.	Employing a young person during meal hour	0 5 0	0 9 6	
" 14	R. Farmer, seed cleaner, Debnam's Road, Rotherhithe.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 5 6	
"	Shuttleworth & Co., coffee works, Debnam's Road, Rotherhithe.	" "	Failing to fence fly-wheel of an engine	0 5 0	0 5 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 2 0	
"	A. C. Dandridge, printer, High Street, Deptford.	" "	Failing to report overtime	0 10 0	0 5 6	
" 21	F. G. Armfield, leather dresser, Rudford Road, Rotherhithe.	" "	Employing two young persons after 7 p.m.	2 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	F. G. Armfield, leather dressers, Rudford Road, Rotherhithe.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
„ 27	W. W. Smith, builder, Chapel Road, Worthing.	Col. Wisden and Major Henty, Town Hall, Worthing.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	0 18 0	Having put the defendant to the inconvenience of an adjournmens of this case, I applied for a nominal penalty only.
July 4	Warne and Son, printers, Earl Road, Bermondsey.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 3 9	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person overtime without registering or reporting such overtime.	1 0 0	0 3 9	
Aug.	F. Braby & Co., Limited, Galvanised Metal Works, Blackhorse Bridge, Deptford.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Failing to report accident - - -	1 0 0	0 5 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
„	Mills and Knight, shipbuilders, Bermondsey Wall, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 5 6	
„	Remington & Co., brassfounders, Tower Street, Lambeth.	„ „	Failing to keep prescribed register - -	0 10 0	0 5 6	
Oct. 3	T. Marchant, Saw Mills, Verney Road, S.E.	„	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 11 0	
„	R. Paterson and Son, furriers, 35A, Great Dover Street.	„ „	Not affixing Abstract - - - -	- -	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the South Metropolitan District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 3	R. Paterson and Sons, furriers, 35A, Great Dover Street.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Not keeping prescribed register - -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn, owing to mistake as to witness.
„ 15	Edward Lloyd, Limited, paper makers, Sittingbourne.	Capt. Vallance and George Deane, Esq., Sittingbourne Petty Sessions.	Neglecting to fence certain dangerous machinery whereby James Ransley was injured.	- -	0 14 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs and the sum of 30*l.* to injured person. The money was paid to him the same day.
„ 22	T. Putland, mineral water works, Goods Station Road, Tunbridge Wells.	H. Cronk and F. W. Elers, Esqs., Police Court, Tunbridge Wells.	Failing to exhibit Abstract of Act - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Failing to keep register - - - -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
1893.			*In the Southampton District.*			
Nov. 13	Weymouth Wood Co., High Street, Weymouth.	J. E. Rowe (Chair.), and J. Vincent, Esqs., Weymouth.	Employing two children full time - -	0 5 0	0 18 0	These children had been employed full time for four months.
„	Joseph George, baker, St. Thomas Street.	„ „	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 5 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 8 6	The young person was employed from 6 a.m. to 6.55 p.m.
„ 17	W. J. White, baker, 91, Church Street, Landport.	Alderman Marvin, and A. White, Esq., Portsmouth.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 1 6	0 13 6	Young person employed from 6.45 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.
„	W. J. Hankin, baker, 89, Charlotte Street, Landport.	„ „	Employing a young person on Sunday -	0 2 6	0 12 6	Young person employed from 5.30 a.m. till 8.15 p.m., only 1½ hours for meals on Saturday 14th October.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	W. J. Hankin, baker, 89, Charlotte Street, Landport.	Alderman Marvin, and A. White, Esq., Portsmouth.	Employing a young person both before and after the ordinary period of employment.	- -	0 12 6	Fined in costs.
"	Hawkes and Jenkins, bakers, King Street, Landport.	" "	Employing a young person over 16 after 9 p.m.	0 4 0	0 16 0	Young person employed from 11 p.m. on the 20th October, and working till 12 noon on Saturday.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person before 5 a.m. on the following day.	- -	0 7 0	Fined in costs.
"	Smith and Vosper, bakers, Kingston Cross, Landport.	" "	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	- -	0 10 6	Young person employed from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. Fined in costs.
"		" "	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 15 0	Fined in costs.
"	Smith and Vosper, Castle Road, Landport.	" "	Employing a young person over 16 before five in the morning.	0 5 0	0 15 0	Young person worked from 12 midnight on Friday 20th October till 4 p.m. on Saturday 21st October.
"	Smith and Vosper, Basin Street, Landport.	" "	Employing a young person before 5 a.m. on Saturday 21st October.	0 5 0	0 15 0	Young person worked from 2 a.m. till 5 p.m., with only half an hour for a meal.
"	John King, baker, Railway View, Landport.	" "	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 1 6	0 13 6	Young person worked from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	James Hedger, baker, Frederick Street, Landport.	Alderman Marvin, and A. White, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	- -	0 11 0	Young person made a declaration that he worked from 8.30 a.m. till 5.15 p.m., but contradicted this in the witness box, stating that he only worked till 2.25 p.m. Bench suspended judgment, and I was asked to pay 11*s.* costs.
„ 27	Harris Benjamin, tailor, Arundel Street, Landport.	G. S. Lancaster, and J. King, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Not affixing in his workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 9 0	This man had been previously cautioned.
1894.						
Jan. 2	Thomas Holt, boot maker, South Street, Bridport.	F. Jones (Mayor), E. Cox, H. Randall, Esqs., and others, Bridport.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	- -	0 15 6	Fined in costs only.
„	„ „	„ „	Not exhibiting the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
„ 29	Marshall & Co., saw mills, Andover.	C. Herbert, (in the Chair), H. Dowling, Esqs., and others, Andover.	Not giving notice of beginning to occupy a factory.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
„	Mrs. E. Jerome, coach builder, Andover.	„ „	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
„	H. P. Moor, coach builder, Andover.	„ „	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
Jan. 29	Thomas Webb, saddler, Andover.	„ „	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	- -	0 9 6	Dismissed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 12	S. H. Knight, baker, Langport.	J. W. Penny (in the Chair), E. W. Valentine, and F. J. Clarke, Esqs., Somerton.	Employing a young person under 16 before six o'clock in the morning.	1 0 0	0 12 0	Young person commenced work at 4.10 a.m., and this appeared not to be an unusual occurence.
Mar. 2	Baggs and Sons, saw mills Weymouth.	B. Morris (Chairman), and Z. Milledge, Esqs., Weymouth.	Not specifying in a notice affixed in their factory the period of employment, and the times allowed for meals.	- -	0 3 6	Fined in costs only.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 5 0	0 9 6	
,, 9	Edmund Barlow, sawyer, &c., Broadway, Newbury.	J. H. Mason, J.P. (Chairman) James Absalom J.P., Esqs., Town Hall, Newbury.	Not fencing fly-wheel of a steam engine -	0 7 0	0 8 0	Defendant admitted both the offences, and stated that they were due to his having been ill, and confined to the infirmary for some time, and matters generally had been neglected at his works.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not affixing the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 7 0	0 8 0	
Mar. 21	Messrs. Hurry and Pearson, bankers, High Street, Devizes.	J. A. Rendill (Chairman) and C. Gillman, Esqs., Police Court, St. John Street, Devizes.	Not having an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in the factory.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
,,	George Offer, wheelwright, The Green, Southbroom, Devizes.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 1 0	
,, 22	Sharp, Jones, & Co. Limited, Bourne Valley Pottery, Bournemouth.	Rev. Carr J. Glyn, M.A. (Chairman) and Colonel Portman, Police Court, Poole Road, Wimborne.	Failing to report an accident which prevented the injured person returning to work within the statutory time.	1 0 0	2 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 2	Bennett Brothers, printers and newspaper publishers, Canal Street, Salisbury.	The Mayor, Charles Haskins, and R. Atkins Esqs., Police Court, Salisbury.	Neglecting to limewash their factory within 14 months of last date of limewashing.	0 10 0	0 7 6	
„ 4	Thomas Amey, brewer, Borough Brewery, Petersfield.	Captain the Hon. Hylton Jolliffe (Chairman) and C. W. Talbot-Ponsonby, Esq., Police Court, Petersfield.	Employing one young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 17th February.	- -	- -	Case dismissed owing to the magistrates' clerk having stated the date of the offence as the 22nd February instead of the 17th, in the summons. Under these circumstances I declined to pay the costs of the summons. The bench refused to allow the summons to be amended.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
May 29	Jacob Franks, tailor, 12, Bridge Road, Southampton.	G. Perkins and A. Dyer, Esqs., Southampton.	Employing two women after 8 p.m., and failing to enter the same on the overtime record.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty by attempting to conceal two women.	5 0	0 6 6	Visited by Mr. Harston at 9.15 p.m., when he saw defendant's wife run up stairs as he entered. On reaching the workroom he only found two men at work. Being satisfied that the girls had been removed into an adjoining bedroom he insisted upon their being produced, which after some trouble was done. The girls admitted that they had been employed in the workroom until his arrival.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the Southampton District—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1894.						
May 29	Tagart, Morgan, and Coles, Saw Mills, Cross House Wharf, Southampton.	G. Perkins and A. Dyer, Esqs., Southampton.	Employing a child in the morning and afternoon of the same day.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate of fitness for him.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
June 14	Hudson and Martin, sawyers, Station Road, Gillingham.	Captain Hornby (Chairman) and J. F. Ray, Esqs., Police Court, Gillingham.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age for more than seven days without having obtained for him a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child full time - - -	1 0 0	0 11 6	-
"	" "	" "	Employing a child for more than seven days without having obtained for him a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon.	- -	- -	The chairman asked if it would not be well, seeing that two convictions had been obtained against the firm to withdraw this summons. He felt sure the firm would not repeat the offence. I stated that I was quite willing to do so, on condition that the defendants paid the costs. The chairman replied that the costs would be remitted, and I withdrew the charge accordingly.
"	James Street, Wilton Lane, Gillingham.	" "	Parent allowing his child to be employed full time.	0 5 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 11	Poulton and Son, pottery manufacturers, Katesgrove Lane, Reading.	N. Clarke (Chairman) and W. B. Monk, Esqs., Police Court, Reading.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age for more than seven days without having obtained a certificate of fitness for him.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person after 6 p.m., *i.e.*, until 7.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 16	J. Guy and Sons, builders, Glyde Path Hill, Dorchester.	George Davis (Mayor) and Wm. Durden, Esqs., Police Court, Guildhall, Dorchester.	Employing two young persons under 16 years of age, without having obtained certificates of fitness for them from the certifying surgeon.	0 10 0	1 5 0	
"	"	" "	Failing to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars a register of the young persons employed in the factory.	0 5 0	0 7 0	
" 24	A. Moody, tailor, 53, Albert Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.	J. Curtis (Chairman) and Sir Wm. Pink, Esqs., Police Court, Town Hall, Portsmouth.	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without entering the prescribed particulars on the overtime record.	0 7 6	0 12 6	Fined 1*l.* including costs.
"	Mrs. Blann, dressmaker, 110, Somers Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.	" "	Employing three female young persons after 4 p.m. until 4.35 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 17 6	1*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs in the first case and costs 12*s.* 6*d.* in each of the two other cases.
"	Blanche Prior, dressmaker, 56, Osborne Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.	" "	Employing one female young person and two women after 4 p.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 17 6	The fines imposed were 1*l.* and costs in the first case, and costs only in each of the others.
"	" "	" "	Employing one female young person and two women overtime until 10 p.m., without allowing half an hour for a meal after 5 p.m.	- -	1 7 0	Fined in costs only. All the witnesses stated that they were employed until 10.15 p.m., and the only interval they had from 2.15 p.m., was a quarter of an hour.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Southampton District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	Jelmoni & Co., confectioners, &c., Hight Street, Southampton.	H. Perkins and J. S. Hine, Esqs., Southampton.	Not affixing Abstract of the Act in his bakehouse.	1 0 0	0 9 0	This firm had been twice cautioned about this omission.
„ 27	Mrs. Edwardes, dressmaker, Andover.	Paul Clarke (Chairman) and Charles Kellow, Esqs., Andover.	Employing a child of twelve full time - -	- -	0 14 6	Case dismissed.
Oct. 12	J. P. Beer, builder, Southampton.	S. P. Perkins, R. Chipperfield and T. Payne, Esqs., Southampton.	Not reporting an accident causing bodily injury to a person employed in his saw mills as required by the Act.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
„ 25	H. Mundy, brickmaker, &c., Chineham.	F. M. E. Jervois, Esq. (Chairman) and Col. Fitzgerald, Basingstoke.	The occupier of a brickfield in which a girl under sixteen was employed.	- -	1 0 0	The Bench dismissed this case, saying there had been no "Employment" under the Act.
„	William Fowler, Basingstoke	„ „	Parent of above girl, consenting to illegal employment.	- -		Withdrawn.
„ 30	The Dowson Economic Gas and Power Co., Limited, Wote Street, Basingstoke.	H. Portsmouth (Chairman) and J. Dew, Esqs., Basingstoke.	Employing two young persons under sixteen without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Firm had been previously cautioned and I had left them written instructions as to what was required of them in the matter of these certificates.
1893.			*In the Plymouth District.*			
Nov. 2	Thos. Westlake & Co., brick manufacturers, Gunnislake, Cornwall.	Digby Collins, Esq., and Canon Hullah, Police Court, Callington.	Employing two young persons without having obtained certificates of fitness.	0 15 0	1 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without having registered their names.	0 15 0	1 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the Plymouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 27	Misses Jervis, dressmakers, the Square, Barnstaple.	Richard Ashton and John P. Finch, Esqs., Barnstaple Police Court.	Employing two women after 8 p.m. without sending required notice to Inspector.	0 2 0	0 13 6	The Magistrates fined the defendant 2*s.* inclusive, so I had to pay the costs.
„ 2	South Molton Shirt and Collar Co., Mole Mills, South Molton.	John Galliford, and J. F. Widgery, Esqs., South Molton Police Court.	Employing two young persons without obtaining for them certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	1 3 0	
Dec. 19	Joseph Rule, manager of Rabling & Co., Tin Stream, Kieve Mill, Camborne.	W. C. Pendarves, Esq., and Colonel Pike, Police Court, Camborne.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday	0 10 0	0 13 0	
„	W. J. Hocking, Tin Stream, Rosewarne, Camborne.	„ „	Employing two young persons without having obtained for them certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 4 0	
1894. Mar. 29	Lockyear and Ingerson, glove manufacturers, Braunton Road, Barnstaple.	S. Goss, and R. Ashton, Esqs., Guildhall Police Court, Barnstaple.	Failing to procure certificates of school attendance of a child in their employ.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
„	Wm. Fewings, parent of child, Newington Street, Barnstaple.	„ „	Allowing a child to be employed in a factory without sending her to school.	- -	0 7 6	Magistrates taking large amount of costs into consideration, thought it sufficient to fine defendant costs only, without further penalty.
June 6	Samuel Harris, tailor, 2, St. Nicholas Street, Truro.	T. Chirgwin, Esq. (Mayor), and Major Parkin, Police Court, Truro.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. without sending notice to H. M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
„	Henry Barrett, dressmaker, 1, Victoria Square, Truro.	„	Employing four women after 10 p.m. - -	1 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the Plymouth District*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 10	Kerswell and Grafton, mineral water manufacturers, Okehampton Street, Exeter.	Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., and Col. Lucas, Castle Police Court, Exeter.	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance to H.M. Inspector	0 5 0	0 6 6	
Sept. 11	Misses Roach, dressmakers, 13, East Southernhay, Exeter.	J. Knapman and Wm. Buckingham, Esqs., City Police Court, Exeter.	Employing two women after 8 p.m. without sending required notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	C. Fisher, tailor, 18, Portland Street, Exeter.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without sending required notice to H.M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 6 6	
1893.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London.*			
Nov. 15	Madame A. Rizoul, dressmaker, 6, Hollos Street, Oxford Street, W.	A. C. Plowden, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Having employed three females on Friday, 27th October, up to the hour of 9.20 p.m., without having forwarded an overtime register of said overtime, or making a record thereof on Form 12.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Penalty in one case, costs only in two.
" 16	Marks Minciviski, tailor, 45, Greek Street, Soho.	R. M. Newton, Esq., Marlboro' Street Police Court.	Having failed to give notice of his beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 15 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix in his workshop the prescribed copy of the Abstract.	0 15 0	0 4 0	
1894.						
Jan. 2	Samuel Ells, tailor, 2, Little Alie Street, Whitechapel, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Friday the 3rd of November 1893 employed three females and one male young person during the period and times specified in the Abstract for the dinner hour to be allowed in his workshop.	4 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 2	Abraham Raphrel, 70, Lucas Street, Commercial Road, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on Friday, 3rd November last, employed four females in coat-making after 10 p.m., to wit, until 10.55 p.m.	Dismissed	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having, on Friday, 3rd November, wilfully obstructed two inspectors' assistants whilst in the execution of their duties at 11.25 p.m., by forbidding a certain female then and there employed in his workshop to give to the inspectors her name and address, or to be examined by them.	Dismissed	0 4 0	
,,	C. F. Ellerbeck, milliner, 2, Lavender Hill, S.W.	Geo. L. Denman, Esq., South-Western Police Court, S.W.	Failing to affix Abstract or other forms -	2 0 0	0 3 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person on Saturday, 9th December, to 6.20 p.m.	2 0 0	0 3 0	
,,	David Elias, The Pavement, Clapham.	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix the Abstract in his workshop.	0 1 0	0 2 0	Cases not pressed for penalty, but to show drapers such as this, that they are under the law.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed two females on Saturday, 2nd December, up to 7.55 p.m.	- -	0 8 0	
,, 4	Christian Hart, tailor, Ufford Street, Waterloo Road.	Wyndham Slade, Esq., Southwark.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	2 0 0	0 2 0	Or 14 days.
,,	Robt. Jones, 9c, Station Buildings, Haggerston.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London.	Having failed to give notice of occupying a workshop between 18th September and 19th October.	3 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Robt. Jones, 46, De Beauvoir Road, Hoxton.	,, ,,	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Workshop Act on 19th October 1893.	1 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 8	Ellen G. Page, milliner, 129, Westminster Bridge Road.	A. A. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Court.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in her workroom on November 23rd, 1893.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
„	John Harrison, clothing (female), 48, Grosvenor Terrace, S E.	„ „	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in his workshop on 26th October 1893.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„	E. and F. Targett - -	„ „	Having, on Friday, 27th October, employed a child under the age of 13 years for full time.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
„	Emma Lucohee, 146, High Street, Streatham.	„ „	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in her workroom.	- -	0 2 0	Costs only.
„	„ „	„ „	Having, on Monday, 20th November, employed three females after 8 p.m., to wit, till 9 p.m., without sending register of said overtime, or recording the same.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Same offence for two females on Tuesday, 21st November, up to 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 10	Samuel Simmons, tailor, 66, Settles Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on Sunday, November 12th, employed two male young persons after 4 p.m., to wit, to 6.10 p.m.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„	Abraham Cohen, shoe manufacturer, 20, Philpott Street, E.	„ „	Having, on Sunday, 26th of November, employed one female after 2 p.m. up to 5.40 p.m.	1 16 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract on said day.	1 18 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 10	Harris Feldmarn, slippers, 70, Anthony Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on Sunday, 26th day of November, employed one male young person after 2 p.m. up to 5.25 p.m.	0 2 0	0 4 0	A poor foreigner. I did not press for penalty.
„	Jacob Posner, mantles, 172, Cannon Street Road, E.	„ „	Having, on Sunday, 26th day of November, employed two women after the hour of 2 p.m. up to 4.50 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act on the same date.	0 1 0	0 2 0	
„ 10	Morris Toffler, tailor, 56, Leman Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	For having on Thursday, 2nd November 1893, employed five young women after 8 p.m. without sending overtime registers to Inspector.	6 0 0	0 12 0	Two cases of males dismissed, they being considered to be over 18 years old. No proof of age could be obtained.
„	„ „	„ „	Dismissed two cases - - - -	- -	0 8 0	
„	Marks Jacobs, tailor, 1, Tenter Street, E.	„ „	Having, on Sunday, 5th November, employed a young person after 4 p.m., to wit, until 5.40. p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
„	Findman and Shinerald, tailors, Tenter Street New Buildings.	„ „	Having employed a young person on Sunday, 5th November, after 4 p.m. up to 5.50 p.m.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
„	Marcus Rabin, tailor, 4, Tenter Street Buildings.	„ „	Having, on Friday, 10th November, employed four women after 8 p.m., to wit, to 8.55 p.m., without having sent to an Inspector the prescribed certificate of such overtime.	7 0 0	0 16 0	
„	„ „	„ „	And for not recording the same under section 14 of Act of 1891.	1 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 10	Phillip Dreyer, tailor, 56, Settles Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on 10th November, employed two females after 8 p.m. up to 9.45 p.m., without having sent to an Inspector the register of such overtime.	1 10 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	For not recording the same on Form 12	Dismissed.	0 2 0	
" 11	Bedrick Krise, hatter, 49, Stamford Street.	Wyndham Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 17 Adjourned from 10th.	Morris Toller, mantle manufacturer, 56, Leman Street, E.	" "	Having on Sunday, 5th November, employed four females after 4 p.m., to wit, until 6 p.m.	3 0 0	0 16 0	Costs not allowed. On Thursday, 10th, occupier pleaded guilty to these four charges. To-day son was adjudged to be the offender, one fine was imposed, three dismissed, and no costs allowed.
"	Henrick Brand, mantle-maker, 40, New Road, Mile End.	" "	Having employed two young persons (males) on Sunday, 12th November, until 6.55 p.m.	Withdrawn.	0 8 0	Both swore they were 18 years old; after day of hearing they could not be found; no actual proof available.
Jan. 19	Mary Ann Knott, dressmaker, 10, Asplant Grove, Hackney.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London.	Having employed a female young person on Saturday, 16th December, 1893, after 4 p.m., to wit, until 5.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
" 23	Kate Reilly, dressmaker, 11 and 12, Dover Street, W.	J. Lennox Hannay, Esq., Marlboro' Street Police Court.	Having on Saturday, 4th November, 1893, employed two females after 4 p.m., until 4.55 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	M. E. Wyatt, dressmaker, 180, New Bond Street.	" "	Having, on Saturday, 28th October, employed five females after 4 p.m., to wit, till 5 p.m.	2 10 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	
Jan. 24	Mrs. Poole, dressmaker, 74, Denbigh Street, W.	Albert deRutzen, Esq., Westminster Police Court.	Having, on Saturday, 16th December 1893, employed four females after 4 p.m., until the hour of 5.20 p.m.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
,,	William Eve, mantle maker, 46, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath.	G. G. Kennedy, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Having, on Saturday, 25th November, employed two females after 4 p.m., up to 4.50 p.m.	0 5 0	0 8 0	One summons only was taken out, and conduct money given to each witness.
,, 25	Wm. Bacon, baker, 198, Hackney Road.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Worship Street.	Having employed two young persons illegally in the bakehouse.	Withdrawn.	0 8 0	Occupier had died in the interval.
,,	M. Jahn, cabinetmaker, 72, Columbia Road.	,, ,,	Having on 17th November 1893, employed two young persons at night.	Dismissed.	0 8 0	
,,	Morris Levene, tailor, 6, Chilton Street.	,, ,,	Having on 1st December employed two females after 10 p.m., until 11.45 p.m.	7 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having overcrowded his workshop by allowing only 186 cubic feet for each person.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	Barnett Clements, tailor, 30, Gun Street, E.	,, ,,	Having, on 1st December, employed two females after 10 p.m., to wit, till 11.15 p.m.	6 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on said night overcrowded his workroom, allowing only 183 cubic feet for each person.	4 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 25	Charles Rothenburg, mantle maker, 174, Roman Road, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Worship Street.	Having, on Friday, 1st December, employed two females, after 8 p.m., to wit, till 9.30 p.m., without sending the prescribed notice to the Inspector of said overtime.	3 0 0	0 8 0	
..	Alexander Leony, boot manufacturer, 134b, Kingsland Road.	„	Having, on Sunday, 19th November, employed two gentile young persons.	1 10 0	0 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	And having no Abstract affixed - -	1 0	0 2 0	
Feb. 2	James W. Amps, court dress maker, 12a, Henrietta Street.	Wm. Major Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Court.	Having, on Thursday, 14th December 1893, employed four females after 8 p.m., without sending a register of said overtime.	12 0 0	1 0 0	Convicted last June at Marlborough Court for a like offence, and fined 10*l*.
„ 12	Charles Weil, baker (retail), 48, Seven Sisters Road.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London Police Court.	Having, on Monday, 18th December 1893, employed a boy under 16, before 6 a.m., to wit, at 3 a.m.	Dismissed.	0 14 0	10*s.* allowed by Court to defendant for costs. Paid.
„	„ „	„ „	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
	„ „	„ „	Having on 30th January 1894, employed said boy after 6 p.m., to wit, till 9.30 p.m.	5 0 0	0 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having on said day neglected to allow the same boy his regular meal hours, he having had but 30 minutes from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.	Dismissed.	0 14 0	10*s.* allowed by Court for costs to defendant. Paid.
„	Richard Giddings, furrier, 100, Downham Road.	„ „	Having, on Thursday, 7th December, 1893, employed three women after 8 p.m. to 9.55 p.m. illegally.	3 0 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 12	W. T. Harper, furrier, 65, Oxford Road, N.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 7th December, 1893, employed one woman after 8 p.m., to wit, till 9.40 p.m., contrary to sec. 66 of Act of '78.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
„ 15	Solomon Freedman, tailor, 91, Wheeler Street, Spitalfields.	Hy. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Court.	Having, on Sunday 21st January, employed a female young person after 4 p.m., up to 5.30 p.m.	Dismissed.	0 5 0	Girl stated that she left with other females at 4 p.m., and returned to work of her own free will. Piece worker.
„ 21	William Martin, firewood cutter, Brooklands Lane, Vauxhall Walk.	A. Antwiss Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act, which was sent on 9th October 1893.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having on Friday, 19th January, 1894, employed a child of eight years of age in firewood cutting.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
„	Ellen Hayes, dressmaker, 11, Vassal Road, Brixton.	„ „	Having on Thursday, 1st February employed a child under 13 as a full timer.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
„	William R. Dawe, milliner, 11, Tulse Hill, Norwood.	„ „	Having, on Saturday, 3rd February, employed a female young person after 4 p.m. up to 4.55 p.m.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
„	James Woolrough, milliner, 99, Brixton Hill.	„ „	Having employed a female on Saturday, 3rd February, after 4 p.m. up to 4. 40 p.m.	1 0 0	0 5 0	Second conviction.
„	„ „	„ „	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act sent previously.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„ 23	Charles Johnson, firewood cutter, 3, Silchester Mews, W.	H. C. Bennett, Esq., West London Police Court.	Having employed a child under 13 as a full timer, after cautions, on 1st February 1894.	1 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 1	Jacob Finneberg, tailor, 8, Davis Terrace, Hunt Street, E.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on 1st February employed four females after 8 p.m., without sending prescribed particulars thereof under sec. 14 of the Act of 1891.	4 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Hyman Fox, cap maker, 10, Fleur de Lis Street, Spitalfields, E.	" "	Having, on 1st February employed five females after 8 p.m., to 9.50 p.m., without sending prescribed particulars thereof, under sec. 14 of Act 1891.	5 0 0	1 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to make a record of said overtime.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of Act, 1878.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed 12 workers at night, in one room, having a total cubic capacity of 2,088 feet, being 149 for each including seven gas jets. Atmosphere proved to be sickening and unhealthy.	10 0 0	0 2 0	
" 5	D. W. Barker & Co., umbrella manufacturers, 10, Edmund's Place, E.C.	Sir J. Renals, Guildhall	Having failed to give notice of their beginning to occupy a workshop.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in their Workshop.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
" 7	Esther Marks, dressmaker 81, Lower Marsh, S.W.	E. N. P. Fenwick, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Having, on Saturday, 10th February employed two females after 4 p.m. up to 5 p.m.	Dismissed.	0 10 0	Girls swore that they were working on own clothes.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS.—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	R. and M. Rayne, dressmaker, Cornwall Road, S.E.	E. N. F. Fenwick, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday 3rd February, up to 8 p.m.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
„ 8	Barnett Abraham, waterproof manufacturer, 23A, Hanbury Street.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street.	Having employed a female after 8 p.m., on Thursday, 1st February, up to 9.10 p.m., for whose employment overtime no register was sent.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„	Having employed another female likewise, for whose employment no record of overtime was made on Form 12.	5 0 0	0 4 0	
„ 13	James Long, marble mason, 76, Rivington Street.	Haden Corser, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on the 6th February, employed two young persons after the hour of 8 p.m., to 8.50 p.m.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„	Chas. Eicholz and Son, trouser makers, 26, Rushton Street, N.E.	„ „	Having on the 16th February employed two females after the hour of 8 p.m., to wit, till 8.45 p.m., contrary to Secs. 66 of Act 78., and 14 of Act 1891.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„	S. Phillips, Wrights Buildings, Rivington Street, E.C.	„ „	Having, on Tuesday, 23rd January, employed a child of 12 years, full time, after instructions and caution.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
„ 15	Joseph Potter, boot manufacturers, 198, Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street, Police Court.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act, after notice.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
„	Morris Cohen, mantle manufacturer, 28, Little Turner Street, Commercial Road, E.	John Dickinson, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 15th February, employed seven females at 10 p.m., in a room containing 1,462 cubic feet, which allowed 183 cubic feet to each worker, instead of 400 cubic feet.	5 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons Summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 2	Lazarus Feldman, mantle maker, 37, Cannon Street Road.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 14 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having failed to give notice of beginning to occupy workshop.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Harris Krastin, old clothes repairer, 24, Morgan Street	" "	Having on Thursday, 5th April, employed a female during overtime without sending register thereof.	0 16 0	0 4 0	
	" "	" "	For not having recorded same overtime on prescribed Notice 12.	0 8 0	0 2 0	
" 4	Wm. Wright and Sons, tailor, 24, Adolphus Street, Deptford.	John Dickinson, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Having, on Friday, March 2nd, employed three females after 8 p.m., without sending the prescribed register of overtime, and for not recording the same on Form 12.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
" 5	Myers Barnett, furrier, 147, Commercial Street, E.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 22nd February, employed three females after 8 p.m., without sending the prescribed register of overtime, and for not recording the same on Form No. 12.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Having on said day neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract in his workshop.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Lewis Solomon, boot manufacturer, 48, Brushfield Street, E.	" "	Having, on Sunday, 25th February, employed a male young person after 4 p.m. till 5.10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 5	Jacob Hyams, vest manufacturers, 60A, Spelman Street, E.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 22nd February, employed a female young person after 8 p.m., without sending the prescribed register of overtime, now recording the same on Form 12.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	Harris Weinberg, mantle manufacturer, 39, Pelham Street.	,, ,,	Having employed 12 persons at 9.30 p.m., in a room containing only 134 cubic feet for each.	10 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix in his workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having, on Thursday, 22nd February, employed two young persons at 9.30 p.m., without sending the prescribed register, and for not recording the same on Form 12.	3 0 0	0 10 0	
,, 12	Mrs. Fulcher, dressmaker, 48, Meeting House Lane, Peckham.	J. H. Biron, Esq., Q.C., Lambeth Police Court.	Employment of a woman and young person on Saturday, 17th March, until 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
,, 10	Lewis Klein, tailor, 52, Greenfield Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 8th March, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having, on Thursday, 8th March, employed one female and one young person up to the hour of 9.35 p.m., without sending a register of said overtime.	2 0 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 10	Lewis Klein, tailor, 52, Greenfield Street, E.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having neglected to affix a record of said overtime on the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„ 11	Dolan & Co., army contractors, 69, Wilcox Road, S.W.	A. A. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having employed two females on Thursday, 8th March, before the hour of 8 a.m., no overtime forms having been affixed.	6 0 0	0 10 0	
„ 18	The Misses Fenn, boot machinists, 243, Queens Road, Dalston.	Edmund N. Fenwick, Esq., Dalston Police Court.	For working overtime without allowing 400 cubic feet for each worker, on Wednesday, 21st day of March.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
	„ „	„ „	For not recording overtime on the prescribed Form No. 12, for said night.	1 18 0	0 4 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed seven females, women and young persons, without sending notice of overtime from Book 40, on said 21st March 1894.	2 16 0	1 [illegible] 0	
„ 19	Madame Perry, dressmaker, 19, Baker Street, W.	W. Major Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Having employed three women on Thursday, 22nd March, after 10 p.m., to wit, to 10.40 p.m.	2 0 0	0 15 0	2nd conviction.
„ 2	John Clapp, baker, 90, Bishopsgate Without.	Alderman Ritchie, Guildhall Justice Room.	Having, on Thursday, 22nd March, employed a certain young person in his bakehouse after 7 p.m., to wit, till 11 p.m.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „		Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in said bakehouse.	0 10 0	[illegible] 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 20	S. Weiss & Co., wholesale milliners, 65, Milton Street, E.C.	Aldermen Ritchie, Guildhall Justice Room.	Having, on Thursday, 15th March, employed 30 persons on overtime, without allowing for each person the prescribed amount of cubic space, to wit, 180 cubic feet, instead of 400.	10 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	T. L. Davies & Co., blouse manufacturers, 72, Fore Street, E.C.	,, ,,	Having, on Thursday, 15th March, neglected to make a record of overtime on the Form No. 12, as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on said night failed to produce the register of overtime for said night.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	J. and M. A. Brown, umbrella manufacturer, 13, Fore Street.	,, ,,	Having employed sundry females in their handicraft on Thursday, 15th March, after 8 p.m., to wit, till 8.40. Four cases only taken.	4 0 0	1 4 0	
,,	Joseph Shonbrun, wholesale milliner, 75, Milton Street.	,, ,,	Having, on Wednesday, 14th March, employed one female after 8 p.m., to wit, till 8.50 p.m., without recording said overtime on Form 12.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not sending register of said overtime as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Rose Simmons, ostrich feathers, 14, Bridgewater Square.	,, ,,	Having employed on Wednesday, 14th March, 24 females in her handicraft at night, without allowing the prescribed amount of 400 cubic feet to each worker, to wit, only 158 cubic feet.	5 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 23	Daniel Davis, milliner, 36-8, St. John's Road, Battersea, S.W.	George Lewis Denman, Esq., South-Western Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 22nd March, employed two females after 8 p.m., to wit, to 9.40 p.m., without sending a register of said overtime in the prescribed form.	4 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	And for not recording the said period of over time on the prescribed Form, No. 12.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
,, 24	W. J. Galloway, baker, 6, Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.	Gilbert Geo. Kennedy, Esq., Greenwich Police Court.	Having employed three young persons aged 16, 16, 15, after the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., to wit, until 10.40 p.m.	1 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Messrs. Banks and Bryan, mantle manufacturers, 149-153, High Street, Deptford.	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, 22nd March, employed six females after 4 o'clock, being the day for half holiday, the Form 13 being affixed.	1 10 0	1 10 0	
,, 25	Wm. Bristow, baker, 58, White Hart Street, Lower Kennington Lane.	A. Antwiss Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 22nd March, employed a young person in his bakehouse from 5.30 a.m. to 12 p.m. (midnight).	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Messrs. Scutt and Wellington, dressmakers, 180, Brixton Road.	,, ,,	Having employed a female on Thursday, 22nd March, during the dinner hour, as set forth on the Abstract.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Rachel Jones, dressmaker, 108, Clapham Road.	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, 22nd March, employed a female after 7 p.m, until 8.15 p.m., without affixing Forms 9, 21, or 12.	1 0 0	5 0 0	
,, 26	Emma Courtney, boot machinist, 13, Tuilerie Street.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 22nd March, employed nine females, and many others, after 8 p.m., without sending the prescribed register of overtime.	4 10 0	1 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 26	Emma Courtney, boot machinist, 13, Tuileries Street.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	For having neglected to make a record of said overtime on Form 12.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on said night employed 17 females in a workshop which allowed only 126 cubic feet of air space to each.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	John White (parent), cabinet maker, 42, New Nicol Street.	,, ,,	For allowing his son, aged nine years, to be employed in his uncle's workshop.	- -	0 4 0	As the child went to school, I asked for costs only, taken as a caution to others.
,,	Joseph Crosky, waistcoat maker, 82, Old Montague Street.	,, ,,	Having neglected to make a record on Form 12 of overtime on Thursday 22nd March.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For having worked nine females on said night in a workshop which allowed only 149 cubic feet of air space for each.	6 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	Harris Becker and Sons, mantle makers, 20, Steward Street.	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, 5th April, failed to enter the prescribed particulars of overtime on Form 12.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on said night employed 22 persons in a room containing not more than 4,306 cubic feet of air space, being equal to 165 cubic feet for each.	6 0 0	0 2 0	
,, 27	Isaac Steinberg, tailor, 100, Charing Cross Road.	Robert M. Newton, Esq., Marlboro Street Police Court.	Having on 23rd March, employed a female during the dinner hour specified on the Abstract.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Jacob Silver, tailor, 45, Broad Street, W.	,, ,,	Having neglected to give notice of commencing to occupy his workshop,	1 0 0	2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 1	Joseph H. Basten, baker, 793, Old Kent Road.	R. M. Newton, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Having employed a young person in his bakehouse after 9 p.m. on 22nd March, until 10.25 p.m.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Costs paid 8*s.*, but 2*s.* conduct money not recovered.
„	Robt. Kerr & Co., boot laces, 1, Market Street, Bermondsey.	„ „	Having on Monday, 23rd April, employed a child under 13 years of age as a full timer.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
April 2	Isaac Goldstein, tailor, 26, Little Turner Street.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having neglected to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	1 8 0	0 4 0	
May 7	Joseph Hall, baker, 257, Walworth Road.	R. Antwiss Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having employed a young person in his bakehouse until 1 o'clock in the morning.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
..	Thomas Arthur Germain, baker, 80, Queen's Road, Peckham.	„ „	Having employed a male young person until 2 o'clock in the morning on Friday, 23rd March 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
..	Nicol Brown, baker, 146, Old Kent Road.	„	Having employed a male young person in his bakehouse until 12.5 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd March 1894.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
..	Nicol Brown, baker, 520, Old Kent Road.	„ „	Having employed a male young person in his bakehouse until 11.20 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd March 1894.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
..	Charles Perry (parent), operative baker, 3, Hanbury Road, S.W.	„ „	Having permitted a male young person, to wit, his son, to be employed in the above-named bakehouse until 12 5 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd March 1894, at 146, Old Kent Road, in the bakehouse of Nicol Brown aforenamed.	0 10 0	0 2 0	Costs were 5*s.*, but the magistrate entered only 2*s.* on his charge book. hence I lose, 3*s.*, per account.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Henry Hollands, baker, 384, Old Kent Road.	R. Antwiss Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having employed a male young person in his bakehouse until 11.35 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd March 1894.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	Emma Fletcher, dressmaker, 688, Old Kent Road.	,, ,,	Having employed two women after the hour of 4 p.m., until 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, 7th April 1894.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,, 8	John Collins, tailor, 4, Bennet Street, S.W.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Court.	Having employed five women after the hours of 7 p.m., until 9.40 p.m. on Friday, 13th April 1894, contrary to the provisions of Section 66, of Act 1878, and Section 14 of the Act of 1891.	10 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For not having recorded said overtime on prescribed Notice 12.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
,, 9	Augustus Wendt, corset maker, 67, Theobalds Road, W.C.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell Court.	For employing one woman and one female young person after the hour of 7 p.m., until 9.15 p.m. on Friday, 6th April 1894, without sending register of said overtime and for not recording it on Form 12.	7 0 0	0 10 0	Two cases for not sending overtime registers, one for not recording.
,,	,,	,,	Having neglected to affix the prescribed the Abstract of Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	Elizabeth Usher, frilling manufacturer, 368, City Road, E.C.	,, ,,	Having failed to give notice of beginning to occupy workshop.	Dismissed.	0 4 0	It was proved that Mrs. Usher's sister, had become the occupier. She has been prosecuted and convicted on 18th May 1894.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix the Abstract of the Act.	Dismissed.	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Madame Alice de Jennes, dressmaker, 17, Conduit Street, W.	J. L. Hannay, Esq., Police Court, Marlborough Street.	Failing to enter in Record of Overtime, particulars of overtime worked on 19th April 1894.	1 0 0	0 3 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Failing to register, and report to Inspector particulars of overtime on same date.	1 0 0	0 3 0	
,,	Madame Westropp Dawson, milliner, 43, New Bond Street.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 30th April 1894 -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
,,	Mdmes. Colleth and Yorke, dressmakers, 11, South Moulton Street, W.	,, ,,	Illegal employment of three young persons on Saturday 14th April 1894 until 4.45 p.m.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
,, 10	Miss Alice Fokes, milliner, 177, Victoria Buildings, S.W.	Albert de Rutzen, Esq., Police Court, Westminster.	Illegal employment of a woman until 6 p.m. on Saturday April 21st, 1894.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Mdmes. Westropp and Thompson, milliners, 47, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 28th April 1894 -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
,,	"Kathline" (Miss F. Stubbins), milliner, 157, Sloane Street, S.W.	,, ,,	Failing to affix Abstract on 28th April 1894 -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
,,	Miss M. Thomas, dressmaker, 151, Sloane Street, S.W.	,, ,,	Illegal employment of a young person on Saturday 28th April 1894, until 4.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,, 10	Louis Lewis, tailor, 95, Westbourne Park Villas.	W. N. Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Court.	For employing two women during the tea time, as stated on the Abstract, on Tuesday, 10th April 1894.	2 0 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 11	Hyna Lissack, milliner, 61, Grosvenor Road, Canonbury N.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London Police Court.	Having employed a female young person on Thursday, 8th March, after the hour of 10 p.m., to wit, until 7 a.m. of the next morning.	0 3 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, 8th March, employed two female young persons to 10 p.m., without sending register of overtime.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not recording said overtime on Form 12	0 3 0	0 4 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix in her workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 3 0	0 2 0	
,,	Hyna Lissack, milliner, 17, Mildmay Street, Mildmay Park.	,, ,,	Having neglected to affix in this workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 3 0	0 2 0	
,, 15	Katie Champion, infants' milliner, 17, Speenham Road, Brixton.	A. Antwiss Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Court.	For employing four women during the time set apart for meal and rest on Wednesday, 18th April 1894.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
,, 16	Barnett Cohen, shoe manufacturer, 89, Cannon Street Road.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Sunday, 8th April, employed a young person without affixing the prescribed Form 18.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Abraham Solomon, tailor, 2, Sion Square, E.	,, ,,	Having employed a young person to 9.15 p.m. without sending register of overtime or recording the same.	Dismissed.	0 6 0	It was proved that the young person worked for her father who rented a room from defendant, and was employed as a sub-contractor by him.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having neglected to keep a register of his outworkers as required by Section 27 of Act 1891.	1 0 0	2 0	Consequence of above.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Lazarus Greenbaum, mantle maker, 14, Upper Chapman Street.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Sunday 8th April, employed a female during the prescribed dinner hour.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Gardner & Co., clothiers, 28, Commercial Road, E.	,, ,,	Having employed a Jewish female on Sunday 8th April, the occupiers being Gentiles and had employed persons on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Nathan Levy, button hole manufacturers, 244, Commercial Road, E.	,, ,,	Having on Thursday, 12th April, employed three females after 8 p.m. without sending register of overtime.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not making a record of the same on Form 12 -	0 3 0	0 2 0	
,,	Myer Myers & Co., mantle makers, 48, Bedford Street, E.	,, ,,	Having on Sunday, 8th April, employed two females without sending notice of their intention, or affixing the proper Form 18.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	David Rosenberg, boot machinist, 40, Oxford Street E.	,, ,,	Having on Sunday, 8th May, employed a young person without sending notice of such intention or affixing the Form 18.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Israel Metz, boot machinist 47, Newark Street.	,, ,,	Having on Sunday, 8th April, employed a female in like manner.	1 5 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Wookshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 16	Davis Kryanoski, 117, Back Church Lane, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Sunday, 8th April, kept his workshop open by employing six men therein, the said occupier having availed himself of an exception under sections 50 & 51 of Act, 1878 by which he worked one hour per day extra, and under which he is required to keep his workshop closed on Sundays.	Dismissed.	2 4 0	2*l.* 2*s.* allowed to Defendant.
„ 17	R. Blackett and Sons, brush manufacturers, 177, Tabard Street.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Court.	Having on Saturday, 21st April, employed two females after 4 o'clock, until 5 o'clock, after caution hereon.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ 18	Solomon Freedman, tailor, 8, Aldgate Avenue.	Alderman Philips, Guildhall	Having employed 21 persons during overtime in his workshop which contained only 186 cubic feet of air space for each person.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
„	Mrs. Stevens, frilling, 368, City Road.	Horace Smith, Esq., Clerkenwell.	Having neglecting to give notice of occupation of a new workshop.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
„ 23	Henry Wilkes, boot lasher, 6, Sly Street, Cannon Street, E.	Frederick Mead, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 19th April, employed three persons at night in a room containing 518 cubic feet equal to 173 cubic feet for each.	0 1 0	0 2 0	The heat of room was proved to be 85 degrees (Fahr.).
„	John Rosenthal, tailor, 50, Brewer Street, Golden Square.	J. Lennox Hannay, Esq., Marlborough Street Police Court.	Having on Friday 13th April employed two females at 9.30 p.m. without sending the register of said overtime as prescribed.	1 10 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having failed to make a record thereof	0 10 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 23	Mesdames Michard, dressmakers, 2, Hanover Square.	J. Lennox Hannay, Esq., Marlborough Street Police Court.	Having on Friday 13th April employed two females at night without sending a register of said overtime as prescribed.	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Not recording the same - - - -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Charles Bierman, tailor, 1, Dean Street, Soho.	" "	Having on Friday 13th April employed two women in like manner to above.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Having failed to record said overtime - -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	Delia Woods, dressmaker, 70-1, Mount Street, W.	" "	Having on Friday 20th April employed 28 persons in two rooms containing 4107 cubic feet of air space being 147 cubic feet for each person.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Leonard Mulcher, tailor, 85, Newman Street, W.	" "	Having failed to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	Madame Lamare, dressmaker, 39, Brook Street, W.	" "	Having on Wednesday 18th April employed eight females up to 10 p.m., without sending the register of said overtime.	8 0 0	2 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Not recording same.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Fredk. Butt, costume manufacturer, 28, Brook Street, [illegible] Square.	" "	Having on Saturday, 5th May 1894, employed four females after 4 o'clock, to wit until 5.30.	4 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
"	Pol Cavallo, tailor, 33, Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.	J. Lennox Hannay, Esq., Marlborough Street Police Court.	Having on Friday, 4th May, employed a woman at night without sending a Register of said overtime.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Having failed to make a record of the same	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 24	Lewis Benjamin, tailor, 2, Newcastle Street, E.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street, Police Court.	Having on the 15th March, neglected to allow the prescribed amount of cubic space to every protected person when working after hours.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Simon Abel, coat maker, 14, Steward Street, E.	" "	Having neglected to provide the prescribed amount of cubic space for his workers when employed on overtime.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
"	E. Bansemer, tailor, 100, Hackney Road.	" "	Having neglected to provide the prescribed amount of cubic space for those employed on overtime.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Abraham Cron, tailor, 16, Old Montague Street.	" "	Having neglected to provide the prescribed amount of cubic space when working overtime.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having on Thursday, 19th April, employed three females on overtime without sending the prescribed Registers thereof.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Myers Seidle, tailor, 127, Commercial Street, E.	" "	Having on Wednesday, 25th April, employed a female before 8 a.m., contrary to section 19 of the Act of 1878.	2 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 30	Madame Krultzer, dressmaker, 44, Holles Street, W.	Robert Newton, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Failing to allow to each young person and woman employed overtime on 9th May, the required amount of cubic space.	1 0 0	0 5 0	
June 7	Jacob Goldstein, tailor, 35, Scarborough Street, Whitechapel.	Haden Corser, Esq. (Stipendiary), Thames Police Court.	Failing to allow 400 cubic feet to each worker after 8 p.m.	7 0 0	0 2 0	14 days allowed for payment.
"	Abraham Bootman, tailor, 89, Chamber Street, Whitechapel.	" "	Employing three women on Saturday, after availing himself of special exception to work on Sunday.	1 0 0	0 12 0	20*s.* in one case. Two other summonses had not been delivered; costs in these added to 1st summons.
"	Lazarus Abrahams, boot manufacturer, 25, Great Prescott Street, Whitechapel.	" "	Failing to affix Abstract of Act - - -	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Morris Goodrich, tailor, 54, Leman Street, Whitechapel.	" "	Failing to allow 400 cubic feet to each worker after 8 p.m.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Hyman Lazarus, mantle maker, 144, Cannon Street Road, Whitechapel.	" "	Employing four females during part of the dinner time on Sunday.	0 4 0	0 16 0	The hands did not commence work till 11 a.m.; hence small penalties.
"	Hyman Tropp, tailor, 3, Fan Terrace, Plumber's Row, Whitechapel.	" "	Employing a young person until 10.50 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 4 0	
" 8	Plummer, Roddis, and Beecroft, dressmakers, Lewisham High Road.	Robt. Marsham, Esq. (Stipendiary), Greenwich.	Employing six women after 8 p.m. without entering the overtime on record of overtime.	3 0 0	1 10 0	10*s.* in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	Wm. Whitney, dressmaker, 145, St. John's Hill, S.W.	G. L. Denman, Esq. (Stipendiary). South-Western Police Court.	(1.) Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without making an entry on the overtime record.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	(3.) Failing to keep record of overtime on same date.	- -	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Bessie Cole, dressmaker, 11, Grand Parade, Putney.	" "	(1.) Employing a young person after 8 p.m. without sending notice of overtime.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing five women after 8 p.m. on another date, without making entry on overtime record.	- -	1 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	(3.) Failing to keep record of overtime on same date.	- -		
" 11	Emma Lacohee, dressmaker, 146, High Road, Streatham.	Robt. J. Biron, Esq., Lambeth	1. Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	4 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Obstructing an Inspector's assistant by wilfully delaying him.	- -	0 5 0	Dismissed.
"	Newton and Taylor, mantle makers, 402, Kennington Road.	" "	Failing to affix Abstract of the Act - -	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	John Hall, cycle maker, 86, Atlantic Road, Brixton.	" "	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 11	Sarah E. Miller, dressmaker, 20, Woodland Hill, Gipsy Hill.	Robt. J. Biron, Esq., Lambeth	1. Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without availing herself of the conditions necessary to work overtime.	- - -	0 5 0	Costs only.
"	" "	" "	2. Failing to record overtime - - -	- -	0 2 0	Dismissed.
June 14	Miss Kate Overed, dressmaker, 45, Longridge Road, South Kensington.	Francis Curtis-Bennet, Esq., West London Police Court.	Failing to affix Abstract on Saturday June 2nd 1894.	0 3 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Illegal employment of a woman on same date to 6 p.m.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
" 19	Philip Epstein, cap maker, 14, White Lion Street, E.	Haden Corser, Esq. (Stipendiary), Worship Street.	1. Failing to affix Abstract of the Act -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing six females after 8 p.m. without registering and recording overtime.	1 0 0	1 4 0	20*s.* in one case. Five withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Mary Ann Banks, boot machinist, 58, Quilter Street, Bethnal Green.	" "	1. Failing to affix Abstract of the Act - -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without registering and recording overtime.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	3. Failing to allow 400 cubic feet for each worker after 8 p.m.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Joseph Franklin, boot manufacturer, 58, White Lion Street, E.	" "	Failing to produce list of outworkers - -	2 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 19	Raphael Joseph, tailor, 18, 18, Fournice Street, E.	Haden Corser, Esq. (Stipendiary), Worship Street.	1. Failing to allow 400 cubic feet to each worker after 8 p.m.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing two women between 9.30 p.m. and 10 p.m., *i.e.*, during the time fixed as additional half hour for a meal.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	Morris Cohen, tailor, 1, Davis Terrace, Hunt Street, E.	,, ,,	Employing three young persons after 10 p.m., *i.e.*, until 11.20 p.m.	0 15 0	0 12 0	
,,	Morris Nathan, tailor, 28, Dunk Street, E.	,, ,,	Employing a young person at 10.25 p.m.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
,,	Harris Lamb, boot machinist, 11, Osborne Place, Brick Lane, E.	,, ,,	1. Failing to affix Abstract of the Act - -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Sunday.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Isaac Lewis, tailor, 22, Heneage Street, Brick Lane, E.	,, ,,	Failing to allow 400 cubic feet to each worker after 8 p.m.	3 0 0	0 2 0	
,, 20	B. Blackstone, tailor, 51, Theobalds Road, W.C.	Horace Smith, Esq. (Stipendiary), Clerkenwell.	Employing a woman after 8 p.m. without registering and recording overtime.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
,,	S. Lewis & Co., cap manufacturers, 106, Golden Lane, Old Street, E.C.	,, ,,	Employing two women after 8 p.m. without registering and recording overtime.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,, 21	Abraham Barnett, mantle maker, 74, Grove Place, Commercial Road, E.	Fredk. Mead, Esq., Thames Street Police Court.	Failing to send notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 18 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			In the District of H.M. Superintendent Inspector of Workshops for the County of London—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1894. June 25	Wm. Batley, dressmaker, 73, Elizabeth Street, S.W.	A. De Rutzen, Esq., Westminster Police Court.	Employing a woman on the 21st May 1894 in overtime without complying with the conditions laid down.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Several other women were employed.
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman on the 23rd May 1894 in overtime without complying with the conditions laid down.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Virginie Petrino, dressmaker, 59, Elizabeth Street, S.W.	" "	Employing a woman on the 21st May 1894 in overtime without complying with the conditions laid down.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman on the 22nd May 1894 in overtime without complying with the conditions laid down.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman on the 23rd May 1894 in overtime without complying with the conditions laid down.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Alice Wightman, dressmaker, 39A, Ebury Street.	" "	Not giving notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	George Redman, dressmaker, employed at Mr. Gooch's, 67, Brompton Road.	" "	Obstructing an Inspector - - -	- -	1 3 0	Case dismissed. 2s. costs also lost.
"	Edward Peacock, tailor, 55, Ebury Street.	" "	Employing two women until 6 p.m. on Saturday, 19th May.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Fredk. Buckmaster, dressmaker, 47, Sloane Street, S.W.	" "	Employing 23 women overtime and not allowing 400 cubic feet of space for each on 30th May.	2 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintendent Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	Octavia Bertinet, dressmaker, 157, Sloane Street.	A. De Rutzen, Esq., Westminster Police Court.	Employing seven women overtime, without complying with the conditions attached thereto, on June 1st 1894.	1 15 0	1 12 0	
„ 26	Marks Cohen, tailor, 18, Uxbridge Street.	H. Curtis Bennett, Esq., West London Police Court.	Employing a female young person overtime on 23rd May without complying with the conditions attached thereto.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
„	Goddard and Southey, dressmakers, 12, Harrington Road.	„ „	Employing four women overtime and not allowing 400 cubic feet of space for each.	0 5 0	0 2 0	
„ 27	Mary Courtney, dressmaker, 34A, Harrington Road.	„ „	Employing two women overtime without recording it or notifying it to an inspector on 29th May.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
„	Mary Neville, dressmaker, 12, Connaught Street.	A. C. Plowden, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 5th May, and two women in like manner on Saturday, 12th May.	3 0 0	0 6 0	
„ 28	Titus Allen & Co., milliners, 122, Lambeth Walk.	R. J. Biron, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Neglecting to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not affixing the Abstract of the Act - -	0 1 0	0 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a woman and a young person overtime without complying with the conditions attached thereto.	0 1 0	0 2 0	
„	Edith Williams, dressmaker Broadway, W. Norwood.	„ „	Neglecting to give notice of beginning to occupy a workshop.	0 5 0	0 2 0	3*s.* costs for witnesses not allowed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintendent Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	A. M. Johnson, dressmaker, 42, Perrans Road, Tulse Hill.	H. J. Biron, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Not allowing the specified time for meals at midday on June 5th.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
,,	Barker Vaughan, tailor, 228, Camberwell Road.	,, ,,	Neglecting to record overtime worked on 25th May.	- -	- -	Dismissed. The magistrate's clerk issued a summons for a different offence by mistake.
,,	Marie Meller, dressmaker, 146, Norwood Road.	,, ,,	Not allowing the specified time for meals at midday on 5th June.	0 7 0	0 15 0	
,, 29	John Avis, fancy-box manufacturer, 116, Borough Road.	J. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Failing to enter on the record of overtime the overtime worked on May 21, 1894.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	James Atherton - -	W. M. Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Not affixing the Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts in his workshop on May 4th 1894.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not forwarding notice of overtime made on 4th May.	0 1 0	0 4 0	
,, 30	John Ebers, tailor, 8, Great Turnstile Street, W.C.	F. Lushington, Esq. (Stipendiary), Bow Street, Police Court.	Failing to allow 400 cubic feet for each worker after 8 p.m.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
July 4	Mrs. Craig, dressmaker, 19A, Bruce Street, W.	Alfred C. Plowden, Esq., Marlboro' Street Court.	Having on Thursday, 24th May, employed 14 females on overtime without sending prescribed register thereof.	2 0 0	0 5 0	Two cases only taken out of 14.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not making a record of said overtime on Form 12.	1 0 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 4	Mrs. Craig, dressmaker, 19A, Brook Street, W.	Alfred C. Plowden, Esq., Marlboro' Street Court.	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having employed 15 females on 24th May upon overtime without allowing 400 cubic feet of air space for each; only 150 feet were available for each worker.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
"	Messrs. Newman and Cripps, mantle makers, 7, Wardour Mews.	" "	Having on Thursday, 24th May, neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Act in any part of their workshop.	0 10 0	0 2 0	
"	Miss Rowe, dressmaker, 46, New Bond Street.	" "	Having on Saturdays, 12th, 19th, and 26th days of May, employed two females after 4 o'clock, to wit, till 5 o'clock (two workers were taken for each day).	6 0 0	1 7 0	
July 23	Alfred Lockyer, tailor, 294, Upper Street, Islington.	J. Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing two male young persons until 6.45 p.m. on Saturday, June 30th, 1894.	0 0	0 8 0	
" 24	Elisa Simpson, mantle maker, 125, Mare Street, Hackney.	R. O. B. Lane, Esq., North London Police Court.	Employing a female young person until 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894.	3 0 0	0 4 0	
Aug. 14	Abram Howitz, tailor, 8, Naylor's Yard, Beak Street, W.	J. Lennox Hannay, Esq., Marlborough Street Police Court.	Having neglected to give notice of beginning to occupy a new workshop.	3 0 0	0 2 0	This man tried to elude the Inspector's assistant, who had had trouble with him in former workshops.
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix a prescribed Abstract or other forms.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 16	Aaron Reuben, cabinet maker, 28, Phipp Street, Curtain Road.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on Sunday, 15th July, employed a young person after 4 p.m., to wit, till 4.45.	3 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 16	James Davis, reach polisher, 1A, Bateman Row, Shoreditch.	H. Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 13th July, employed two young persons after 8 p.m., to wit, till 8.55 p.m.	1 0 0	0 6 0	Penalty in one case; costs in both. The occupier pleaded that he was a poor man, hence small penalties. Magistrate was pleased to accede to my request hereon.
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to affix the prescribed Abstract.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
" 29	David Freeman, tailor, 43, Hanbury Street.	" "	Having employed six females after 8 p.m. in a room containing 1,777 cubic feet, wherein also were three men at work, allowing 198 cubic feet for each female.	5 0 0	0 6 0	Two cases only taken.
Sept. 5	Franz Hermick, tailor, 7, Millman Street, W.C.	E. N. Fenwick, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having employed sundry females after 8 p.m., without allowing, at least, 400 cubic feet of space for each worker.	5 0 0	0 2 0	
" 11	Henrick Brandt, mantle maker, 36, Old Montague Street, Spitalfields.	Haden Corser, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed six females during the period set apart for meals.	1 10 0	0 16 0	
Sept. 14	Wallace Bailey & Co., legging manufacturers, 174-6, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.	W. Slade, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Having employed seven females after 8 p.m., to wit, until 9.30 p.m., without sending on the register of said overtime.	1 15 0	1 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Not making a record of said overtime on Form 12.	0 5 0	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 19	F. G. Schultze & Co., 8, Glengall Terrace Old Kent Road.	F. Mead, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having, on Thursday, 23rd August, employed four females before the hour of 8 a.m., as specified on the Abstract.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
"	" "	" "	A like offence, on Saturday, 25th August, of two female young persons.	Costs only.	0 4 0	
" 26	Caroline M. Starr, umbrella manufacturer, 17, Park Side, Knightsbridge.	R. M. Newton, Esq., Marlborough Police Court.	Having on Saturday, the 8th September, employed a male young person and a woman in umbrella making up to 6.40 p.m.	Dismissed.	0 8 0	
Oct. 1	H. W. Davies & Co., felt hat manufacturers, 21, Australian Avenue.	Alderman J. Pound, Guildhall Court.	Having neglected to produce the register book of overtime at 9.30 p.m., when overtime was worked.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to make a record of paid overtime on the Form 12.	0 2 6	0 5 0	
"	"	" "	Having employed three females on said 13th September, without sending a register of said employment.	1 2 6	0 15 0	
" 2	R. L. Lephard, boot upper machinist, 24, Sumner Road, Peckham.	A. A. Hopkins, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Having, on Friday, 7th September, employed two women and one young person to 8.50 p.m., without sending the register of overtime, or making a record thereof on Form 12.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
Oct. 4	Cohen Morris, mantle maker, 90, Commercial Street, E.	F. Mead, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed four females on Saturday, 1st day of September, contrary to sec. 51 of Act 1878.	2 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Alfred Montague, fancy box manufacturer, 65, Goldsmith Row, Hackney Road.	F. Mead, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed a male young person after 8 p.m., to wit, till 9.30, without sending a register of overtime.	0 15 0	0 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Not recording the said employment on Form 12, which was duly affixed in workshop.	0 15 0	0 3 0	
"	Samuel Moses, tailor, 49, Pelham Street, E.	" "	Having employed three women, 2 female young persons, and one male young person before 8 a.m., to wit, at 25 minutes before 8 o'clock, on Friday, the 7th September.	1 10 0	1 4 0	
" 9	Hill, Harris, & Co., fancy box manufacturers, 2, James Street, Old Street, E.C.	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed 12 females after 8 p.m., to wit, until 9.15 p.m., on Friday, 14th September, without sending on the register of overtime, or making a record of said overtime on Form 12. Eight cases taken.	2 0 0	1 12 0	
" 10	Swears and Wells, tailors, 22, King Street, Regent Street, W.	R. M. Newton, Esq., Marlborough Police Court.	Having employed 12 females on Thursday, 13th September, 1894, until 8.30 p.m., without sending a register of overtime for such employment.	0 7 0	1 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Not recording the same on Form 12. Seven cases taken. Two females in last case.	0 2 6	0 2 0	
"	Madame Mackenzie, dressmaker, 110, Great Portland Street.	" "	Having employed four females on Saturday, the 15th September, after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 5.30 p.m. for one, and until 5 o'clock for three others.	1 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.			*In the District of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the County of London*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 10	Madame Mackenzie, dressmaker, 110, Great Portland Street.	R. M. Newton, Esq., Marlborough Police Court.	Having neglected to affix the Abstract of the Act, which was previously sent, in the workshop.	0 5 0	0 2 0	
„ 12	A. M. Moss, bon bon manufacturer, 3, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.	J. Bros, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having employed ten females to 9.35 p.m., on the 7th September without sending the register of said overtime to this office. Four cases taken.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
„ 19	Caroline Kift Catmur, corset maker 43, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square.	J. Sheil, Esq., Westminster Police Court.	Having employed a woman after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 5.10 on Saturday, 29th September, 1894.	0 0 6	0 4 0	Cost of witness' summons not allowed, 2*s.* It was said by magistrate that the defendant looked to be an honest woman, and would not break the law again.
„ 23	Arthur Smeeton, toy horse manufacturer, 469, Bethnal Green Road.	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed a young person to 10 p.m., on Friday, the 21st September, 1894.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
„ 31	Madame Celine, dressmaker, 18, Duke Street, Manchester Square.	W. M. Cooke, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Having, on Monday, the 8th October, employed two females until 8.30 p.m., without sending the register of overtime.	2 10 0	0 8 0	Previously warned and cautioned by me in June, 1893.
„	„ „	„ „	For not recording the same - - -	0 10 0	0 4 0	

INFORMATIONS LAID UNDER THE COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACT, 1889.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 21	James Thompson and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Blackburn.	T. Astley and E. Morley, M.D., Esqs., Town Hall, Blackburn.	Exceeding the amount of moisture allowed by the Cotton Cloth Factories Act within 12 months' after notice of a similar contravention.	5 0 0	0 12 6	Defendant by their advocate admitted offence, and promised stricter supervision.
„ 28	Great Western Cotton Works Co., Limited, cotton manufacturers, Bristol.	W. Smith (Chairman), D. C. A. Cave, and W. H. Butter, Esqs., Lawford's Gate Court House, Bristol.	Exceeding the permitted limit of humidity within 12 months' of statutory notice of a similar contravention of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
Oct. 8	Middle Mill Co., Limited, cotton cloth factory, Helmshore.	T. Whitaker and G. Ashworth Smith, Esqs., Haslingden.	(1.) Omitting to keep instruments in correct working order within 12 months' of notice of a similar contravention of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.	5 0 0	1 2 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Omitting to record readings of instruments within prescribed periods, &c.	- -	0 12 0	Permitted to pay costs on the suggestion of the Bench.
„ 18	Thomas Hoghton, cotton cloth manufacturer, Rose Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	J. S. Grimshaw, H. Ward Kearns, and Jno. Riley, Esqs., Court House, Church.	(1.) Exceeding limit of humidity allowed within 12 months' of notice of a similar contravention of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.	10 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	(2.) Similar offence - - - -	- -	0 6 6	Second case withdrawn on payment of costs, upon Bench inflicting maximum penalty in first case.
„ 19	Platt Lane Manufacturing Co., Limited, cotton cloth manufacturers, Platt Lane, Hindley.	Jno. Stone, and R. Holt Edmondson, Esq., Wigan.	Exceeding the amount of humidity prescribed by Schedule A. of the Cotton Cloth Factory Act, 1889.	10 0 0	0 10 0	

INFORMATIONS LAID UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1893.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 1	Edward Eccles and Sons, Wheatfield Mill, Rishton, near Blackburn.	Col. Butler Bowden, Albert Birtwistle, and James Kemp, Esqs., Blackburn County Police Court.	Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars to four winders with their work.	- -	3 2 8	Ordered to pay expenses in each case.
,, 4	J. H. Wilson & Co., cotton manufacturers, Pendle Street Mill, Nelson.	John Wilkinson (Mayor), Wm. Tunstill and John Whittaker, Esqs., Nelson Borough Police Court.	Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars to two weavers in their employ, and paid by the piece.	0 10 0	1 11 0	Penalty 5*s.* and costs in each case.
,, 11	Joseph Bolton & Co., cotton manufacturers, Walverden Mill, Suds Road, Nelson.	Wm. Hartley (Mayor), John Wilkinson, and Wm. Tunstill, Esqs., Nelson Borough Police Court.	Failing to supply two weavers in their employ, and paid by the piece, with sufficient information to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages they were entitled to be paid.	0 10 0	1 16 6	5*s.* and costs in each case.
,, 15	The Fern Manufacturing Co., cotton manufacturers, Whittlefields Mill, Burnley.	Joshua Rowlinson and Thos. Burrows, Esqs., Burnley, Borough Police Court.	Failing to supply four winders in their employ, and paid by the piece, with particulars of their work contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	1 0 0	2 3 0	Penalty 10*s.* and costs in two cases, and costs in the other two.
1894.						
Feb. 10	John Taylor, cotton manufacturer, Brook Street Mill, Nelson.	Wm. Hartley (Mayor), and John Wilkinson, Esqs., Nelson Borough Police Court.	Failing to supply correct particulars of work to a weaver in his employ and paid by the piece.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
,, 24	J. R. and A. Smith, cotton manufacturers, Manchester Mill, Preston.	Dr. Holden (Mayor), E. Greenwood, E. Dean, J. J. Sidgreaves, and A. Clemesha, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Preston.	Failing to supply sufficient particulars of work to two weavers in their employ and paid by the piece.	- -	1 1 0	Both cases were dismissed, and 21*s.* costs allowed in second case.

INFORMATIONS LAID UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 16	C. Robinson & Co., woollen manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Carlinghow.	E. T. Ingham, E. Firth, C. T. Philips, and C. Scarth, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Dewsbury.	Failing to supply four weavers in their employ, and paid by the piece, with sufficient particulars with their work, to enable them to ascertain the rate of wages at which they were entitled to be paid, contrary to section 24 of the Act of 1891.	6 0 0	2 2 6	Penalty 40*s.* and costs in three cases, and in consequence of the justices' clerk having made a mistake as to the date in one of the summonses, I consented to withdraw that case on payment of costs.
„ 29	Booth and Collings, cotton manufacturers, Three Brook's Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	J. S. Grimshaw and John Riley, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Failing to supply four winders in their employ with correct particulars of work, contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	2 0 0	2 18 0	10*s.* and costs in each of the four cases.
June 6	Rawstron & Co., cotton manufacturers, Thorneyleo Mill, Whitworth.	F. G. Crowther and Geo. Petrie, Esqs., of the county bench. Rochdale Town Hall.	Failing to supply correct particulars of work to three weavers in their employ, who were paid by the piece, contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	1 10 0	1 17 6	Penalty 10*s.* and costs in each case.
„ 27	Sutcliffe Bros., cotton manufacturers, Elm Street, Burnley.	J. Chaffer Holden and John Brown, M.D., Esqs., Town Hall, Burnley.	Failing to supply two winders in their employ with correct particulars with their work contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	0 10 0	1 4 6	Penalty 10*s.* and costs in first case and costs in second.
Aug. 25	Amos, Bannister, & Co., cotton manufacturers, Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Nelson.	Alderman Wm. Hartley (Mayor), Alderman John Wilkinson, and six other justices, Borough Police Court, Nelson.	Failing to supply five weavers in their employ and paid by the piece, with sufficient particulars with their work contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	0 5 0	3 13 0	5*s.* and costs in one case, and costs in all five.
Sept. 8	Crabtree and Wilkinson, cotton manufacturer. Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson.	Alderman Wm. Hartley (Mayor), and Alderman John Whittaker, Nelson Borough Police Court.	Failing to supply four weavers in their employ and paid by the piece with correct particulars of work contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	1 0 0	2 10 0	Penalty 5*s.* and costs in each case.

INFORMATIONS LAID UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1891—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1894.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 10	The Dawson Hill Manufacturing Co., Limited, Dawson Hill Mill, Heywood.	Alderman John Croushaw, Alderman Sutcliffe Firth, and Joseph Porrett, Esq., Borough Police Court, Heywood.	Failing to supply correct particulars to three weavers contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	0 10 0	2 3 6	10*s.* and costs in the first case, and costs in the other two.
„ 15	Read and Sharples, cotton manufacturers, Oozebooth Mill, Blackburn.	F. Thomas, Wm. Boyle, and H. Higson, Esqs., Blackburn Borough Police Court.	Failing to supply correct particulars of work to four weavers in their employ, and paid by the piece, contrary to section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.	2 0 0	1 6 0	Penalty 20*s.* and costs in first two cases, and costs in the other two.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Total Number of Prosecutions and Convictions, or other results, during the Twelve Months ended the 31st October 1894.

Particulars of Offences.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases Withdrawn.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Insanitary and Uncleanly Conditions.						
Neglecting to limewash	39	37	—	2	38 18 0	15 4 9
Allowing factory or workshop to be overcrowded	34	34	—	—	128 6 0	7 0 6
Not keeping factory properly ventilated	1	1	—	—	0 10 0	0 4 6
Danger from Machinery, &c.						
Neglecting to fence	92	86	2	4	313 19 9	47 19 5
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of machinery in motion	3	3	—	—	3 12 6	2 4 0
Employment of Classes of Persons forbidden by Law.						
Children under 10	2	2	—	—	1 0 0	0 17 6
Under 14 without school certificates, or under 16 without surgical certificates	292	283	4	5	233 9 0	219 2 7
Employment of Women and Children in forbidden Trades.						
Girls in brickfields	5	4	—	1	1 10 0	2 1 6
Young person in a white lead works	1	1	—	—	1 0 0	0 6 0

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and CONVICTIONS—*continued.*

Particulars of Offences.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases Withdrawn.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment.						
Before or after the legal hour	244	229	3	12	296 17 0	221 11 10
At night	88	83	1	4	128 12 6	78 1 3
During meal times or without proper interval for meals	118	112	1	5	121 10 0	196 6 8
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	257	242	4	11	243 2 0	147 19 3
On Sundays, holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	41	36	—	5	73 0 6	27 8 0
(Children) full time or otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	55	52	1	2	33 14 0	27 4 0
Employing male young persons for more than six nights in two weeks	1	1	—	—	3 2 8	0 17 4
Neglecting Rules, as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.						
Not keeping registers	133	129	2	2	75 10 11	57 3 11
Making false entry in register as to young persons employed	3	3	—	—	11 0 0	1 16 0
Not keeping prescribed lists of outworkers	5	5	—	—	3 10 0	1 4 6
Not affixing or properly filling up notices and abstracts	527	500	16	11	244 16 1	179 3 4
Not sending other prescribed notices	218	207	5	6	219 13 7	117 18 7
Prosecution of Parents	16	15	1	—	2 19 0	6 7 6

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and CONVICTIONS—*continued.*

Particulars of Offences.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases Withdrawn.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Obstructing an Inspector in the Execution of his duty	15	12	—	3	21 19 0	5 13 0
Prosecutions under Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.						
Exceeding legal limit of moisture	4	4	—	—	30 0 0	2 8 0
Not keeping instruments in proper working order	1	1	—	—	5 0 0	1 2 0
Not keeping record of readings of instruments	1	1	—	—	—	0 12 0
Prosecution under Section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.						
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	14	13	—	1	17 15 0	27 4 2
Prosecutions for breach of Special Rules.						
Occupier not providing respirators	1	—	—	1	—	—
Workpeople not wearing respirators	8	8	—	—	1 0 0	2 16 0
Prosecutions under Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894.						
Employing child in place of public entertainment beyond hour allowed by license	1	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 9 0

Appendix No. 6.

Return made in pursuance of Section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, of PERSONS INSPECTED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION during the Twelve Months ended 31st October 1894.

	Number Examined.	Number Rejected.
Young Persons		
Male	136,061	2,113
Female	96,350	1,211
Children		
Male	26,997	375
Female	25,642	418
Totals	285,050	4,117

Reasons for Rejection.

Imperfect Growth; impaired use of Limbs.	Defective Sight, Disease of Eyes.	Deafness.	Mental Defect.	Disease of Heart or Lungs.	Anaemia; Debility.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Disease of Skin.	Want of Cleanliness.	Other Medical Reasons.	Age.	Other non-Medical Reasons.
71	307	10	8	131	218	20	235	141	364	1,686	936

Appendix No. 7.

Accidents Reported to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories by Certifying Factory Surgeons during the Twelve Months ended 31st October 1894.

The only accidents to be reported are the following :—

(*a.*) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in the factory or the workshop; and

(*b.*) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or in the factory or the workshop caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and doing five hours work on any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury.	Adults (over 18).		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - -	359	12	71	6	—	—	430	18	448
Amputation of right hand or arm	30	4	15	6	—	—	45	10	55
Amputation of left hand or arm	33	4	20	4	—	—	53	8	61
Amputation of part of right hand	315	70	239	73	14	—	568	143	711
Amputation of part of left hand	324	54	198	46	11	5	533	105	638
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	31	1	16	3	—	—	47	4	51
Loss of sight of one or both eyes - - - -	19	5	2	2	—	1	21	8	29
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - -	247	32	135	18	8	1	390	51	441
Fracture of hand or foot -	260	41	132	55	15	1	407	97	504
Injuries to head and face -	478	76	125	48	14	6	617	130	747
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	3,108	543	1,772	508	100	33	4,980	1,084	6,064
Total - -	5,204	842	2,725	769	162	47	8,091	1,658	9,749

REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

ON

FACTORY STATISTICS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FACTORY STATISTICS COMMITTEE.

The Committee were directed in a letter from the Secretary of State, dated 29th December 1893, to consider—

(1.) The statistical information at the command of (*a*) Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories, (*b*) the Secretary of State;

(2.) The shape in which the information may be most usefully tabulated and published;

(3.) Whether further statutory powers are necessary to make the information more complete or more accurate.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE H. H. ASQUITH, Q.C., M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR,

1. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 29th December 1893, we have the honour to present a report on the various points which you have referred to us.

2. The procedure we adopted was first of all to go through the Factory and Workshop Acts* and make careful note of the provisions which place any information whatever at the Secretary of State's command. We next considered the Appendices to the Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1892,† and prepared a set of draft tables which not only gave an amended form to information already made use of, but also included information hitherto omitted. These tables were then submitted to a number of gentlemen on whose judgment we could rely, and formed a basis for a discussion ranging over the whole field of our inquiry. In their final shape they embody many useful amendments suggested in the course of that discussion. Our task has not been an easy one; the subject matter of our inquiry involves the most rapid transitions from petty, almost insignificant details to general questions of far-reaching importance; many of our recommendations are perforce embodied in the Appendices, and we have found it impossible to dispense with cross references. We hope, therefore, we may be excused if we dwell on the necessity of reading the report and the Appendices together.

INFORMATION AT THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DISPOSAL.

3. The information at present at the disposal of the Secretary of State may be briefly summarised thus:—

(i.) Particulars as to the staff of the Department.

(ii.) Information relating to the various districts into which the country is mapped out among H.M. Inspectors, with details of the registered factories and workshops in each.

(iii.) Full details of prosecutions.

(iv.) Particulars furnished by the certifying surgeons of the number of children and young persons examined by them, and the results.

(v.) Details of accidents given in reports furnished by certifying surgeons and occupiers of factories and workshops, with additional information derived from coroners' inquests.

(vi.) Cases of illness which come under the notice of H.M. Inspectors in occupations scheduled as dangerous to health.

(vii.) Information derived from certain notices which the Acts require to be served on H.M. Inspectors by occupiers of factories and workshops. These notices refer to such matters as variation in the periods of employment and meal-hours, overtime, holidays, &c., and are set forth in the schedule form on p. 37.

(viii.) Information derived from local authorities and their officers, *e.g.*, reports as to employment of protected persons, &c.

4. We think it will be a convenient course if we proceed to consider seriatim each item in this list, indicating briefly, as we go along, the deficiencies we have found, and the alterations and additions which seem to be necessary. We shall then be in a position to discuss in fuller detail "whether further statutory powers are necessary to make the "information more complete or more accurate."

* These are the Factory and Workshop Acts of 1878, 1883, and 1891, and the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889. In addition, portions of the following Acts affect the Factory Department, viz., the Truck Acts, 1831 and 1887, the Elementary Education Acts, 1876 and 1880, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1883, the Public Health Act, 1875, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, and the Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1886.

† This is the Report of the Chief Inspector which is referred to throughout in these pages.

(i.) Details as to Staff.

5. In considering the information hitherto given as to H.M. Inspectors, we recommend an amendment of the existing form, leaving out some details, and adding others.—See Appendix 1 to this report, p. 21. As regards certifying surgeons we understand that their present number is 1,830. An annual statement of the total number would be interesting, but further detail with regard to so large a body is perhaps unnecessary.

6. There does not appear to be any valid reason for the entry as at present of particulars as to dates of appointment and salaries of H.M. Inspectors; these were asked for on a special occasion, but we do not consider that an annual return of such matters is a necessary point of information concerning the Factory Department. The dates of appointment and salaries are of purely departmental concern; the particulars are known officially, and do not require annual recapitulation, nor are they of any public interest, or illustrative of the administration of the Acts. By the elimination of these particulars the second and third columns of the old form disappear, and it is proposed to utilise the space to amplify the column formerly headed "head-quarters," by giving each inspector's address and district. This will show with more precision the whereabouts of the inspector in relation to the area of his inspectorate, a matter of public convenience, since it is contemplated to provide offices in some of the more densely populated districts.

7. The number of miles travelled, and amount of travelling expenses incurred, seem reasonable items of information, as showing in a general way the difference of the work in densely or sparsely populated localities, although for obvious reasons they are no guide to the actual amount of inspection performed. The description of these districts, which will be given in Appendix 2, page 22, will help to make this clear.

8. The question of a record of visits paid by H.M. Inspectors has been carefully considered, and we agree that such details do not lend themselves to comparative tabular information, owing to the variety in size and character of the works to be visited, and the ground to be covered under different conditions. In illustration of this it may be pointed out that a large shipbuilding yard in the North may cover 100 acres of ground, and employ 5,000 workpeople, but in itself constitute one factory only; while in another district, as in Sheffield, 50 persons may occupy 50 small factories standing on an acre of ground: the inspection of the first-named factory constitutes one visit, and the inspection of the 50 small factories constitutes 50 visits, so that any comparison of such inspections by numbers alone would be misleading, and give an entirely erroneous impression of the work done in several districts wherein the conditions are entirely dissimilar.

(ii.) Information relative to Inspectors' Districts.

9. It has been decided, in dealing with this matter, to alter the old form of the return, and to give details that will render it a key to the general arrangement of the staff and districts.—See Appendix 2, page 22.

10. The districts will be numbered and set forth somewhat after the existing form: the number and name will be given in columns 1 and 2: next follow the details of the staff administering each district, columns 3 and 4. In addition it is proposed to show the number of registered factories and workshops, columns 5 and 6, with a note of the principal industries carried on. This latter information has been given on one* occasion, and a memorandum on the point was prepared for the recent Chicago Exhibition, so that we have already the basis of a tolerably accurate summary. By "principal industries," are meant those subject to inspection by Inspectors of Factories, which, from the number of persons employed, or from any other cause, may appear exceptionally important, or characteristic of the district.

11. It is essential, in order to show properly the work of the Department, to state the number of registered workshops, *i.e.*, workshops the existence of which has come to the knowledge of H.M. Inspectors. The variety of notices, overtime records, and registers in use in workshops (especially in those wherein wearing apparel is made), necessitates considerable attention, and in many districts a very large proportion of the inspector's time has to be devoted to workshop details.

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* Vide Chief Inspector's Report for 1879, page 8.

12. The possibility of returning the area and population of each district has been discussed, but it is clear that they cannot be given with due regard to accuracy, except where such districts consist of separate counties or boroughs. This difficulty arose in compiling the return of these details in 1887. It must be remembered that the inspectorial districts are arranged with a view to economical and ready access to the various parts, and that they do not necessarily follow parochial, municipal, or other recognised boundaries; and further that H.M. Inspectors are concerned only with a variable and often small portion of the population.

13. We anticipate that in this form the Appendix, coupled with the map which it is understood will in future accompany the Chief Inspector's Report, will give a simple and graphic outline of the arrangement of the Department.

(iii.) Prosecutions.

14. Complete records of all prosecutions undertaken by H.M. Inspectors are kept in the Factory Department. These records give the date of the prosecution, the name of the person summoned, the court before which the summons was heard, a description of the offence, and the result of the case, with the amount of penalty and of costs. A special feature of the Chief Inspector's report for many years has been an appendix in which this information has been set out in full, an appendix which in the report for the year 1892 occupies 177 pages out of a total of 313. The prosecutions are arranged according to districts, and within each district in order of date. In the Chief Inspector's reports for the last eight years this detailed list has been supplemented by a summary giving the total number of prosecutions.

15. There can be no question that the details with regard to prosecutions thus recorded are of great value, which may be enhanced by judicious arrangement. From representations which have been made to us there appears to be some disposition to treat the list as being not only a record of the activity of the Department, but in some sense a criterion of it. To this view we cannot assent, as it involves the assumption that the working up of prosecutions is the main function of an Inspector. A long list of prosecutions may show the energy of an individual Inspector, but it may also show that he has to deal with a peculiarly obstinate set of employers, or that he is a poor diplomatist. A short list of prosecutions may be due to absence of serious ground for complaint, or to the Inspector's success in securing the due observance of the Acts without recourse to legal proceedings. Although in dealing with the matter for statistical purposes we have by no means left other considerations out of account we think that the intrinsic value of the information lies rather in that it reveals the graver breaches of the Factory and Workshop Acts which may fairly be regarded as most frequent, and against which administrative or legislative action may be most usefully directed. In this connexion it is necessary of course to bear in mind the distinction between a *prosecution* and a *conviction*.

16. Appendix 3 embodies our recommendations under this head. The first point to be considered is the advisability or otherwise of retaining the long list which gives details of each prosecution. On the whole we recommend its retention. It is essential that each Inspector should have in a convenient form a record of prosecutions in his own district; the column giving the names of the persons prosecuted makes the list in some sense a pillory, and thereby strengthens the Inspectors' hands; the columns giving the name of the court before which each case was tried and the amount of the penalty inflicted on conviction are useful as showing the attitude of any particular bench as regards the enforcement of the Acts. We think it desirable to affix a distinctive mark, *e.g.*, an asterisk, to the names of offenders against whom previous convictions have been recorded.

17. The second point to be considered is the arrangement of the list. For the same reasons we recommend that the arrangement by Inspectors' districts should be retained. The advantages of this course are obvious; it is the most convenient for the inspectors; it renders the pillory more effective; and it enables the action of the magistrates in one locality to be compared with that of those in another. But clearness and brevity will be served if the following suggestions are adopted in framing Appendix 3 A: —

(1.) The lists for the different districts should be clearly separated, and the number and name of each district should be given.

(2.) The headings to the columns should be as given in Appendix 3 A, see page 23.

(3.) Within each district the prosecutions should be arranged in the order in which they are given in Appendix 3 B, see page 24.

(4.) The description of offence in column 4 should be identical with that given in Appendix 3 B.

(5.) In connexion with suggestions (3) and (4) it would be convenient to set before each class of offences the initial number and letter given in Appendix 3 B.

18. The third point to be considered is the various summaries of the detailed list which should be given. We recommend that there should be three summaries, the first according to the nature of offence (Appendix 3 B), the second according to Inspectors' districts (Appendix 3 C and D), and the third according to the industry carried on in the factory or workshop (Appendix 3 E and F).

19. Appendix 3 B is an attempt to set out all the possible breaches of the Factory and Workshop and other Acts administered by the Department. They are classified under the following heads:—

I. General, *i.e.*, irrespective of particular classes of persons or industries.
II. Connected with children.
III. „ „ young persons.
IV. Connected with women.
V. „ „ unhealthy industries.
VI. „ „ the Particulars Clause.*
VII. „ „ the Cotton Cloth Factories Act.
VIII. „ „ the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.
IX. „ „ the Public Health Acts.
X. „ „ the Truck Acts.

20. Such a summary will be of service in calling attention to the offences most frequently committed, and a comparison of the summaries for a period of years will bring to light any tendency for a particular kind of offence to increase or decrease. Parenthetically we may refer to the importance of the ninth head, in relation to paragraphs 67, 69, and 70 of our Report.

21. The tables C and E, in Appendix 3, classifying prosecutions according to the districts and industries concerned, will explain themselves. By the use of the index numbers and letters given in Appendix 3 B, the convictions in the case of each district and each industry are further classified according to the nature of the offence. This elaboration is not without its advantages for official purposes, and might well be adopted in the Department in the first instance, but the tables D and F give in a popular form all that is most essential, and would, we think, be sufficient for the purposes of the Chief Inspector's Report.

(iv.) Examination by Certifying Surgeons of Children and Young Persons.

22. The statistics dealt with in Appendix 4 to our report are based upon the returns furnished by the certifying surgeons, and have reference to the children and young persons examined during the year as to their fitness for employment in factories.

We find that in a certain number of instances annually the certifying surgeons fail to make any report, and inasmuch as no remuneration is allowed for this part of their duty, it has been found extremely difficult to secure compliance with the statutory obligation. In districts where young persons and children are rarely employed the return will necessarily be small, but the statistics cannot be regarded as complete, unless a return, however limited the numbers concerned, be obtained from every certifying surgeon. To secure this end the question of remuneration ought to be considered.

23. Although considerable interest attaches to these figures, they must not be regarded as indicating, except in the very roughest way, the degree of "fitness" or "unfitness" among the population at large. They have little relation even to the population of corresponding ages, and do not of course throw direct light on the health condition of the class of working children which the applicants for certificates seek to join. In the first place, the numbers examined are many or few, according to the requirements of the industry concerned, and in no way according to the numbers eligible by age for such employment. Secondly, they have to do solely with the children and young persons engaged in factories; those engaged in workshops are not subject to compulsory examination. And, further, the same individual may reappear more than once in the same year among the total number examined, if, for

* Section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, requiring in certain textile manufactures, where payment is by piece, particulars to be supplied which will enable a person to ascertain the rate of wages at which he is entitled to be paid.

instance, he changes his place of employment or passes from the "child" to the "young person" grade. Many who are rejected come up again and again, thus artificially increasing the total, not only of examinations, but of rejections also. The totals given are totals of examinations and rejections, not necessarily of different individuals examined or rejected. Lastly, no account is, or could be, taken of those children and young persons whom the parents, or the employers of labour, set aside as unfit for factory work. Hence conclusions as to the health of the general population cannot fairly be drawn from these statistics of examination and rejection, and if drawn are more than likely to be misleading.

24. In the absence of any defined basis of population, it is evident that there is little to be gained by attempting any elaborate classification of the medical reasons for rejection. Stated very broadly, these are that the child is incompetent for the work in question, or that owing to impaired health he would be likely to suffer ill consequences from the employment, or that his condition is such as to call for exclusion in the interest of his fellow workers. Some of the disqualifications which come under the first and second of these heads are relative only; that is to say, unfitness for one particular kind of work does not of necessity mean unfitness for all factory employment. Nor is it so regarded by certifying surgeons. It seems that in Lancashire deafness is held to be a ground of rejection chiefly as regards employment in rooms where machinery is at work, but that many children with imperfect hearing are passed on condition that they are employed in safe parts of the factory. Similarly the experience of some certifying surgeons has led them to regard carious teeth as a reason for rejection in lucifer match works.

25. Parenthetically it may be observed that the value of the medical inspection of boys and girls under 16 is not to be measured solely by the percentage of rejections. The mere fact of the existence of such an examination no doubt tends to raise the average of fitness among the candidates, since most of the more obviously unfit would be deterred from applying. The rejections recorded in Appendix 4 are those of children and young persons whom parents and employers have presumably agreed in regarding as fit for work, knowing that medical scrutiny and risk of rejection will follow. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the medically unfit would form a larger proportion of the total if it were not for that knowledge. This consideration has a bearing upon the present system of allowing children to be employed without examination in workshops. Not only are the unfit not eliminated by any medical examination, but the known absence of any such ordeal may be thought of as likely to raise the percentage of unfit among workshop children to a higher point than among factory *candidates* of like age. The way is open for those who are excluded from factory work on the ground of health to seek employment in workshops.

26. In the past the causes assigned by the certifying surgeons for rejection have sometimes been of a very vague and indefinite description. While regarding it as impracticable to institute any standard in such matters applicable to all industries in different parts of the country, we recommend that, as a means to greater precision and uniformity and also to more correct classification for the purpose of the Annual Report, a memorandum should be prepared, with the assistance of some of the most experienced of the certifying surgeons, embodying suggestions and instructions for the guidance of certifying surgeons generally. Among these it would be well to include an instruction that in the certifying surgeons' returns definite terms only should be used, and that to each case of rejection should be affixed *by the surgeon* a reference by number to the heading in Appendix 4 under which it ought to be classed in the Annual Report.

27. The Chief Inspector has more than once in his reports called attention to the fact that many of the rejections are purely temporary in character, and due to technical points, such as non-production of documents.

28. There would be great advantage if the statistics were so arranged as to count only one examination for each individual, but it does not appear that this can be done in any simple way. The different examinations of the same child or young person are not by any means necessarily made by the same certifying surgeon; and if they are, considerable elaboration of the simple records which at present suffice would be needed in order to yield a trustworthy return of the necessary particulars. The mere statement of the children, to the effect that they had or had not previously been examined, could hardly be accepted for that purpose.

29. We have considered the possibility of amplifying the information given with regard to the ages of children employed in factories; and particularly with regard to the numbers entering upon factory work at the earliest ages allowed by law. In view

of possible future legislation it might be thought important to ascertain whether few or many factory children begin work immediately after passing the minimum age; and whether in successive years the tendency is to begin earlier or later. To require returns of this kind from the certifying surgeons would add greatly to their statistical work, and to the remuneration to which they would be reasonably entitled. Probably the information, if desired, could be obtained more conveniently and simply direct from the employers.

30. It would appear that the number of children and young persons employed in workshops and undergoing medical examination in pursuance of the optional provisions of section 28 of the Act of 1878 must be extremely small, for no single instance has come to our knowledge. Nevertheless there should be some record of the results of this permissive item of legislation, even if they be negative, and it might conveniently appear in the form of a note to Appendix 4, founded of course on a corresponding note in each certifying surgeon's annual return.

31. Another note might be inserted, as to the number of persons examined by the certifying surgeon by direction of an Inspector under section 29 of the Act of 1878, in cases where he finds reason to doubt the fitness of a child or young person for the work in a factory upon which he is engaged. No record has been kept of either of these points hitherto.

(v.) Accidents.

32. Seeing that the prevention of accidents, and the remedy of dangerous conditions of employment, are an essential part of factory legislation, we are agreed that a more complete analysis of accidents than that hitherto given is desirable. If these particulars be set forth in a more precise and, at the same time, elaborate form, persons interested in the question will be able to assign such occurrences to their proper cause, a point on which the present appendix sheds little light. In this connexion, it may be added that we have had under consideration a slight amendment in the forms for reporting accidents, to enable the details to be brought out more clearly, and to increase the facility of tabulation, see pp. 39 and 40. We are indebted to Mr. Wright, certifying surgeon at Leeds, for suggestions as to this.

33. Appendix 5 A is somewhat modified from Appendix 6 of the Chief Inspector's reports. Hitherto the return has, as it appears to us, lost much of its statistical value owing to the very narrow interpretation given to the group of fatal accidents. The numbers of accidents classed as "causing death" have included only those which had at the time of the surgeon's official visit actually ended fatally; and death at any later date, even if leading to an inquest, would not bring the accident within the category of "causing death."

34. It is true that there are no official means of tracing the subsequent history of all sufferers from accidents in factories. If a considerable period intervenes between the accident and the death, the employer may have lost sight of the injured person, and neither the Inspector nor the surgeon have any clue. Still, few accidents which cause death fail to come under the notice of the coroner; and we are of opinion that the statistics can be made practically complete by utilising information which is ready to hand. We have found, as a matter of fact, that inquests on the bodies of persons who have died in consequence of accidents in factories are but partially within the cognizance of the Department, and we recommend that, following the precedent of section 48 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, coroners should be required to adjourn inquests which are the result of accidents of which notice ought to be given to one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, unless an inspector, or a representative of the Secretary of State, is present to watch proceedings. The surgeon's report, made immediately after the accident, should be regarded as provisional; and in case of a fatal issue the Inspector should, after the inquest, make a report which might have the effect of transferring the case to the list of fatal accidents for the purposes of the register and of the Chief Inspector's Annual Report. It would be sufficient to take account only of such inquests as were reported before the compilation of the Annual Returns.

35. In general Appendix 5 A follows pretty closely the old system of classification of non-fatal accidents, which has as its basis gradations of severity, measured for the most part by the degree of mutilation or maiming. We find after careful consideration that reliable data cannot be obtained on which to base an equally complete return of accidents measured by duration of incapacity for work. Burns and scalds form

a well-defined group of reportable accidents, of some importance in certain kinds of factory work, and a new heading has been introduced accordingly. Other headings can be introduced in future should our recommendations at the end of paragraph 39 be acted upon.

36. In addition to Appendix 5 A just dealt with, it is proposed to give two other summaries, Appendix 5 B and C, pp. 34 and 35. The first of these gives the accidents according to the industry carried on in the factory in which the sufferers are engaged, and their age and sex. We are of opinion that the details given in this table will be especially valuable as showing the existence of dangerous conditions in various forms of employment, and as providing material on which calculations may be made for legislation or insurance purposes. The preponderance of injuries to females and children, for instance, in any branch of industry, may afford a reason for remedial measures, either by stricter enactments as to precautions, or as to hours of work, or by prohibition of employment except under scheduled conditions.

37. In a short time it will be possible to observe the increase or decrease of accidents year by year, in various industries, and especially to ascertain the practical value of present and future enactments for the security of life and limb. A useful comparison will be possible as to the immunity from accident of our own workpeople and that of workpeople abroad, a point on which it is very difficult at present to base any calculation. If the recommendation of the Committee be carried out as to the annual return of workpeople in factories a fairly accurate proportion of the injured in relation to the whole body of workers can be given.

38. Appendix 5 C classifying by industry and *causation*, assigns each accident to its *reportable* cause; and shows also the number of fatalities that arise from causes not in themselves reportable unless a fatal result ensues. It must be remembered that numerous accidents occur in factories which, unless terminating fatally, are not required to be reported, and do not come under official cognizance. These accidents are not dealt with by legislation, because they do not necessarily arise from the conditions of any particular industry, but are common to most, such as

falls,
strains,
blows from hand tools,
injuries caused by trollies or barrows, or falling weights, &c.

and are of too various and irremediable a character to admit of preventive or restrictive legislation.

39. Here, however, we feel bound to report that in our opinion the existing definition* of "accident" in the Factory and Workshop Acts is neither clear nor convenient. Setting aside fatal accidents, there are two conditions which an accident must fulfil before it need be reported,— (1) it must be of a certain gravity measured by time; (2) it must arise from a particular cause. As to the first condition, we are agreed that, although the knowledge of the slightest accident is not without its use if it indicates a source of danger which on a less fortunate occasion might cause serious injury, some measure of gravity is requisite to obviate the necessity to report a trivial scratch or sprain, or the mere loss of a finger-nail. But we have had much evidence to show that it is not clear from section 31 of the Act of 1878, as amended by section 22 of the Act of 1891, whether it is presence at work on any one of the three days following an accident, or absence from work on one of those days which is the vital point. The latter we understand to be the right interpretation. It was not intended to provide that an accident should be non-reportable if a man did five hours of his ordinary work on one of the three days following the accident. It was intended to provide that an accident should be reportable if on one of the following three days it prevented a man from doing five hours of his ordinary work. This we submit will be made clear if the following words are used: "of such a nature as to "prevent on any one of the three days next after the occurrence of an accident the "person injured from doing five hours of his ordinary work." Then as to the second condition, we think it advisable that the Secretary of State should take power to prescribe from time to time as accidents which shall be reported to him accidents arising from other causes than those hitherto specified. As an instance, we may refer to the increasing number of accidents due to electric shock of which no record at present exists. He may thus by a gradual process obtain cognizance of all accidents occurring in factories or workshops, and though it may not be possible to provide for

* See the definition of reportable accident which is printed at the head of Appendix 5, on page 33.

each case by legislation, yet the knowledge by inspectors of all the mishaps to which workpeople are exposed, and of the attempts which have been made to obviate them, must constitute in course of time a valuable stock of experience.

40. Reportable accidents occurring in workshops are few, as nearly all the industries presenting the required conditions are carried on now-a-days by the aid of some mechanical power, so that the premises become *factories*.

41. We have not overlooked the suggestion that the tendency to accidents may be greater at certain hours of the day's work, more particularly at the end of long shifts, but we do not think that the information obtainable as to this is sufficient for the purpose of drawing any general conclusion, since the question is really one of proportion, and although the accidents may be known there are no means of completing the comparison by determining the actual number of persons at work at each hour respectively.

(vi.) Diseases.

42. In virtue of section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, the Secretary of State has authority to certify particular industries and processes as dangerous or injurious to health, and to make special rules for their conduct.* With regard to the amount of illness or disease in such industries there is at present no information which can be presented in a statistical form. The only cases known are those which have been the subject of special investigation by the Department. But we understand that, in order to carry out the recommendations of recent Departmental Committees legislation is contemplated,† requiring occupiers of factories and workshops and medical practitioners to report cases of certain specified illnesses, *e.g.*, plumbism, anthrax, and phosphorus poisoning, known to arise from the conditions of employment. We regard the information which may thus be obtained as of signal importance, and recommend that it should be tabulated as in Appendix 6. It need hardly be urged that such an appendix will afford indication of the necessity for the retention, extension, modification, or withdrawal of any of the special rules.

43. It may perhaps in the future be found necessary to take cognizance of the subdivision of employment in one and the same factory, since the conditions as regards the health of the workpeople may be very different, but for the present we suggest that the tabulation should assume the form shown in Appendix 6. And here, as in the case of accidents, it is desirable, by the aid of annual returns which we propose should be required from all occupiers of factories, to ascertain the number of persons employed in each of these dangerous industries, and thus to calculate the proportionate incidence of attack. The only difficulty is that some of these dangerous industries may be carried on in workshops as well as in factories, and as we point out in paragraph 57, annual returns of persons employed are not to be obtained from workshops generally. There are two ways out of the difficulty, one, to extend to certain specified workshops the requirements of an annual return; the other, to classify as factories under schedule 4, part 1, of the Act of 1878, all workshops in which these dangerous industries are carried on. Of these alternatives we have no hesitation in approving the latter, which would have the further effect of bringing under the fuller control of the Factory Department workshops over which the closest skilled supervision is imperatively called for. The means of coping with these industrial diseases are vested in the Home Secretary alone.

(vii.) Information derived from Notices served on H.M. Inspectors.

44. We recommend that the Chief Inspector's Report should include a table on the lines of that submitted in Appendix 7, in which should be given a description, and the number, of the notices served on H.M. Inspectors during the year by occupiers of factories and workshops.

45. It will thus be known how many occupiers have announced their intention to avail themselves under certain conditions of modifications affecting particular trades or

* The Home Secretary has actually scheduled processes connected with the following industries as dangerous:—White lead, red and orange lead, yellow lead, electric accumulator works, paints and colours, lead smelting, enamelling of iron plates, chemical works, bichromate works, lucifer match works, the manufacture of explosives in which dinitro-benzole is used, earthenware and china works, open quarries, flax mills and linen factories, brass mixing and casting.

† See clause 19 of the Factories and Workshops Bill (No. 204) of Session 1894.

processes. That the table will be a record of the actual use of the privileges or exceptions cannot be guaranteed, but it is a fair presumption that the intention will be in most cases carried into effect. This qualification once made, we think we are justified in regarding the table as a means of judging of—

(1.) The adaptability of the special provisions of the Acts to the exigencies of particular cases;

(2.) Any tendency there may be towards making a general rule of an exception originally designed to meet those particular cases.

Such a summary treatment is all that seems possible in the case of most of the notices. But there are two exceptions. Notices of accidents are fully dealt with in Appendix 5, and we think that notices of overtime are also susceptible of more detailed statistical treatment than the mere inclusion of them in the table we have just been dealing with.

46. We have therefore considered the desirability of including in the annual report of the Chief Inspector a return of the number of firms taking advantage of the overtime privileges, accorded to certain industries specified, in Part III, Schedule III, of the Act of 1878, and in Part V of the same schedule. We conceive that such a return may be of great value to the Secretary of State as a guide to any extension or restriction of these privileges, whether by legislation or otherwise. It will be well, with a view of facilitating the compilation of such a return, that the word "occupation," or "industry," be inserted on the overtime notice slip, which is forwarded to the district inspector *under* the signature of the "occupier or agent." The following is the proposed form:—

REGISTER kept in pursuance of Section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, of Overtime Employment under a Special Exception.

WORK continued from _____ p.m. to _____ p.m. on _____ 189___.

Signature of Occupier or Agent _____.

Occupation of Firm _____.

Address of Factory or Workshop _____.

47. Without this simple addition to the present form of notice, it is obvious that the time and labour required to make any trustworthy classification of the "occupiers" in the various industries, who avail themselves of legal overtime, would be incommensurate with the value of the result obtained. With the addition of the word "occupation," or "industry," such classification would offer no difficulty. At present many overtime notices are received with a signature only, or, at best with an imperfect address in addition, so that the postmark is often the only indication of the locality from which they are sent. The Inspectors might be directed to separate the notices, under the heads of the different occupations involved, and to forward them to the Home Office at stated periods; the totals could then be readily dealt with by the statistical branch of the Factory Department (should such be in existence), or, at any rate, by the clerical staff. The process would be materially simplified if different colours were used to distinguish factory notices from workshop notices.

48. We are of opinion that a return of "overtime" worked might thus be issued, which, though not of absolute accuracy, would approximate so nearly to the actual condition of things, as to render it extremely valuable. It is true that this would entail some increase of clerical work, but we hold that the additional labour to the Inspectors involved in separating the notices, and collecting them under the specified heads, would be very slight, as it is now part of their duty to open and verify all such documents, while the final tabulation of the totals would present no difficulty whatever.

(viii.) INFORMATION DERIVED FROM LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.*

49. The only statutory item at present derivable from this source is that obtained in virtue of section 3, sub-section 3 of the Act of 1891, viz.:—

"If any child, young person, or woman, is employed in a workshop, and the medical officer of the sanitary authority becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the factory inspector of the district."

* See also paragraphs 67 to 70.

50. As a matter of fact we find that this section does not meet with general observance, owing possibly to the idea that its application is limited to cases coming under the personal observation of medical officers of health. However this may be, it is obvious that information of this kind could have reference only to particular instances not differing in kind from many others already known to H.M. Inspectors, and it does not appear necessary to make special reference to them by way of statistical summary.

51. In order to give precision to the information available as to the effect of the various industries and industrial processes upon the health and safety of the employees, co-ordination of data is essential. Firstly, there must be a standard classification of industries; secondly, a record of the number of workers actually engaged in each specific branch; and, thirdly, a statement of the reported accidents and reported cases of sickness occurring in each of the groups thus defined.

Classification of Industries.

52. The first essential is a classification of industries which while complete in itself may be used as the basis of the tables of prosecutions and accidents in Appendix 3 E and F and Appendix 5 B and C. In meeting this want we have had considerable difficulty. We have examined existing classifications in this country and have searched the factory statistics published in the principal foreign countries without discovering a model fully adapted to our purpose. The ideal classification should in the first place be comparable with others already existing, and in the second rest upon a single basis. Neither of these conditions is it possible absolutely to fulfil.

53. Take the former condition. The first suggestion that occurs is that the classification should follow the lines of the census. But a little consideration will show that no real uniformity could be attained. The source of information in the two cases is different; in the census tables it is the individual worker, in the table we are discussing it is his employer. In other words the unit in the one case is the operative, in the other the factory. And further the census takes no account of the distinction, a fundamental one for the purposes of the department, between factories and workshops, while in the case of some of the minor industries such as the tobacco trade there appears to be some disregard of the distinction between manufacture and distribution. As regards certain textile industries to which these remarks apply with less force, there is a substantial identity between the classification adopted by the Registrar General and the simple one which we prefer. In any case we have only to deal with those persons whose conditions of employment are such as to bring them under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and it does not appear that this limitation applies in all cases to the numbers as recorded in the census. We are aware that the adoption of the factory as the unit involves a certain amount of cross-classification, *e.g.*, there may be a special heading for engineers, and yet among the persons employed in cotton mills a number of machine-fitters must be included, or there may be a heading for printers, and yet under so different a heading as pickle manufacturers, may come a few printers of labels. This is inevitable. The occupier of a large and well-organised textile factory can no doubt give the number of the different classes of workpeople in his employment, clerks, mechanics, packers, &c., as well as all who may properly be called mill-hands, but, taking the industries of the country in the mass, information in this detail on an uniform system is not, as we point out in paragraph 58, to be expected, and were the details to be had the labour of sifting the returns from 60,000 factories would be tremendous. However, we do not think that this cross-classification seriously affects the totals; the number of persons who properly come under a particular heading will enormously preponderate. This source of error, probably unimportant in itself, practically disappears when the statistics of one year are compared with those of another.

54. Then as to the latter condition, we have found it impossible to make a classification which rests on a single basis, whether that basis be the nature of the material worked upon or the process to which it is subjected, or the purpose for which the finished article is made. The nature of things compels the adoption of all three bases, for manufacturing processes are of two distinct kinds, (*a*) the manipulation of the raw material, (*b*) the working up of the prepared material into articles of use and ornament.

Taking then first the broad distinction between textiles and non-textiles, and next considering the material of which, the process by which, and the object for which the finished article is made, we have compiled the following list of industries which

we submit as a classification sound enough for practical purposes. In the application of this list to the tables in Appendices 3 E and F and 5 B and C we think it will be enough as a general rule to use only the main headings which we have printed in *italics*. These headings once settled it is easy to amplify at will the sub-headings, when the need may arise to allocate to particular industries with more precision their due proportions of prosecutions or accidents.

TEXTILES.

I.—*Cotton.*
II.—*Wool.*
III.—*Worsted.*
IV.—*Flax.**
V.—*Silk.*
VI.—*Lace and Hosiery.*
VII.—*Other Textiles.*

NON-TEXTILES.

VIII.—*Building and Furnishing, Wood and Stone working:*
- Marble and stone masons using steam power.
- Lime and cement.
- Saw mills, carpenters using steam power.
- Cabinet and furniture makers.
- Coach-builders.
- Coopers.
- Other workers in stone.
- „ „ wood.

IX.—*Chemicals, Soap, Oil:*
- Alkali.*
- Bichromate.*
- Other chemicals.*
- Paint and Colours.*
- Lucifer matches.*
- Soap and candles.
- Oil and oilcake.
- Artificial manure.

X.—*Clothing:*
- Tailoring.
- Millinery, stay, and dress-making.
- Haberdashery.
- Boots and shoes.
- Hats.
- Fustian-cutting.
- Other articles of clothing.

XI.—*Explosives:*
- Gunpowder.
- Di-nitro-benzole.*
- Other explosives.
- Percussion caps and cartridges.

XII.—*Food, Drink, Tobacco:*
- Bread, biscuits, confectionery.
- Corn and flour mills.
- Cocoa, chocolate.
- Salt, sugar.
- Preserved meats and fruits.
- Other foods.
- Brewers, maltsters, distillers.
- Aërated waters.
- Tobacco.

XIII.—*Gas and Electricity:*
- Gasworks.
- Electric works.
- Electric accumulator works.*

XIV.—*India-rubber:*
- India-rubber.
- Gutta-percha.

XV.—*Jewellery, Fine Instruments, Fancy Articles:*
- Clocks and watches.
- Gold and silver plate, electro-plate, jewellery.
- Musical instruments.
- Mathematical, scientific, surgical instruments.
- Ivory, bone, shell, and jet articles.
- Fancy boxes.
- Other fancy articles.

XVI.—*Leather:*
- Tanners, fellmongers, curriers.
- Saddlers.
- Other workers in leather.

XVII.—*Metals, extraction of:*
- Smelting of iron.
- „ lead.*
- „ copper.
- „ tin.
- „ zinc.
- „ other metals.

XVIII.—*Metals, founding and casting of:*
- Founding of iron.
- „ lead.
- „ copper.
- „ tin.
- „ zinc.
- „ brass.*
- „ other metals

* Processes connected with these industries have been scheduled by the Secretary of State as dangerous to health (section 8 of the Act of 1891).

XIX.—*Metals, manufacture of:*

Engineers.
Cycle makers.
Cutlers.
File, saw, tool makers.
Brass finishers.
Type founders.
Wire drawers.
Iron plates, and hollow ware, enamelling of.*
Lead (white, red, yellow).*
Ordnance.
Small arms.
Chains, nails, rivets.
Locks.
Other articles of metal.

XX.—*Potteries and Glass:*

China and earthenware.*
Bricks and tiles.
Glass making.
Glass cutting, bending, embossing, and staining.

XXI.—*Paper, Printing, &c.:*

Paper making.
Letter-press printing.
Lithography, engraving.
Book-binding.
Paper staining, colouring, &c.
Cardboard, envelope, paper box making.
Other articles of paper.

XXII.—*Print, Bleach, Dye Works:*

Calico printing.
Other printing works.
Bleaching and dying.
Calendering and finishing,

XXIII.—*Shipbuilding:*

Shipbuilding.

XXIV.—*Other non-Textile Industries:*

Laundries.

Annual Return of Persons employed.

56. The next essential is an annual return of persons employed.

57. It is out of the question at present to procure such returns from workshops. Their number is too great to cope with in a matter requiring treatment of each individual case, and their shifting nature is evidenced by the fact that the bulk of them are occupied by weekly tenants. But we have considered the suggestion of calling for a periodical return from the occupiers of factories, of the number, class, and sex of the operatives employed, together with other details, such as the amount of engine, water, gas, or other motive power, and the number of "machines" of various kinds in use in each factory. We have taken evidence on the subject from experienced witnesses, and we have come to the conclusion that such a return should be made annually.

58. Hitherto, the efforts in this direction, so far as the Factory Department is concerned, have been spasmodic, and undertaken at uncertain intervals; they have been in all cases due to an order of the House of Commons. For instance, such returns were called for in 1871 by Mr. Baines, in 1885 by Mr. Clark, in 1889 by Sir W. Plowden and Mr. Stuart Wortley, and no doubt they represent to a certain extent the position of British manufactures at the dates named, but they are otherwise of no value whatever as representing the continuous growth or decay of any given industry or group of industries, and can in no sense be said to be of more than approximate accuracy; this observation applies more strongly to the returns from non-textile, than to those from textile districts; the latter, so far as they have been carried, may be taken to be tolerably reliable.

59. With respect to the former class, it appears that, on the last occasion on which a return was called for, none was received in at least 4,500 instances. It is, moreover, extremely doubtful whether those which were sent from this class could be considered as correct; for there is a constant tendency, on the part of a certain order of manufacturers, to consider a demand for any particulars regarding the internal arrangement of their works as likely, if acceded to, to divulge awkward secrets to the income tax collector. Whatever the reason, it has been found hitherto practically impossible to overcome the hesitancy of a number of occupiers to respond to such a demand. On the other hand, textile factories having been a long time under the Factory Acts,

* Processes connected with these industries have been scheduled by the Secretary of State as dangerous to health (section 8 of the Act of 1891).

millowners are more accustomed to inquiries as to industrial details, and are consequently less reluctant to furnish them. However this may be, "non-consecutive returns" are, besides being of no real statistical value, undesirable for two reasons, so far as the Factory Department is concerned; in the first place, their collection involves the disturbance of the work both of H.M. Inspectors and of the clerical staff of the department for a period extending sometimes over several months and even a year at a time; in the second, the comparatively great cost of compiling such intermittent returns is totally incommensurate with the results hitherto obtained.

60. Up to this time, in compiling the return from non-textile factories, the number of *persons* of various classes employed in each has alone been asked for. To these totals it is now proposed to add (1) the amount of indicated horse power (whether produced by steam, gas, water, &c.), and (2) the number of "machines" in each factory. If would of course be impossible to have any fixed unit under this head for all classes of works. It would be sufficient to require a total of all machines moved in any factory by other than hand power, which are used in the treatment of the particular material or article produced in such factory.

61. In the textile factories, except those in which lace, hosiery, elastic, china-grass, or cocoa fibre articles are made, the unit is either the spindle, or the loom or both; and the addition of a column in the return "for other machines" would include carding engines, winding and finishing machines, &c., so long as such machines were subservient to the main manufacturing process.

62. Recognising then the necessity of an annual return from the occupiers of all factories in the United Kingdom, we are of opinion that no such return would be of any value unless its accuracy were ensured by statutory powers rendering it compulsory on the part of the occupier, enacting, that is, a penalty (1) for failing to send in such a return at the given period mentioned in the Act, and (2) for making any false or misleading statement in connexion with it.

63. An important question to be considered is the time of year at which the return should be made up. In this connexion we call attention to three courses. Firstly, at the beginning of every year to call for the number of persons ordinarily employed in factories during the previous twelve months. It is probable that the adoption of this method would result in a good many "season" industries being either unrepresented at all in the totals, or in their being under-estimated to an extent which would seriously damage the accuracy of the return, for the tendency on the part of a large number of occupiers is to minimise any details asked for; and therefore the danger exists of their returning merely the number *actually* employed on the day on which they happen to make up the return. Another course is to name two dates in a year at which the return should be collected, and then to take the mean between the totals as the number of persons ordinarily employed in any factory. There are two objections to this course:—(*a.*) The additional trouble caused to occupiers; (*b.*) The fact that such a mean would be misleading. If a trade be dormant during, say, four to six months in a year, the number of people "ordinarily employed" in it must be taken to refer to the staff usually engaged when such trade is in fair work; because in "season trades" the fact of little or nothing being done at a particular period in no sense proves that such trades are depressed. Take the case of open-air brickmaking, which commences in April and finishes, according to the weather, in September or October. During the late autumn, winter, and early spring, a few male adults only are engaged in attending to the clamps, loading carts with bricks for sale, and preparing the clay for use during the summer. A mean struck between the dozen or so of such winter hands, and the number of all classes employed when the actual brickmaking is going on, would give an entirely erroneous idea of the facts of the case. The same state of things applies more or less to such industries as mineral-water making, several varieties of the clothing trades, &c. The third course is to require a return on a date at which most manufactures are being carried on under their normal conditions, if necessary on one or more dates in a year, each being applicable to one special industry or group of industries. In these circumstances we suggest that the Secretary of State should take power to call for the return at such date or dates during the year as may seem to him desirable, in order to ensure its being made in all cases at a time when the principal industries of the country are working both for their accustomed hours and with their average number of hands.

64. We subjoin suggested forms of schedules to be issued to all occupiers of factories for the purpose of this return.

TEXTILE FACTORIES.

County of _____

Name of Occupier _____ Locality or Name of Factory _____

Nature of the manufacture, whether cotton, wool, shoddy, worsted, flax, hemp, jute horsehair, silk, lace, hosiery, or elastic - - - } _____

Nature of the process carried on (as, for instance, spinning, spinning and weaving, carding only, weaving only dressing and finishing, &c., &c. - } _____

Indicated Horse Power.	Total Number of Spinning Spindles or Throwing Spindles in Silk Factories.	Total Number of Doubling Spindles.	Total Number of Power Looms.	Other Machines.	Number of Children working Half-Time.		Number of Young Persons.		Number of Adults.		Total Number of Persons employed.		
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	M. and F.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.

Columns 2, 3, and 4 are not to be filled up for lace, hosiery, or elastic factories, cocoa fibre, or china grass works.
A separate form should be forwarded for each factory, if the occupier has more than one. Additional forms will be sent, if required, upon application to this office.

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES.

County of _____

Name of Occupier _____

Name and full address of Factory _____

Nature of work carried on _____

Indicated Horse Power.	Number of Machines.	Number of Children working Half-Time.		Number of Young Persons.		Number of Adults.		Total Number of Persons employed.		
		Males.	Females.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

A separate form should be forwarded for each factory (unless within the same curtilage) if the occupier has more than one. Additional forms will be sent, if required, upon application to this office.

It will be advisable to append a note to the form of return explaining that the *total numbers* of persons employed in each county or district will alone be published, and in no case the name of any occupier or the precise locality of a factory.

In the case of works where an industry scheduled as dangerous is carried on a supplementary return will be necessary giving the number of persons engaged in the scheduled process. The form will be the same as above, omitting the columns relating to horse power and machinery.

65. As regards the third essential we have already made provision in Appendices 5 and 6 for the classification of reported accidents, and of such cases of sickness as may hereafter be made reportable, but we may here refer to a suggestion made to us by Mr. Osborn, H.M. Inspector under the Cotton Cloth Factory Act, that death registers should include a note as to the previous occupation of the deceased person. At present this is not usually recorded, even as regards males, if the occupation has been discontinued long before death, and, as is said by Dr. Ogle,* "the uncertainty attaching to "the statement both of occupation and age, is very much greater in the case "of women than of men." If the routine inquiries made at the time of registration could be extended so as to yield a more definite and systematic record of the previous occupation of the deceased, much might be learned as to the association of particular trades and trade processes with the shortening of life and with the incidence of certain diseases. On these points, it would be necessary to consider how far the duration of the occupation, and the interval since its abandonment, ought to be taken into account; and which occupations ought to be recorded in cases where several had been followed at different times by the deceased person. As the information of this kind could only reach the Home Office indirectly, it scarcely comes within our province to enter into detail. We regard the suggestion as a useful one, which we trust will receive the consideration of the Registrar General.

66. We pass now to other matters connected with the work of the Factory Department as to which little or no information is available.

Sanitation and Precautions against Fire.

67. Particulars are given in Appendix 3 B, as to prosecutions by H.M. Inspectors in case of certain specified nuisances in factories, under the Factory and Workshop Acts, but other requirements, and more especially those relating to drainage and closet accommodation, are left to be enforced under the Public Health Acts by the sanitary authorities, either upon their own initiative, or on receipt of formal complaint from H.M. Inspectors of factories. In the appendices we have provided for an annual

* Supplement to the 45th Annual Report of the Registrar General, p. xxi.

record of the proceedings taken by Inspectors of factories and workshops in default of the local authority, and we think that this should be supplemented in the Chief Inspector's Report by a statement of the number of complaints formally made to the local authority by H.M. Inspectors, these meagre details being all that are at the disposal of the Secretary of State under the present arrangement. We recommend that provision should be made for some statement by sanitary authorities of the action taken by them in regard to factories. From many published reports, it is evident that there is need for more systematic enforcement of such essentials as proper and sufficient closet accommodation in factories, based upon systematic inspection whether by H.M. Inspector, by the certifying surgeon, or by the medical officer of health. At present there appears to be considerable doubt among medical officers of health as to the extent of their power of initiative in such matters, or right of entry into factories, in the absence of a formal representation from a factory inspector. The certifying surgeons have no authority to take any action even if they meet with insanitary conditions, and factories in which persons under 16 are not employed, are only visited by them when accidents occur. At all events, the duty should be more clearly defined as devolving upon one or other staff, who should be held responsible for its due performance.

68. Even less information is to be had as regards the precautions in case of fire in factories. Sanitary authorities are, under the Act of 1891, made responsible for enforcing the provision of suitable means of escape for every factory in which more than 40 persons are employed, but it does not appear that they are called upon to give any account of the extent to which this important obligation has been observed by them, or that any Government Department is in possession of official information as to either local or general compliance with this part of the Act.*

69. It is to be feared that the past record, if known, would be a most unsatisfactory one, as regards both sanitation and precautions against fire, but, in any case, the Secretary of State and H.M. Inspectors ought to have at command some information as to the action taken year by year in this direction. This might be brought about by requiring the local authorities to make periodical reports as to the number of factories in their district, the number of inspections made by their officers with regard to drainage and closet accommodation, and means of safety in case of fire, and the further action taken in these respects. Whether the report should, in the first instance, be made to the Home Office or to the Local Government Board, is a detail of no great moment for our present purpose, but the simplest plan would perhaps be for the sanitary authority to furnish the returns to H.M. Inspector for the district, and for the latter to forward the information annually to the Home Office, to be tabulated for the Chief Inspector's report.

70. It does not appear that there is any record of the sanitary inspection of workshops, for which local authorities are now expressly responsible under the Act of 1891, and indeed it seems that notwithstanding the efforts made in certain towns, in many districts this duty is either ignored or imperfectly observed. We consider that an annual return ought to be required from each sanitary authority, showing the number of workshops in the district, the number inspected, the number found defective in sanitary respects, and lastly, a summary statement of the action taken in regard to such defects, with the results. We are not unmindful of the extent of the detailed work which this would imply, but it is necessary and important work which the Legislature, having taken it out of the hands of the factory inspectors, and cast it upon the local authorities, must be supposed to have intended the latter to carry out. The record which we suggest comprises only information which the sanitary authorities need to possess, as to work for which they are already responsible. It can only be regarded as a matter of difficulty on the assumption that the work is not being done, an assumption which, however well founded, implies the failure of the present system of dual control over workshops, shared between the Home Office and the local sanitary authorities.

71. With regard to workshops generally, less information is available than in the case of factories. No medical examination of children or young persons is required, and the reports of the certifying surgeons are silent upon points unconnected with reportable accidents, which are, of course, far fewer than in factories owing to the absence of machinery.

* For some reason, which is not apparent to us, the provisions of the Act of 1891, as to fire, are limited to factories in which more than 40 persons are employed. We are strongly of opinion that they should apply to all factories and workshops.

Miscellaneous Matters.

72. A suggestion was made by one of the witnesses that some information should be given with regard to the numerous complaints received by the Department. These are both verbal and written, many of them anonymous, and often founded on misconception as to the statutory requirements. A record of all written complaints is kept by the Inspectors; and all, whether written or verbal, are duly investigated; but we do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by special reference to them in the Chief Inspector's report, and still less by any detailed analysis as to their source or nature.

73. Nor are we able to agree on any method of treating statistically the information contained in the outworkers' lists. To collect them would be an enormous task, and to collate them would involve trouble out of all proportion to the value of the results obtainable; and there are two further considerations to be borne in mind; (1) the lists are subject to continual variation; and (2) the local authorities have at present no machinery for interchanging the lists of outworkers employed in one jurisdiction, but residing in another.

74. We have carefully considered the propriety of dealing with returns of wages and hours of work in the various industries regulated by the Factory Acts, but we cannot make any suggestion for bringing these within the scope of the Chief Inspector's report. If dealt with at all in the Factory Department they are matters rather for special inquiry at the discretion of the Secretary of State, and it does not appear practicable to prescribe in general terms the lines which such inquiries should take.

75. The same remark applies to another important matter, viz., the speed of machinery, although our attention has been directed to the probability that increased speed will follow shorter hours of labour, and may affect the number of accidents which have to be reported.

76. It is now necessary to call attention to two proposals which have been considered by us, and which though perhaps outside the scope of the Chief Inspector's report, cannot be said to be beyond the terms of our reference.

Further Medical Examination of Children.

77. Some authorities have advocated a second medical examination of factory children, say at the end of the first year of work, since it is possible that their health may deteriorate owing to their employment or to other causes. We have no evidence to show whether such is actually the case or not. To some extent the desired end is already attained by the re-examination required by law, before a child can undertake the work of a young person, on reaching the prescribed age. Further, H.M. Inspectors have power to order re-examination in any case which appears to them to call for it, and the extreme rarity of such action on their part may be taken to indicate that if there be any deterioration of health among factory children, it is at all events not so marked or so general as to attract attention of H.M. Inspectors. The Association of Certifying Factory Surgeons have recently expressed the opinion that there should be a periodic examination, one reason assigned being the importance of preventing children from returning to work while convalescing after infectious diseases; but it appears to us that this danger, real as it may be, could only be adequately met by a far more frequent and thorough inspection than is at all practicable.

78. Bearing in mind that the large class of workshop children are not subject to any medical examination at all, even at the outset of their work, and that factory children are already excluded from the more dangerous forms of employment, we are not prepared to affirm the necessity of any immediate extension of the system of compulsory examination of the latter upon the lines suggested, but we think it desirable that the Secretary of State should be in a position to direct the certifying surgeons to make such re-examinations, either generally or in a specified district or trade, when he deems it expedient to do so. We are of opinion that this discretionary power should extend to workshops also, since questions may at any time arise as to the effect of particular industrial processes upon the health of children engaged in them, whether in workshops or in factories. The cost of such special enquiries could not of course, properly be thrown upon the owners or occupiers.

Anthropometric Examination of Children.

79. Our attention has been called to the valuable scientific observations which have from time to time been made by certifying factory surgeons with reference to the physique of factory children in different parts of the kingdom. Mr. Vaughan Nash, in suggesting that important results might be attained by periodic investigation of this kind, available for comparison of one district or one period with another, gave, as an instance, the following quotation from a paper published in 1891, by Dr. Torrop, of Heywood:—

> "Of the first 2,000 cases noted, 1,771 may be described as specimens of the ordinary factory child, and I separate them into three classes, 341 superior, 1,106 medium, and 324 distinctly below average. As to the rest of the 2,000, 151 were really fine children, of whom 21 were excellent samples of humanity . . . . The balance of the 2,000, 78 in number, were a feeble folk. The average standard outside Lancashire is, however, hardly reached by the 341 children described as 'superior,' while the medium division is greatly below the standard of good health. This is much more distinctly marked amongst children of 13, full timers, who have passed some years in the factory, than it is in those of 10 years of age. The promising child of 10 degenerates into the lean and sallow person of 13, and this process is continued until a whole population becomes stunted, and thus the conditions of life in factory towns become a real source of danger to England's future. In addition to the loss of physique, it is instructive to note the deterioration in personal appearance. Out of the 2,000 children under notice, only 16 could be described as handsome, and of these the larger portion were girls from Ireland."

80. On the other hand, Dr. Baines, who has for many years acted as certifying surgeon for a large district in the south-west of London, is strongly of opinion that there has, within the last 20 years, been a great improvement in the general health and appearance of the young persons employed in factories, and this improvement he attributes in great measure to the operation of the Factory Acts.

81. The data, it is suggested, should be gathered at intervals of about five years, on systematic lines, and from a sufficiently large sample representative of each locality or industry. The measurements need not be of a complex kind, height and weight being the most important, but it is evident that special arrangements of some magnitude would have to be made if anthropometric investigations upon any large scale were to be undertaken in connexion with factory work. The difficulties are by no means insurmountable, and the value of the information to be gained is self-evident, but as the matter lies beyond the ordinary range of the work of the Department, we do not feel justified in going further than to suggest that the Secretary of State, with or without the co-operation of the Education Department, might with advantage have power to institute such investigations, locally or generally, and to prescribe the details.

82. We have concluded our analysis of the matter annually dealt with in the Chief Inspector's report, we have made suggestions as to the shape in which the statistical information contained in it should be tabulated, and have considered what additional information may be given with advantage. We hope that when the statistics for a few years have been tabulated on the lines we suggest, it will be found possible for the Chief Inspector to illustrate his report by diagrams. There can be no question as to the value of this method of exhibiting comparative results in a graphic form. It remains for us to offer some observations on merely formal matters, and lastly, to give some estimate of the staff which will be required to carry out our recommendations.

Period and Shape of Chief Inspector's Report.

83. We would emphasise, in the first place, the extreme desirability of giving the totals of every table published. Next, it would seem, for obvious reasons, that the report itself should embrace the history of the Factory Department, and its work and progress, during the calendar year—a year, that is, from January 1st to December 31st, and not, as at present, an arbitrary period from November 1st in one year to October 31st in another. We would further express our decided opinion that in future the book shape of the report should be folio, and not octavo. There are many sufficient grounds for advocating this alteration. We confine ourselves to pointing out that in its proposed shape this would correspond with those dealing with mines and railways, while a more convenient form would be secured for the insertion of the suggested appendices. It has also occurred to us that inasmuch as a portion of the more interesting matter contained in the report, viz., the details as to accidents, and

the particulars as to persons examined in factories are furnished by the certifying surgeons it would be well if the information with which they are more immediately concerned were reprinted separately, and forwarded to each of them annually. We feel sure that such a step would be appreciated.

Statement as to Staff.

84. In estimating the staff which will be necessary to carry out our recommendations, we have had as a guide the experience of the Department in dealing, not only with the existing tables in the Chief Inspector's report, but also with the returns for which Parliament has called at various times.* We are anxious to avoid throwing duties on H.M. Inspectors which will in any way interfere with their primary work of inspection, and we do not see that they can reasonably be expected to do more in the preparation of statistical returns than they have hitherto done. A little clerical assistance has recently been accorded to some of them in connexion with the establishment of offices in certain centres, but we are convinced that on the most favourable view this assistance is not more than enough to meet existing obligations. Assuming then that the Inspectors cannot do more with the means at their command than they do at present, we estimate that the services of a second division clerk, engaged solely on the work, and a staff of abstractors, which will vary with the season of the year will be necessary: (1) to collect the information for the new tables; (2) to compile the tables; (3) to prepare special returns which may be called for from time to time by the Secretary of State himself or by Parliament.

85. We have had ample proof of the disintegration of the ordinary clerical work of the Department which necessarily accompanies the compilation under existing conditions of statistical returns, and yet it is perfectly plain that the work cannot properly be done except by the Department immediately concerned. The tables we have drafted give nothing short of a record of the Department's work, and therefore, however interesting to others they are chiefly important to the Secretary of State. The intimate connexion between administration itself and the presentation of its results in a statistical form is evident, for without the latter, administration is in danger of degenerating into a blind mechanical process, with no intelligent guide for its action.

86. We recommend that a second division clerk should be attached to the Factory Department for the special purpose of preparing factory statistics under the supervision of the Chief Inspector, and that the merely mechanical and clerical work should be done, either by writers attached to the Factory Department or by writers in the Central Statistical Department of the Secretary of State's office.

87. At present the Statistical Department of the Home Office deals only with the judicial statistics and certain Parliamentary returns, and it has been suggested that it might usefully be extended so as to cover the preparation of the mineral, factory, and other departmental statistics, each special class being under the supervision of an officer in the criminal branch, or the factory, mines, or other department, as the case might be. On the merits of this suggestion we are not called upon to pronounce; we content ourselves with pointing out that the recommendation we make above is not antagonistic to it, and may indeed be regarded as a step in its direction.

Summary of Recommendations.

88. We have thought it right to print in Appendix 9 a letter which we addressed to the Secretary of State on the 19th March last in connexion with the Factory and Workshop Bill then under his consideration. This letter will, as well as the body of our report, be referred to in the following summary of our recommendations:—

(1.) The tables given in our Appendices 1, 2, 3 (Tables A., B., D., and F.), 4, 5, 6, and 7 should appear in the Chief Inspector's Annual Report.

(2.) A memorandum should be prepared embodying suggestions and instructions for the guidance of certifying surgeons in respect of the examination of children and young persons (paragraph 26).

* In preparing the last return (Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 328 and 402 of 1890) giving the numbers of persons employed in textile and non-textile factories, the following staff was employed: Mr Bragg, second division clerk, devoted almost the whole of his official time during one year, from August 1st 1889 to July 31st 1890. Three men were employed an average of six months each in the period between November 1st 1889 and 31st July 1890. Three boys were constantly employed for nine months between August 1889 and July 1890. In addition the Civil Service Commission undertook the addressing and despatch of 50,000 envelopes containing schedules.

(3.) The form of annual return to be rendered by the certifying surgeons should be amended (paragraphs 26, 30, 31).

(4.) A statement should be made in the Chief Inspector's report of the number of children examined under sections 28 and 29 of the Act of 1878 (paragraphs 30 and 31).

(5.) The form for reporting accidents should be amended (paragraph 32 and Appendix 8).

(6.) Coroners should be required to adjourn inquests which are the result of accidents of which notice ought to be given to the inspector, unless an inspector, or a representative of the Secretary of State, is present to watch proceedings (paragraph 34 and Appendix 9).

(7.) The ambiguity in the existing definition of "accident" for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Acts should be removed, and the Secretary of State should take power to prescribe from time to time as reportable accidents those arising from other causes than are at present specified (paragraph 39).

(8.) There should be a compulsory notification of cases of illness arising in connexion with trade processes scheduled as dangerous (paragraph 42).

(9.) *Workshops* in which industries scheduled as dangerous are carried on should be classified as *factories* (paragraph 43).

(10.) The classification of industries set out in paragraph 55 should be adopted.

(11.) The Secretary of State should take power to call for an annual return of persons employed in factories, and for such other information as he may from time to time consider necessary (paragraphs 56 to 64 and Appendix 9).

(12.) The attention of the Registrar-General should be called to Mr. Osborn's suggestion that death registers should include a note as to the previous occupation of the deceased (paragraph 65).

(13.) Provision should be made for some statement by sanitary authorities of the action taken by them in regard to the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and with respect to the provision of precautions against fire (paragraphs 67 to 70).

(14.) The Secretary of State should be in a position to direct certifying surgeons to make re-examinations of children, either generally or in a specified district or trade, when he deems it expedient to do so (paragraph 78).

(15.) The Secretary of State should take power to institute periodic investigations, either local or general, into the physique of factory children, and to prescribe the details (paragraph 81).

(16.) The report of the Chief Inspector should ultimately be illustrated by statistical diagrams (paragraph 82).

(17.) The period covered by the Chief Inspector's report should be the calendar year (paragraph 83).

89. We feel that we cannot close our report without recording our appreciation of the assistance which has been afforded us by the witnesses whose evidence we have taken. To Professor C. J. Wright, Dr. Bate, and Dr. Baines, as representing the views of the medical profession generally, and of the certifying surgeons in particular, our thanks are due; as well as to Mr. Hornby, Assistant Secretary to the Labour Commission, and Mr. Llewellyn Smith, of the Board of Trade, the latter of whom was enabled to place before us, in addition to his own, the opinions of Mr. Giffen. To Mr. E. H. Osborn, H.M. Inspector under the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, and to Mr. Vaughan Nash, we feel that we are especially indebted for the lucid and interesting manner in which they dealt with new problems, as well as for the additional light which they brought to bear upon older and well-worn subjects. Finally, we desire to refer to the great loss which the public service, and especially that branch of it to which he was attached, has sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Bragg, the senior clerk of the Factory Department, who was the first witness examined. His practical acquaintance with the work which lay before the Committee, and his intimate knowledge of the difficulties surrounding the general position, proved of the highest value to the present inquiry. We had hoped that in the event of the adoption of our recommendations, the initiation of the new system of statistical tables would have taken place under his superintendence.

We have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

EDWARD GOULD.
ARTHUR WHITELEGGE.
J. G. LEGGE.
J A. REDGRAVE.

August 30th, 1894.

APPENDIX 1.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories.

Name.	Address.	District.	Number of Miles Travelled.	Amount of Travelling and Personal Expenses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Name and Description of each District showing the Number of Registered Factories and Workshops, and the Principal Industries.

No. of District.	District.	District Inspector.	Junior Inspectors.	Registered		Principal Industries.
				Factories.	Workshops.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

APPENDIX 3.

A.—Prosecutions instituted by H.M. Inspectors in the Year ended December 31st, 189 , arranged according to Districts.

No. 1.—Dundee District.

Date.	Names, Addresses, and Occupation of Persons summoned.	Court at which the Charges were heard.	Description of Offence (*vide* Appendix 3. B.).	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Special Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

B.—Summary, according to the Nature of Offence, of Prosecutions during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

	Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.		
				Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I.—General :—						
Administration.	A. *Registers, Notice to be sent to H.M. Inspectors, &c. :—*					
	Failure to give notice of beginning to occupy factory or workshop	1878, s. 75 1891, s. 26				
	„ keep prescribed register of children and young persons employed, &c.	1878, s. 77				
	„ „ „ overtime	1878, s. 66				
	„ „ „ outworkers	1891, s. 27				
	Making false entry in register or notice	1878, s. 85				
	Failure to serve notice of accident	1878, s. 31				
	„ „ other prescribed notices					
	B. *Abstracts, Notices, &c., to be Posted up :—*					
	Failure to affix prescribed abstracts and notices	1878, s. 78				
	„ specify on notice the period of employment, meals, &c.	1878, s. 19				
	C. *Obstruction or Personation of H.M. Inspectors :—*					
	Obstructing H.M. Inspector in the execution of his duty	1878, s. 68				
	Personating H.M. Inspector	1878, s. 70				
Sanitation and Safety.	D. *Lime-washing :—*					
	Failure to lime-wash factory	1878, s. 33				
	„ keep factory in cleanly condition, &c.	1878, s. 3				
	E. *Fencing of Machinery :—*					
	Failure to fence dangerous machinery	1878, s. 5				
	F. *Over-crowding :—*					
	Allowing factory to be over-crowded, &c.	1878, s. 3				

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.		
			Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II. CHILDREN:—					
G. *Age, Fitness, &c.:—*					
Employing child under the legal age	1878, s. 20 1891, s. 18				
„ „ without certificate of school attendance	1878, s. 24				
„ „ „ „ fitness	1878, s. 27				
H. *Time and Period of Employment:—*					
Employing child before or after legal hours	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14				
„ „ beyond legal hours on Saturday or day substituted therefor	„ „ „				
„ „ at meal times	1878, s. 17				
Allowing child to remain in prohibited room during meal hours	„ s. 39				
Employing child beyond legal period without interval for meals	1878, ss. 12, 14				
„ „ otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days	„ „ „				
„ „ at night	1878, ss. 10, 12, 14				
„ „ on successive Saturdays	1878, s. 12				
„ „ on Sundays	1878, s. 21				
„ „ on statutory holiday	1878, s. 22 1891, s. 16				
I. *Occupation:—*					
Employing child in a prohibited industry	1878, s. 38				
Allowing child to clean machinery in motion	1878, s. 9				
„ „ work between the fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion	„ „				
J. *Parental Obligations:—*					
Parent allowing a child to be illegally employed	1878, s. 84				
„ neglecting to cause a child to attend school	„ ss. 23, 84				
K. *Jewish Employers:—*					
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish child	1878, ss. 50, 51				

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.		
			Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. YOUNG PERSONS:—					
L. *Fitness, &c.* :—					
Employing young person under 16 without certificate of fitness - - - -	1878, s. 27				
M. *Time and Period of Employment* :—					
Employing young person before or after legal hours - - - - -	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13				
" " beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted therefor -	" " "				
" " at meal times - - - - - - -	1878, s. 17				
Allowing young person to remain in prohibited room during meal hours - - -	" s. 39				
Employing young person beyond legal period without interval for meals - - -	1878, ss. 11, 13				
" " at night - - - - - - - -	" " "				
" " on Sundays - - - - - - -	1878, s. 21				
" " on statutory holiday - - - - - -	1878, s. 22 1878, s. 16				
N. *Occupations* :—					
Employing young person in a prohibited industry - - - - - -	1878, s. 38				
Allowing " to clear mill-gearing in motion - - - - -	1878, s. 9				
" " to work between the fixed and traversing parts of machine in motion	" "				
O. *Personation* :—					
Wilful connivance at personation of young person - - - - - -	1878, s. 35				
P. *Jewish Employers* :—					
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish young person - - - - -	1878, ss. 50 and 51				

Description of Offence.	Statutory Provision in virtue of which Action was taken.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.		
			Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IV. WOMEN :—					
Q. *Time and Period of Employment* :—					
Employing women before or after legal hours	1878, ss. 10, 11, 13				
„ „ beyond the legal hour on Saturday or day substituted therefor	„ „ „				
„ „ at meal times	1878, s. 17				
Allowing „ to remain in prohibited room during meal hours	„ s. 39				
Employing „ beyond legal period without interval for meals	1878, ss. 11, 13				
„ „ at night	„ „				
„ „ on Sundays	1878, s. 21				
„ „ on statutory holiday	1878, s. 22 1891, s. 15				
„ „ within four weeks after child-birth	1891, s. 17				
R. *Occupation* :—					
Employing women in a prohibited industry					
Allowing women to clean mill-gearing in motion	1878, s. 9				
„ „ work between fixed and traversing parts of machine in motion	„ „				
S. *Jewish Employers* :—					
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish woman	1878, ss. 50, 51				
V. UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES :—					
Failure to observe special rules	1891, s. 9				
„ serve notice of case of illness in employment scheduled as dangerous*					
VI. PARTICULARS CLAUSE :—					
Failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars	1891, s. 24				
VII. COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES :—					
Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity	1889, s. 5				
Failure to keep instruments in proper order	„ s. 7				
„ to ventilate properly	„ s. 9				
„ to register temperatures within prescribed periods	„ s. 7				
„ to give notice re artificial humidity	„ ss. 8, 11				
VIII. PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ACT :—					
Failure to send Copy of licence to H.M. Inspector	1894, s. 3				
Employing a child after the time stated on licence	„ „				
IX. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—					
Prosecutions undertaken by H.M. Inspectors in default of local authority	1891, s. 1				
X. TRUCK ACTS	1831, 1887				

APPENDIX 3—*continued.*

C.—Summary, according to Districts, of Prosecutions during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

District.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.			Classification of Offences in Columns 3 and 4 (according to Summary B.).																				
		Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	I.						II.					III.					IV.			V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)

D.—Summary, according to Districts, of Offences during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

District.	Number of Convictions obtained for Offences connected with										Total Number of Convictions.
	Factory Abstracts, and Administration.	Insanitary or Dangerous Conditions (General).	Illegal Employment of			Unhealthy Industries (Neglect of Special Rules, &c.).	Particulars Clause.	Cotton Cloth Factories.	Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.	Public Health Acts (Action in Default of Local Authority).	
			Children.	Young Persons.	Women.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

E.—Summary, according to Industry, of Prosecutions during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Industry carried on in Factory or Workshop.	Number of Informations laid.	Result.			Classification of Offences in Columns 3 and 4 (according to Summary B.).																				
		Convictions.	Cases withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Cases dismissed.	I.						II.					III.					IV.			V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)

APPENDIX 3—*continued.*

F.—Summary, according to Industry, of Offences during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Industry carried on in Factory or Workshop	Number of Convictions obtained for Offences connected with										
	Forms, Abstracts, and Administration.	Insanitary or Dangerous Conditions (General).	Illegal Employment of			Unhealthy Industries (Neglect of Special Rules, &c.).	Particulars Clause.	Cotton Cloth Factories.	Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.	Public Health Acts (Action in Default of Local Authority).	Total Number of Convictions.
			Children.	Young Persons.	Women.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9.)	(10)	(11)	(12)

APPENDIX 4.

Number of Children and of Young Persons examined by Certifying Surgeons during the Year ended December 31st, 189 ; and the Results of such Examination.

PERSONS EXAMINED.

Ages.	Examined.			Passed.			Rejected.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Children under 14 - -									
Young Persons under 16 -									
Total - -									

Per-centage rejected - - -

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1.	Imperfect growth, impaired use of limbs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Defective sight, disease of eyes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Deafness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Mental defect -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Disease of heart or lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Anæmia, debility -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Infectious or contagious disease -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Disease of skin -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Want of cleanliness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Other medical reasons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Age -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Other non-medical reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						Total	-	-	-

Persons (employed in workshops) examined in pursuance of the permissive power given by s. 28 of the Act of 1878 - - - - - - - - - -

Persons referred by H. M. Inspectors for re-examination by the certifying surgeons, and examined in pursuance of s. 29 of the Act of 1878 - - - - - -

APPENDIX 5.

ACCIDENTS.

The only accidents which the Factory and Workshop Acts require to be reported are the following :—

(*a.*) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in the factory or the workshop; and

(*b.*) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed *in a factory*, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power; or *in a factory or a workshop* caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal; and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and doing five hours work on any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

A.—Summary, according to Degree of Injury, of Accidents reported during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Injury.	Adults (over 18).		Young Persons (13–18).		Children (11–14).		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a. Causing death									
b. Loss of right hand or arm									
c. Loss of left hand or arm									
d. Loss of part of right hand									
e. Loss of part of left hand									
f. Loss of any part of leg or foot									
g. Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk									
h. Fracture of hand or foot									
i. Loss of sight of one or both eyes									
j. Injuries to head and face									
k. Burns and scalds									
l. Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above									
Total									

APPENDIX 5—*continued.*

A.—Summary, according to Industry, Age, and Sex of Person injured, of Accidents reported during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Industry carried on in the Factory or Workshop.	FATAL.								NON-FATAL.								Persons employed.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total																	

This column is contingent on procuring the return referred to in paragraphs 56 to 64.

C.—Summary, according to Industry and Causation, of Accidents reported during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Industry and Class of Workshop	Machinery		Hot Liquid or Molten Metal or other Substance in Vat or Pan.		Explosion.		Escape of Gas, Steam, or Metal.		Other Fatal Accidents.	Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of Persons employed.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

* These columns are reserved for entering the names indicated in paragraphs 40 to 44.

APPENDIX 6.

DISEASES.

Cases of Illness reported as having occurred in Trades or Processes scheduled as Dangerous or Injurious to Health (54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 8).

Trade or Process	Disease.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		Number of Persons employed.	Ratio of Cases per 1,000 Persons employed.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Processes in											
The manufacture of white lead	Plumbism										
„ „ paints, colours	„										
And in the extraction of arsenic	Arsenical poisoning.										
Enamelling of iron plates -	Plumbism										
The manufacture of red, orange, or yellow lead.	„										
Lead smelting - -	„										
The tinning and enamelling of hollow iron ware.	„										
The tinning and enamelling of metal hollow ware and cooking utensils.	„										
Electric accumulator works -	„										
The manufacture of earthenware.	Plumbism and lung disease.										
Chemical works - -	Poisoning by fumes, &c.										
The manufacture of lucifer matches.	Phosphorus poisoning.										
The manufacture of explosives in which di-nitro-benzole is used.	Poisoning by di-nitro benzole.										
In flax mills and linen factories.	Lung disease										
Quarries - - -	- - -										
Brass mixing and casting -	- - -										
Total -											

APPENDIX 7.

Table of Notices required to be served on H.M. Inspectors, or exhibited in the Works, of the Sections to which they refer, and the Number received during the Year ended December 31st, 189 .

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	No. received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	TO BE SERVED ON H.M. INSPECTOR.		
35	Notice of occupation of a factory or workshop - (Incumbent on all new occupiers.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 75 - - 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 26.	
29	Notice of intention to employ adults only. (In this case the prescribed periods of employment of women under ss. 15, 42, 43, are relaxed.)	54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 13 -	
	Notice of intention to employ adults only in scutch mills. (Relaxation as to period of employment of women.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 62 - -	
	Notice of production of artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories.	52 & 53 Vict. c. 62. s. 8 -	
	Notice of ceasing to produce artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories.	52 & 53 Vict. c. 62. s. 11 -	
	TO BE SERVED ON H.M. INSPECTOR AND EXHIBITED IN THE WORKS.		
30	Notice of intention to work eight hours on Saturdays (Where the ordinary period of employment does not exceed eight hours per diem, such hours may be worked on Saturday.)	54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 15 -	
31	Notice of intention to alter period of employment - (The hours of work must be fixed and exhibited in a notice. Notice of intention to make any change must be sent and affixed on premises.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 19 - -	
32	Notice of intention to alter meal hours - - (This must be dealt with in same manner as alteration of period of employment.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 19 - -	
33	Notice of intention to alter system of employment of half-time children. (*i.e.*, either on half days only, or on alternate days only.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 19 - -	
34	Notice of fixture of statutory holidays during the year.	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 22 - - 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75. s. 16.	
	TO BE EXHIBITED IN THE PART OF THE WORKS AFFECTED.		
7	Notice of places forbidden for work - - (Children and young persons are not allowed to work in specified factories, or workshops, or parts thereof.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 38, Sched. I.	
8	Notice of places forbidden for meals - - (Children, young persons, and women are not allowed to take a meal, or remain during meal hours, in certain specified parts of factories or workshops.)	41 Vict. c. 16. s. 39, Sched. II.	

APPENDIX 7—*continued.*

Official No. of Notice.	Description of Notice.	Act and Section.	No. received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	To be served on H.M. Inspector and exhibited in the Works.		
	Variation of Periods of Employment, &c.		
9 and 9*b*	Notice of intention to work between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (A large class of non-textile factories and workshops may work on this system.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 42, 66, Sched. 3, part 1.	
9*a*, 9*c*, 9*d*	Notice of intention to work between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. (A limited class of non-textile factories and workshops may work on this system.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 43, 66 -	
11	Notice of intention to employ male young persons over 16 years in bakehouses between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. (This is permitted under strict conditions as to meals and rest, and intervals between periods of employment.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 45, 66 -	
13	Notice of intention to substitute another day for Saturday. (In certain occupations and districts another early closing day may be fixed instead of Saturday.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 46, 66 -	
15	Notice of intention to continue work for five hours without an interval. (Extended only to a certain class of textile factories.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 48, 66, Sched. 3, part 7.	
16	Notice of intention to allow different holidays to different sets of persons employed. (In certain occupations and districts the annual statutory holidays may be allowed to various persons at various dates.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 49, 66 -	
17, 18	Notice of intention of Jewish occupier to avail himself of modifications in respect to holidays, overtime, and Sunday employment. (Privileges allowed in case of the Jewish Sabbath, &c.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 50, 51, 66 -	
19, 20	Notice of intention to allow different meal hours to different sets, and the employment of one set during the meal hour of another. (Trades in which continuous processes are carried on, in which night work is allowed, &c., are entitled to this modification, also a few others.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 52, 66, Sched. 3, part 2.	
26	Notice of intention to employ male young persons on night shifts. (In trades in which continuous processes are carried on, young persons may be employed at night on alternate weeks.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 58, 66, Sched. 3, part 6.	
27	Notice of intention to employ male young persons over 16 as adults on two nights a week on newspaper work.	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 59, 66 -	
28	Notice of intention to employ male young persons during the accustomed hours of the trade in glass works. (*i.e.*, on night and day shifts with an equivalent interval for rest between periods of employment.)	41 Vict. c. 16. ss. 60, 66 -	
	Reports under Cotton Cloth Factories Act.		
	Thermometer records - - - - Limits of humidity.	52 & 53 Vict. c. 62, s. 7 -	

APPENDIX 8.

Amended Form for Notice of Accident

TO BE SENT TO

H.M INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE DISTRICT,

AND

THE CERTIFYING SURGEON OF THE DISTRICT.

The following are the Accidents of which the above Notices are to be sent :—

Any Accident which—

(*a*) causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop; or

(*b*) causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure* filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and doing five hours' work on any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

Name and address of firm	
Nature of industry carried on	
Date of accident	
Full name of injured person	
Age of injured person	
Occupation of injured person	
Residence of injured person (street and number)	
Place to which injured person has been removed	
Nature of injury, *i.e.*, parts injured	
Nature of injury, slight or severe	
By what part of what machinery in motion	
Or in what other way caused (*see* (*a*) and (*b*) above)	

* *i.e.*, Something built up and fixed which can be fenced so as to prevent persons from falling into it.

Signature of Occupier, Manager, or Agent

Date

REPORT OF ACCIDENT.

To R. E. Sprague Oram, Esq., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The only Accidents to be reported are the following :—

(*a.*) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in a factory or a workshop; and

(*b.*) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed *in a factory*, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power; *or in a factory or a workshop* caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal; and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop, and doing five hours' work on any day during the next three days after the occurrence of the accident.

Name and Address of Firm.	Nature of Industry.	Date of Accident.	Person Injured.				Nature of Injury.	By what part of what Machinery in motion, or in what other way caused, and how the Injured Person was employed at the time of Accident.	Degree of Injury according to Classification on back hereof.
			Name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.			
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)

Date of Receipt of Notice by Certifying Surgeon _____

I investigated at the Works the cause of the above accident on the _____ day of _____, and believe the facts to be as above stated.

The evidence of the injured person was taken by me on the _____ day of _____ at _____

Remarks

The distance of the above Works from my residence is _____ miles, and the distance from the Works to the place where the injured Person was examined is* _____ miles.

* Unless this *increases* the outgoing distance, it *must* NOT *be added.*

In making the investigation now reported, the distance I have had to travel, calculated according to the annexed instructions, is _____ miles; and the Fee to which I am entitled by the Scale is _____.

Name and Address of Certifying Surgeon _____

Full instructions as to filling up this Report Form will be found at back.

APPENDIX 9.

Letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Committee in connexion with the Factory and Workshop Bill, 1894.

Factory Statistics Committee.

19th March 1894.

Sir,

With reference to the notice given in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the Factory and Workshop Acts, I am desired by the above-named Committee to request that you will be good enough to lay before Mr. Asquith the following recommendations which they make in pursuance of the third of their instructions of the 29th December last. I may add that to each of the recommendations is appended a brief statement of the reasons which have led the Committee to their conclusions.

I. That, following the precedent of section 33 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, occupiers of factories should be required to send annually to the Secretary of State a return giving the number of persons employed, and the nature and amount of power in use, and further that the Secretary of State should take power to call from time to time for such other particulars as he may consider to be necessary as having a direct bearing on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

The information as to persons employed and machinery in use has actually been obtained on various occasions by means of a Parliamentary Return, *e.g.*, P. P. No. 328 of 1890, but the Committee are impressed with the fact, of which they have convinced themselves by inquiry, that these returns fall far short of accuracy, largely owing to the absence of any statutory obligation on occupiers of factories to furnish the information. The Committee attach a special value to the rendering of such a return annually: occupiers will grow familar with it, its accuracy will become greater year by year, and the information thus made available will enable the results of one year to be readily compared with those of another, or the statistics relating to factories with those relating to mines. They think it better to have a complete system in regular working order, than to depend on the spasmodic efforts consequent on a sudden demand for a Parliamentary Return.

The appended schedule will show with some precision the kind of information which the Committee suggest may be obtained annually.* They have consulted a number of occupiers of factories in the matter, and are satisfied from the replies received that no material difficulty need be anticipated.

I need only add under this head that the Committee in going beyond their recommendations as to this annual return, and in suggesting that the Secretary of State should take a general power to call for further information from time to time, had in view (*a*) the variety of matters directly bound up with the Factory and Workshop Acts, *e.g.*, the hours of work in such industries as may from time to time be scheduled as dangerous to health on which the Secretary of State may require for his own purposes to be correctly informed, but in regard to which there may be no necessity to impose the burden of an annual return, (*b*) the need which may arise for occasional returns in respect of workshops, although for obvious reasons, including the absence of any available system of registration, and the dual nature of governmental control, it is impracticable at present to extend to them the same systematic treatment as is suggested in regard to factories.

II. That the definition of accident in the Factory and Workshop Acts should be simplified, and, if possible, made similar to that adopted in the Mines Acts, and the Acts administered by the Board of Trade.

The Committee have had so much direct evidence of the extent to which the statistics of accidents are vitiated by the misunderstanding of the present complicated and ambiguous definition of the term, that they cannot regard as outside their province a suggestion for its simplification. It is essential that occupiers desirous of conforming to the law, should at least be relieved of their present legitimate doubts as to the precise meaning of its requirements. The Committee have had the advantage of a conference with the gentlemen appointed to report on mining statistics, and venture to suggest that so far as the time limit is concerned, a reasonable compromise between the exigencies of both sets of Acts would be obtained by adopting as the standard, an absence from a man's ordinary work for a clear period of 72 hours, immediately following the accident.†

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to enlarge on the importance, from the point of view of comparative statistics, of securing a uniform definition of accident in all Acts regulating occupations in which there is danger to life and limb.

III. That, following the precedent of section 48 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and particularly sub-section (1) thereof, coroners be required to adjourn inquests on persons whose death may have been caused by an accident of which notice is required to be given to one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, unless an inspector or a representative of the Secretary of State be present to watch proceedings.

The object of the Committee in making this recommendation is to secure greater accuracy in the returns of fatal accidents. In the first place, it does not appear to have been sufficiently

* Forms of schedules are set out in paragraph 64 of the Report.

† This recommendation has been somewhat modified, see paragraph 39 of the Report.

recognised hitherto that the inspector, whose district is often a wide one, has to make arrangements to visit the works and investigate the accidents before attending the coroner's court; and the returns of inquests held on the bodies of persons who have died in consequence of accidents in factories, are, therefore, but partially within the cognizance of the Department.

In the second place, the figures hitherto published by the Home Office, do not by any means represent the facts, for the accidents classed as "causing death" are only those which cause immediate death, *i.e.*, accidents are classified solely in accordance with the report of the certifying surgeon made within a very short period of the occurrence of the injury. An injury may lead to death within a few days or weeks, and yet be classed in perpetuity as a non-fatal accident. The Committee are of opinion that this may largely be obviated by securing that more complete records of inquests by the provisions suggested, shall be available in the Department, and carefully compared with the returns from certifying surgeons. They have assured themselves that the labour involved in this process need not be excessive, but on this it is not perhaps within their province to enlarge.

I am, &c.
J. A. REDGRAVE.

Sir Godfrey Lushington, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

BIBL. LOND. X. XVII.